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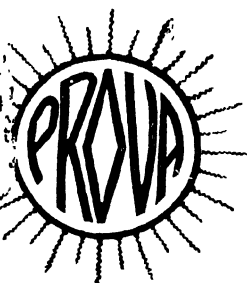
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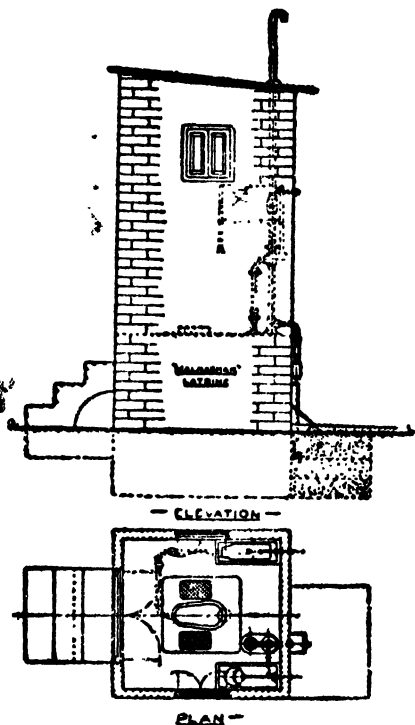
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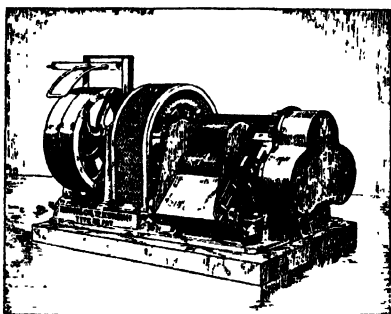
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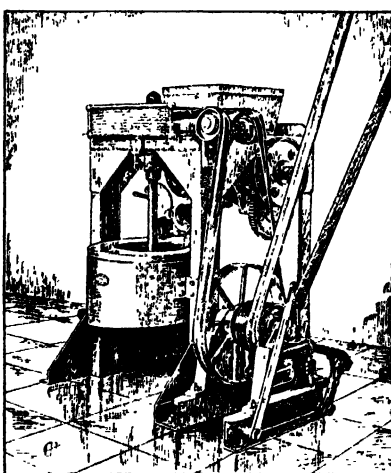
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Wed.	3 10 17 24 31	* 7 14 21 28	* 7 14 21 28
Thur.	4 11 18 25 *	1 8 15 22 *	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	5 12 19 26 *	2 9 16 23 *	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	6 13 20 27 *	3 10 17 24 *	3 10 17 24 31
	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
Sun.	1 8 15 22 29	* 6 13 20 27	* 3 10 17 24
Mon.	2 9 16 23 30	* 7 14 21 28	* 4 11 18 25
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Sat.	7 14 21 28 *	5 12 19 26 *	2 9 16 23 30
	JULY	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
Sun.	1 8 15 22 29	* 5 12 19 26	30 2 9 16 23
Mon.	2 9 16 23 30	* 6 13 20 27	* 3 10 17 24
Tues.	3 10 17 24 31	* 7 14 21 28	* 4 11 18 25
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Sat.	7 14 21 28 *	4 11 18 25 *	1 8 15 22 29
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Sun.	* 7 14 21 28	* 4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23
Mon.	1 8 15 22 29	* 5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24
Tues.	2 9 16 23 30	* 6 13 20 27	* 4 11 18 25
Wed.	3 10 17 24 31	* 7 14 21 28	* 5 12 19 26
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THE sixth (1934) annual number of the **INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY** is out. Sustained efforts have been made to render the current edition richer in the variety and reliability of information it contains.

The whole work has been thoroughly revised and many important portions have been remodelled and rewritten to bring them up-to-date. Latest statistical information have been included to make the volume a comprehensive book of reference to businessmen and students of economics as well.

Among the new additions to the present volume are: detailed information about the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1933; Indian Tea Control Act, 1933; and Bombay Cotton Contract Act; a broad survey of the recent legislations regarding the Reserve Bank of India and of the recent developments in the sugar, coal, petroleum and match industries in India; an abridged statement of the Tariff Board Reports, Textile Agreements and Jute Enquiry Report and proceedings of the Chambers of Commerce; explanation of the trade terms used in connection with the Indian timbers and hints for packing the export staples; a summary of the provisions under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1933; a description of the market places of N. W. F. Province which has lately been declared as a Governor's province and an enumeration of the fairs held in different parts of India; etc., etc.

The Directory Section has also been thoroughly overhauled and many new addresses have been inserted. The list of Newspapers and Periodicals of India and the prospectuses of Technical Institutions also embody numerous revisions and improvements to enhance the general usefulness of the sections.

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Though every care has been taken to put in the accurate addresses of the reliable parties only, the publishers cannot vouchsafe their respectability and financial status and are not responsible for any errors that may have crept in.

The publishers take this opportunity to tender their thanks for the kind help so ungrudgingly rendered by their numerous friends to enrich the publication and would invite suggestions from the readers to make the next annual more valuable and serviceable.

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CONTENTS.

Postal Information	47
General p. 41—Inland Postal Rates p. 47—Foreign Postal Rates p. 49—Telegraphic Information p. 52—Air Mail Services p. 53	
Railway Information	58
Shipping Information	73
Coastal & Inland Shipping p. 73—Overseas Shipping p. 75—Freight Charges p. 77—Tonnage Schedule p. 78.	
The Money Market	81
Weights and Measures	90
Units of Sale of Commodities	98
Seasons of Shipment	101
Commercial Laws	103
Indian Factories Act p. 103—Workmen's Compensation Act p. 106—Indian Companies Act p. 108—Merchandise Marks Law p. 109—Registration of Trade Marks p. 112—Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1933 p. 113—Indian Tea Control Act, 1933 p. 114—Registration of Patent p. 116—Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act p. 117—Berar Cotton & Grain's Markets Law p. 117—Bombay Cotton Markets Act p. 119—Bombay Cotton Contracts Act p. 120—Indian Income Tax Act, p. 121—Indian Stamp Duties p. 123.	
Commercial Associations	128
Chambers of Commerce p. 129—Trade Associations p. 130—Planters' Associations p. 134—Workers' Associations p. 134.	
Government Offices	138
Indian Trade Terms	142
Business Abbreviations p. 142—Glossary of Cotton Manufacturers p. 146—Glossary of Woollen Manufactures p. 151—Glossary of Raw Cotton Trade Terms p. 153—Glossary of Raw Jute and Manufactures p. 159—Glossary of Raw Wool Trade Terms p. 162—Glossary of Raw Silk Terms p. 164—Glossary of Silk Manufactures p. 167—Glossary of Sunn Hemp Trade Terms p. 169—Glossary of Rice Trade Terms p. 170—Glossary of Hides & Skins Trade Terms p. 175—Glossary of Lac Trade Terms p. 181—Glossary of Indian Timbers p. 183—Glos-	

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sary of Chemical Terms p. 185—Packing Directions for	
Chief Exports p. 196—Glossary of Banking Terms p.	
199—Glossary of Stock and Share Market Terms p.	
202—Glossary of Shipping Terms p. 206—Glossary of	
Insurance Terms p. 212.	
Instruments of Foreign Remittances	215
Review of Trade & Industries During 1933—34	217
Tariff Board Reports	224
Textile Agreements	227
Jute Enquiry Report	230
Banking Development in India	233
Insurance in India	247
Cotton Mill Industry	259
Jute Mill Industry	272
Indian Sugar Industry	277
Agricultural Resources of India	282
Factory Industries in India	297
Mineral Resources of India	306
Activities of Chambers of Commerce	313
India's Foreign Trade During 1933	316
Civil Divisions of India and Burma	321
Indian Census Figures for 1931	333
Market Places of Bengal	336
" " the Bombay Presidency	367
" " the Madras Presidency	398
" " Bihar & Orissa	429
" " United Provinces	456
" " the Punjab	490
" " the Central Provinces	513
" " Assam	528
" " Burma	533
" " North West Frontier Province	542
" " Native States	544
Classified Trades & Industries	561
List of Fairs	891
Newspapers and Periodicals of India	893
Technical Institutions with Prospectus	915
Index	957

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

All India Bottle Supplying Co.	709	Continental Textile Stores Co.	889
Allied Agency	768	D. N. Biswas & Co. Facing	576
Amritlal Ojha	843	Dutta Pharmacy	773
Amulya Dhone Pal & Co.	588	Deccan Printing Works	813
Andhra Insurance Co. Ltd.	738	Devchand Amulakh Mehta	645
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Assam Bengal Engineering Co.	9	Eastern Bengal Railway ...	3
Banerji Brothers	849	F. N. Goopu & Co.	30
Behar Firebricks & Pot-teries Ltd.	809	Fairfield Syndicate	626
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Chemical Association	652	Indian Mutual Life Asso-ciation Ltd.	738
Chowringhee Camera Stores	804	Indian Silk House	839
Clinical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	770	Indian Smelting & Refin-ing Co. Ltd.	774
		Ishaq Chandna Ltd.	728
		J. Mayr	Hinge Back.
		J. N. Ghosh	854
		Jagtiani's Publication Co.	905
		K. N. Ajani	667
		K. R. Patwardhan (Lau-tier Fils)	803
		Kamalalaya	39
		Kerala Soap Institute ...	845

Kohinoor Works	Perfumery	36	Prova Commercial House	5
Laxmi Chemical Works	798	Punchajanya	903	
Laxmidas Devidas & Co.	7, 623	Pustakalaya S. S. Mandal Ltd.	990	
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Paris Boots House	758	Valabhji Vanmali	676	
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CORRIGENDA.

The following are the revised postal rates and inland air mail fees come into force since April 1, 1934, the other charges remaining unaltered:—

Letters & Book Packets.

Postage rates on letters are one anna for weights upto half tola. One anna and three pies for weights exceeding half tola but not exceeding two and half tolas and one anna and three pies for every additional two and half tolas or fraction thereof. Postage on book pattern and sample packets is nine pies for the first five tolas or fraction thereof and six pies for every additional five tolas or fraction thereof in excess of five tolas.

Inland Private, State & Raj Telegrams.

Ordinary—9 annas for 8 words or less including the address, plus 1 anna for each additional word.

Express.—Re. 1-2 for 8 words or less including the address, plus 2 annas for each additional word.

(2) Minimum charge for inland Greeting telegrams is 6 annas for 6 words or less in the case of ordinary and 12 annas for 6 words or less in the case of Express. The charge of each additional word is 1 anna and 2 annas for Ordinary and Express Greetings telegrams respectively.

(3) The existing surcharge of 1 anna and 2 annas per message on inland Ordinary and Express telegrams respectively in all cases are abolished.

(4) The charges for telegrams to Lhasa (Tibet) remain unchanged.

Rates of Air Fee on Inland Air Mail Articles.

For a postcard—nine pies.

For any other article of the letter mail.—One anna for a weight not exceeding half a tola, two annas for a weight exceeding half a tola but not exceeding one tola and two annas for each succeeding one tola or part thereof.

The air fee is payable in addition to the postage and, in the case of a registered article in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Transmission of Inland Money Orders by Air.

Inland air mail money orders for transmission by air services are accepted at such Indian Post offices as accept ordinary inland money orders. The limits of value and other conditions relating to ordinary inland money orders apply in the case of the Air mail money orders. The remitter should write the words "By Air Mail" across the money order form and pay, in addition to the usual money order commission, the Air Mail fee of one anna for each money order irrespective of the amount.

To face p. 40]

Postal Stamps.—(1) Postage stamps of the following values are issued by the Post Office:—

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	$3\frac{1}{2}$ annas	12 annas	10 rupees
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 "	4 "	1 rupee	15 "
1 "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 "	2 rupees	25 "
	3		5	

Air Mail Stamps.—Air Mail Stamps of the following denominations are available for sale only at important Post Offices:—

Annas 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12.

Postcards, Envelopes and Wrappers.—(1) Postcards are of two kinds, viz., Inland and International postcards. Inland postcards measure $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and bear a $\frac{3}{4}$ anna stamp, and in the case of a reply card a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp on each half. International postcards measure $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and bear a two-anna stamp, and in the case of a reply card, a two-anna stamp on each half. Postcards, both Inland and International, are sold at the denoted values of the stamps on them.

(2) Wrappers bearing a half-anna stamp for newspapers and packets are sold at the following prices:—

For	Rs. As. P.	For	Rs. As. P.
	0 0 7	4	0 2 4
	0 1 2	5	0 2 11
	0 1 9	6	0 3 6

The wrappers can only be used for the transmission of newspapers and packets by either the inland or foreign post, and additional adhesive stamps can be affixed to them when the weight is not covered by the stamp printed upon them.

Air Mail Postcards.—Air mail postcards with an air mail stamp of 4-anna denomination and a blue air mail label printed thereon are available at all important post offices for sale to the public at the face value. These postcards can be used for communication to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Siam, French Indo-China, Malay States or the Dutch East Indies or to any country served by ordinary mail route from any of the air ports situated in any of the countries mentioned above, for which air mail correspondence is accepted. These postcards will be accepted as fully prepaid with postage and air fee for transmission by Indian internal air services or from Karachi. Air mail postcards are not available for transmission by air in Australia and to countries served through it or to any country in Africa beyond Egypt.

Inland postcards, international postcards and cards of private manufacture can also be used as air mail postcards by affixing to them a blue air mail label and additional postage stamps required to bring the total postage and air fee to 4 annas.

Embossed Envelopes.—Embossed envelopes are of two sizes, viz., square ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) and commercial ($6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches), and are sold at 1 anna 4 pies each or at a rate of Re. 1 per packet of 12 such envelopes.

Registration envelopes are of three sizes, namely $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and are sold at 4 annas 9 pies, 4 annas, and 4 annas 3 pies, respectively.

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An additional stamp of 1 anna and 3 pies should be affixed on each before presenting it for registration.

Air-Mail Envelopes.—Air-mail envelopes in commercial size, with 8 annas air-mail stamp and blue air-mail label printed on them, are also available and are sold at 8 annas 3 pies each.

Spoilt or Defaced Stamps.—The using for the payment of postage or postal fees, with intent to cause loss to the Government, of a stamp that has already been used for that or any other purpose, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both.

NOTE.—The perforation of postage stamps with initials, or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes is not prohibited.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.

Manner of obtaining.—(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the post office subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) the certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to an officer on duty at the post office along with the article to be posted, during the hours fixed for the grant of such certificates;
- (b) the certificate must contain an exact copy of the addresses on the articles to which it relates, and must have a postage stamp, or stamps, affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged at the rate of half anna for every three articles of the same class or for less number;
- (c) the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written in words at the foot of the certificate. No more than three articles should be entered in a single certificate and each certificate should be presented along with the article entered in it.

NOTE.—Printed forms of certificate of posting are obtainable at all post offices free of charge and the use of these forms is recommended. Books containing 50 forms are also procurable at all principal post offices at a cost of two-annas per book.

TREATMENT OF UNDELIVERABLE ARTICLES.

Period of detention of undeliverable articles in post office.—The following rules govern the treatment of undeliverable articles in post offices:—

- (a) Articles, the addresses of which are so illegible or incomplete as to render delivery impossible, are sent at once to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.
- (b) Articles, the addresses of which are not known or have left the station of address without intimating their fresh address to the post office, are ordinarily kept in deposit in the head, sub, or branch post office to which they are addressed, for a period of seven days after all enquiries to find the addressee have proved unsuccessful. Insured articles are then returned to the offices of posting for delivery to senders, while other articles are forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for disposal. If an article has been re-directed to the post office at which it is found to be undeliverable, it is not kept in deposit, after it has been ascertained that the addressee cannot be found.
- (c) Undelivered telegrams, which are in course of transmission by post, are kept in the post office to which they are addressed for a period of three days from the date on which they reach that office, and are then returned to the telegraph office by which they were posted.

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- (d) An undelivered postal article, of which the addressee—
- (i) has refused or omitted to take delivery after due notice has been given to him by the post office.
 - (ii) is known to have gone away from India without leaving instructions at the post offices as to the re-direction of his correspondence, or
 - (iii) is dead, and there is no person to whom the article could properly be delivered.
- is not detained in the post office to which it is addressed, but is sent at once to the Dead Letter Office, with the following exceptions:—
- (1) Refused unregistered articles in head office, and refused paid unregistered articles in sub-offices, which bear clearly on the outside the name and address of the sender are returned at once direct to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.
 - (2) Unclaimed and refused insured articles and refused uninsured registered articles (including V. P. articles) are returned at once direct to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.

If the senders of articles so returned to the office of posting cannot be found, the articles are then sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Sender to pay postage, etc.—The sender is bound to pay any postage or other sum due on an undelivered or refused article returned to him by the Post Office. In the case of refusal to pay the amount due, the Post Office has the remedy described in Clause 24. of the Post Office Act viz., imposing a fine under the Post Office Act or withholding from him, until such charges are paid, any article addressed to him not being on His Majesty's Service.

C. O. D. parcels.—A value-payable or Cash-on-Delivery parcel received in India from any foreign country is held at the disposal of the first addressee for 15 days, and at the disposal of the second addressee, if any, for a further like period after its presentation or the delivery of the intimation of its arrival to the addressee or his accredited agent.

POST BOXES AND BAGS.

Post Box.—A Post Box may be rented at the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at places where the post box system is in force. Into it will be sorted all fully-prepaid unregistered letter, postcards, newspapers and packets for any person residing or conducting business within the ordinary delivery jurisdiction of each office in these offices where a post box installation exists. The renter of a box or his messenger is entitled to clear the box at his convenience during business hours. The box bears a number which is assigned to it. This can be used as the postal address of the renter except in respect of money orders and registered and other articles for which receipts have to be given to the post office at the time of receiving delivery. The box can be rented for an official year on payment of a fee of Rs. 15. The fee charged for a period of less than one official year is Rs. 5 for every three calendar months or a portion thereof. A deposit to cover the cost of a post box lock and varying in amount in each Circle is taken from the renter in addition. This deposit is refunded to the renter on his surrendering the box at any time provided the lock is in good condition.

Post Bag.—If desired a Private bag numbered in the same way which must be conveyed by the renter or his messenger to and from the post office can also be rented at any of the post offices mentioned

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above in addition or as an alternative to the post box. Into it is sorted correspondence for the renter. This bag will be locked at the Post Office before being handed over to the messenger sent to collect by the renter. The bag may be used also for the conveyance to the post office of fully prepaid unregistered articles of the letter mail to be posted. The bag, which must be provided with a lock and duplicate keys, is not supplied by the Post Office. The fee for a private bag is Rs. 24 for each official year. The fee for a period of less than one year is charged at the rate of Rs. 8 for three calendar months or a portion thereof.

The same fee is levied for a post bag used in combination with a post box where both bag and box bear the same number and the use of the bag is restricted to the collection of letter mails from the post office. No private boxes or bags can be rented for a period of less than three months. The fee for a post box together with a post bag with a separate number on each is Rs. 39 for each official year. Application for these facilities should be made to the postmaster concerned to whom all fees should be paid. All other special conditions governing the delivery of postal articles through the medium of a post box or bag can be ascertained from the postmaster.

RE-DIRECTION AND CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

Re-direction.—A postal article which cannot be delivered by the post office, to which it is addressed owing to the addressee being elsewhere may be re-directed, free of charge, save as otherwise provided in clause 104A to another post office for delivery to him.

A parcel re-directed to any place served by the inland post will, save where the original address and the substituted address are within the delivery area of the same post office, or are within the same post town, be chargeable in respect of each re-direction with further postage amounting to half the prepaid rate. Such re-direction is not, however, undertaken unless the addressee or his agent gives written instructions in the matter.

Instruction regarding change of residence.—(1) Persons changing their residence should furnish the post office both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going with written instructions regarding the disposal of postal articles (including money order) received to their address. The instructions must be simple and direct, and must state whether they are intended to apply to all postal articles, and whether the postal articles referred to are postal articles addressed to the person giving the instructions only, or also to members of his family or household. Complicated or conditional instructions or anything in nature of a tour programme will not be attended to.

(2) In no case will postal articles of the letter mail, originally posted for transmission by the Inland post be re-directed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State or to places not served by the Inland post without express instructions in writing to this effect from the person to whom they are addressed.

Period for which instructions are valid.—Separate written instructions are required for every change of address; and instructions will not ordinarily be attended to for a longer period than three months, unless renewed within that time, except in the case of persons leaving India, when a longer period may be specified, if desired.

INSURANCE.

Articles which can be insured.—Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, registered parcels, and value-payable registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 600 at such branch post offices, and up to the value of Rs. 3,000 at such other post offices, as are author-

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ised to accept articles for insurance and for such post offices as are authorised to deliver insured articles, provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the article insured; provided also that articles containing gold coin or bullion or both shall be insured for the actual value of the contents. For the purpose of this rule, papers, such as securities, legal documents, etc., may be regarded as having a real value.

Insurance covers all risks in course of transmission by post.

Packing.—(1) Every letter tendered for insurance must be enclosed in a strong cover, which must be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax bearing a private mark, in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious traces of violation. No label of any kind should be affixed by the sender to such a cover. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap or seam of the cover; and if the cover is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. As an additional precaution (if the contents admit of it) a thread should be passed through the cover and its contents and tied, the knot being placed under the central seal.

(2) Every parcel tendered for insurance must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be sealed with wax or lead bearing a private mark in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving, obvious traces of violation. Seals must be placed over each join or loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied. If a parcel contains gold or silver, bullion or coins, it must be packed in a strong case of wood or metal with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

(3) All the seals affixed to an insured article must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. The device must not be that of a current coin or merely a sender in the case of any postal article shall not exceed 1,000 rupees.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

Value-payable articles.—The amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any postal article shall not exceed 1,000 rupees.

Detention in Office of delivery and levy of demurrage.—(1) If the addressee of a value payable postal article omits to take delivery of it within the seven days following the date of its first presentation or the date of delivery to him or to his accredited agent of an intimation of its arrival, the article will be returned to the sender on the eighth day:

Provided that if in the meantime the addressee has applied in writing to the post office for the detention of the article for a further period not exceeding seven days beginning with the said eighth day and has agreed to pay at the time of delivery of the said article, a fee of two annas for each day of such further period, the article will not be returned to the sender until the expiration of the further period covered by the application.

(2) When a value-payable postal article is returned to the sender under sub-clause (1) the sender will be required to pay any charges that may be due on it and to acknowledge receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. In no circumstances will any fee or fees prepaid by the sender be refunded.

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Insurance of V. P. articles.—The sender of a value-payable registered parcel or registered letter can also insure it under the rules relating to Insurance. The value declared for insurance need not correspond with the amount specified by the sender for remittance to himself.

NOTES FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Complaints against Post Office.—Letters containing complaint against the Post Office should be properly stamped. In all cases of loss of the contents of an article, the cover or wrapper should accompany the complaint and a full description of the missing contents should be given; if the missing contents are currency notes, the serial letters and numbers and general numbers of the notes should be given.

Complaints regarding the wrong payment or non-payment of a money order cannot be attended to unless preferred within twelve months of the date of issue of the money order.

Whenever the sender or addressee of a value-payable postal article makes a complaint regarding the delivery of, or payment for, a value-payable postal article, he is required to furnish full particulars regarding each value-payable article to which the complaint refers and to pay a fee of one anna in respect of each article. No complaint will be attended to unless made within twelve months of the date of posting of the value-payable article. This fee will be refunded in cases where the complaint is found to be well-grounded.

Foreign Parcels.—Each parcel despatched outside India should be accompanied by a Customs declaration in the prescribed form, which is obtainable free at every post office.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

The dimensions of a book packet, which may be of any shape, must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. When, however, the packet is in the form of a roll, the length must not exceed thirty inches: provided that, if the length exceeds twenty-four inches (two feet), the diameter must not exceed four inches.

A book packet must be posted without a cover, or in an unfastened envelope, or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal or tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. A packet posted without a cover may not be fastened or otherwise treated so as to prevent easy examination.

A pattern packet may contain bonafide trade patterns or samples of merchandise not having any saleable value together with, or without, any matter which may be sent as a book packet. There must be no writing upon or in a pattern packet, except the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, a trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications as to weight, size, or quantity to be disposed of. The dimensions of a pattern packet must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth, and the weight must not exceed two hundred tolas.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Any person may deposit money in a Post Office Savings Bank (a) on his own behalf, or (b) on behalf of any minor relative, or (c) on behalf of any minor of whom he is the guardian, or (d) on behalf of a lunatic of whom he is the manager or guardian appointed by a court of law.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited or withdrawn at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited or withdrawn

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that includes a fraction of an anna. A depositor may withdraw money only once a week. The total amount at call which may be deposited in any one official year—from the 1st April to the 31st of March inclusive, after deducting the amounts withdrawn during the year, may not exceed Rs. 750. The total amount at call which a depositor may have at any time, exclusive of interest for the current year, is Rs. 5000 in the case of an adult and Rs. 1,000 in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor by the relative or guardian.

Interest on deposits is allowed at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. per annum.

POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES.

Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates for Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 are obtainable at any post office doing savings bank work at an issue price of Rs. 8-4, 16-8, 41-4, 82-8, 412-8, and Rs. 825, respectively. Their purchase must be made by presenting a form of application which is prescribed for the purpose and which may be obtained at any post office doing savings bank business.

The total number of Cash Certificates which may be held by one person, whether in the capacity of a sole holder or of a joint holder, or of both, is limited to Rs. 10,000. A declaration that the total holding is not in excess of this limit must be made by the purchaser or purchase.

The amount shown on a Cash Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue on presentation of the certificate at the post office in which it is for the time being registered. If the holder of a certificate desires to surrender it before the completion of five years, he will be entitled to payment as shown in the table which appears on the reverse of the certificate.

INLAND POSTAL RATES.

POST CARDS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Each Post Card, Single	0	0	9
„ Reply Post Card	0	1	6

Single and Reply Post Cards of private manufacture must be pre-paid. Unpaid Post Cards are forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith.

LETTERS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas	0	1	3
For every additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas or part of that weight	0	1	3
Embossed Envelopes	0	1	4
Embossed Registration Envelopes:—			
$7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches size	0	4	9
$9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches size	0	4	0
$14\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches size	0	4	3

Bearing charges on letters double the prepaid rate of deficiency.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Every 5 tolas or part of that weight	0	0	6
„ additional 5 tolas or part of that weight	0	0	6

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

(Prepayment Compulsory).

	Rs.	As.	P.
Not exceeding 8 tolas in weight	0	0	3
Exceeding 8 tolas, but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	0	0	6
Every additional 20 tolas in weight or part of that weight	0	0	6

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PARCELS.
(Prepayment Compulsory).

(a) **Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight:—**

Not over Tolas	Postage Rs. As. P.	Not over Tolas	Postage Rs. As. P.
20	0 2 0	240	1 8 0
40	0 4 0	280	1 12 0
80	0 8 0	320	2 0 0
120	0 12 0	360	2 4 0
160	1 0 0	400	2 8 0
200	1 4 0	440	2 12 0

(b) **Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight:—**

Not over Tolas	Postage Rs. As. P.	Not over Tolas	Postage Rs. As. P.
480	3 0 0	680	4 4 0
520	3 4 0	720	4 8 0
560	3 8 0	760	4 12 0
600	3 12 0	800	5 0 0
640	4 0 0		

NOTE.—In addition to the postage, a fee of As. 3 for registration is charged in the case of registered Parcels. Parcels weighing over 440 tolas must be registered.

REGISTRATION FEE.

	Rs. As. P.
For each letter, post card, book or pattern packet or parcel (in addition to the usual Postal charges)	0 3 0
Acknowledgment Fee for each article registered	0 1 0

CASES OF COMPULSORY REGISTRATION.

Registration is obligatory in the case of—

- (a) Any parcel exceeding 440 tolas in weight.
- (b) Any insured article.
- (c) Any parcel addressed to a place for which a Customs declaration is required.
- (d) Any article containing postage or other stamps or labels, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bankpost bill, bill-of-exchange, or the like, if the contents are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officers of the Post Office owing to the transparency, insecurity or insufficiency of the cover or to any other cause.
- (e) Any article bearing the word "registered" or any other word, phrase or mark to the like effect, written or impressed on the cover.
- (f) Any registered article which is re-posted after having been delivered.
- (g) Any value-payable article.

Twice the fee for registration will be levied on the delivery of any postal article required under this clause to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

INSURANCE FEE.

In addition to postage and registration fee the following fee is charged for insurance.

	Rs. As. P.
When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	0 3 0
When the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 150	0 4 0

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When the value insured exceeds Rs. 150 but does not exceed Rs. 200	0	5	0
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and up to Rs. 1,000	0	2	0
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000	0	1	0

Acknowledgement free of charge.

VALUE PAYABLE FEES.

These fees are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the Sender at ordinary Money Order rates. The limits of a Value-Payable is Rs. 1,000.

Schedule of Fees.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Amount specified for remittance to sender—	not exceeding	Rs. 10	0	2	0
		Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25	0	4	0
	exceeding	Rs. 25	0	4	0
		for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and As. 4 for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only	0	2	0

The sender of a value-payable registered parcel or registered letter can also insure it under the rules relating to Insurance. The value declared for insurance need correspond with the amount specified by the sender for remittance to himself.

ORDINARY MONEY ORDER FEES.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2	0
On exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0	4	0
On exceeding Rs. 25	0	4	0
for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and As. 4 for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it shall be only	0	2	0

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDER FEES.

The amount for which a single Telegraphic Money Order may be issued must not exceed Rs. 600, and must not include fractions of a rupee.

The fee for the issue of a T. M. O. is the same as the fees for Ordinary Money Orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message (see page 52).

A supplementary fee of As. 2 is levied on each Inland Telegraphic Money Order, irrespective of its class or amount, in addition to the usual M. O. commission and telegraphic charge due on it.

(Ceylon and Portuguese India—Indian Inland Rates).

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

POST-CARDS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
International Post-card	0	2	0
" Reply Post-card	0	4	0

The postage on letters for Ceylon and Portuguese India is the same as the postage on Indian letters.

Make Your Own Essences And Hair Oils, Read "Indian Perfumes, Essences & Hair Oils" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

LETTERS.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all British Possessions and Egypt including the Soudan, for the 1st oz	0	2	6
Every additional oz. or part of that weight	0	2	0
For all other countries with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India, not exceeding 1 oz.	0	3	6
Every additional oz. or part of that weight	0	2	0

Postage on letters for Ceylon and Portuguese India is the same as the postage on inland letters.

PRINTED PAPERS.

Per 2 oz. or fraction thereof	0	0	9
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Postage on packets of printed papers for Ceylon and Portuguese India is the same as the postage on inland book packets.

BUSINESS PAPERS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Not exceeding 8 oz.	0	3	0
Per 2 oz. additional	0	0	9

SAMPLE PACKETS.

Not exceeding 4 oz.	0	1	6
Per 2 oz. additional	0	0	9

REGISTRATION FEE.

For each registered letter, post-card or packet registered (in stamps)	0	3	0
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE.

For each registered letter, post-card or packet in addition to registration fee (in stamps)	0	3	0
Do. do. for Ceylon	0	1	0

PARCELS.

via Gibraltar. Overland.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
For Great Britain and Northern Ireland						
Not over 3 lbs.	1	8	0	1	13	6
Exceeding 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	2	12	0	3	1	6
" 7 lbs. " " 11 lbs.	3	15	0	4	2	6
" 11 lbs. " " 20 lbs.	6	3	0	7	3	0

Parcels exceeding 11 lbs., but not exceeding 50 lbs., superscribed "To be despatched through the medium of the P. & O. S. N. Co." are forwarded from Bombay through the medium of P. & O. S. N. Co. at As. 12 per pound. The parcels are delivered free of charge within a radius of one mile from the company's head office in London.

INSURANCE RATES.

In addition to postage and registration fee the following fee is charged for insurance.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For the United Kingdom and British Possessions:—			
When the value insured does not exceed £12	0	4	6
For every additional £12 or fraction thereof	0	4	6
For Ceylon and Portuguese India:—			
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	0	3	0
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 150	0	4	0
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 150 but does not exceed Rs. 200.	0	5	0
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and up to Rs. 1,000	0	2	0
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000	0	1	0

**YOUR BUSINESS LIBRARY SHOULD HAVE A COPY
OF INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY.**

For Mauritius, Zanzibar, the Seychelles and British Somaliland:—

When the value does not exceed Rs. 180	0	4	6
For every additional Rs. 180 or fraction thereof	0	4	6

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.

In the case of value-payable parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States or Johore.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Amount specified for remittance to the sender—	} not exceeding Rs. 10		0	3	0
		exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25	0	6	0
	} " Rs. 25		0	6	0
		for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.			

A posting fee of 2 annas must also be prepaid.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

(1) British Postal Orders for fixed sums, from 6d. to £1-1-0 are available for sale to the public at all the Head and Sub-Post Offices in place where a large European community exists or where there is a demand for the orders. Other Post Offices, to which application may be made for British Postal Orders, will obtain them and deliver them to the purchasers. Poundage 1 anna to 2 annas

(2) Until further notice, the issue of British postal orders to any single individual in one day is limited to £20.

FOREIGN RUPEE MONEY ORDERS.

The rates of commission on rupee money orders drawn on the foreign countries as specified in the Postal Guide are:—

			Rs.	As.	P.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10			0	3	0
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25			0	6	0
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25			0	6	0
for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.					

STERLING MONEY ORDERS.

For a Sterling Money Order on any sum not

				Rs.	As.	P.
exceeding £ 1				0	4	0
£ 1 but not exceeding £2				0	7	0
£ 2 " " " £3				0	10	0
£ 3 " " " £4				0	13	0
£ 4 " " " £5				1	0	0
£ 5 " " "				1	0	0
for each complete sum of £5 and Re 1 for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed £ 1, the charges for it shall be As. 4: if it does not exceed £ 2, the charge for it shall be As. 7: if it does not exceed £3, the charge for it shall be As. 10, and if it does not exceed £ 4, the charge for it shall be As. 13.						

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

Telegraphic Money Orders expressed in Sterling may be exchanged with the United Kingdom. The amount of a single Indo-United Kingdom Telegraphic M. O. may not exceed £ 40 or include any fraction of a penny. The fee of T. M. O. is Money Order commission plus cost

of telegraphic advice according to the rate for private message to the United Kingdom.

A supplementary charge of As. 2 for each Telegraphic Money Order is levied.

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

INLAND TELEGRAMS.

There are two classes of Telegrams—Express and Ordinary—and the following are the rates of charge between any two offices in India or Burma.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Express —For first 12 words (including Address)	.....	1	8	0
Each additional word	.....	0	2	0
Ordinary —For first 12 words (including Address)	.....	0	12	0
Each additional word	.....	0	1	0
Acknowledgment of Receipt	.....	0	12	0

The address is charged for.

In addition to the above charges a surcharge of two annas or one anna according to the class of telegram **Express** or **Ordinary**, is levied on every inland telegram.

Multiple Address Telegram.—A telegram will be delivered at two or more addresses in the same free delivery area on prepayment of the ordinary telegram charges for the total number of words in the addresses and text in addition to a charge of 4 annas for every copy beyond the first. If the message contains more than 100 chargeable words a copying fee of 4 annas per 100 words, plus 4 annas for the excess, is charged for each additional copy. In the case of multiple state telegram addressed to more than one station, a surcharge of two annas or one anna according to the class of the telegram is levied on each address in the telegram.

INLAND PRESS TELEGRAMS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Express —For first 48 words	.....	1	0	0
Each additional 6 words	.....	0	2	0
Ordinary —For first 48 words	.....	0	8	0
Each additional 6 words	.....	0	1	0

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

From any office in India or Burma to countries of Europe, except Russia and Turkey, per word including address via Indo or Eastern 1 4 0
Deferred Foreign private telegrams in plain language are accepted at half rates.

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
From any office in India or Burma to United Kingdom via Indo or Eastern, per word	.....	0	4	0

TELEGRAMS FOR CEYLON.

From any office in India or Burma via Madras, per word including address—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Express —First 12 words (including address)	.....	2	0	0
Each additional word	.....	0	3	0
Ordinary —First 12 words (including address)	.....	1	0	0
Each additional word	.....	0	2	0

The address is charged for. No surcharge is levied.

Get a Copy of Banerji's English Correspondence—That Complete Book of General Letter Writing. Re. 1-12-0. Industry Office, Calcutta.

CEYLON PRESS TELEGRAMS.

From Station in India or Burma—

First 32 words	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Each additional 4 words	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0

The address is allowed free.

TELEGRAMS BY AIR MAIL.

Inland telegrams are accepted at all Government telegraph Offices in India and Burma for transmission by telegraph to (1) Karachi to be posted thence as air mail letters for Persia, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Great Britain and other countries in Europe, U. S. A. and Canada and (2) Calcutta or Rangoon, as may be advantageous to be posted thence as air mail letters for Siam, Malay States, Straits Settlements, French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies as well as China, Japan, Philippine Islands and Sarawak. The charges payable on such telegrams are calculated at the Indian inland rates (according to the class Express or Ordinary at sender's choice) plus the air mail fee in addition to the usual letter postage given in Section V. Foreign Air Mail Services. If a message is to be registered before being posted, the sender will also have to pay the registration charges.

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Radio-Telegrams are accepted at Telegraph Offices in India or Burma, authorised to deal with foreign telegrams for transmission through the coast station in India or Burma to ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus from the radio-telegraph offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Port Blair, Rangoon, Sandheads and Victoria Point at the rates noted below. Radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea should be written on the yellow telegram forms used for Foreign telegrams, while those addressed to Indian radio-telegraph station, including the ship station at the Sandheads, should be written on Inland telegram forms. The address of radio-telegrams must be as complete as possible and should include:—

- (a) The name or title of the addressee with any other particulars necessary.
- (b) The name of the ship.
- (c) The name of the coast station from which the telegram is to be transmitted.

If, however, the name of the ship is not known, the sender of a radio-telegram may substitute, at his own risk, particulars of the voyage on which the ship is engaged as determined by the names of the ports of origin and destination or any other equivalent particulars e.g., "Mail Steamer, Rangoon to Calcutta."

RATES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

	Total charge Per Word. Rs. As. P.
(1) All Government or private radio-telegrams excepting those mentioned in (2) or (3) below	0 13 0
(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Marine	0 8 0
(3) Radio telegrams to Spanish or Swedish Ships	0 12 0

AIR MAIL SERVICES.

GENERAL RULES.

Articles of the letter mail, ordinary or registered, are accepted for despatch by the undermentioned Air mail services, subject to the

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following conditions. (Parcels are accepted for Great Britain and Northern Ireland only).

- (i) Each article, besides conforming to the regulations of the Foreign Post regarding postage, etc., must bear in the left-hand top corner a blue Air Mail label obtainable free at the post office and should be clearly and conspicuously superscribed with the name of the Air route by which it is to be transmitted.
- (ii) The Air fee prescribed for the service as shown below which is to be paid in addition to the postage (and the registration fee in the case of registered articles) must be prepaid. The prepayment of Air fee for the postage and the Air fee combined may be made by means of special Air mail stamps but the use of ordinary postage stamps for the Air fee is also allowed.

AIR MAIL MONEY ORDERS.

Air mail money orders may be issued from any post office in India for any post office in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt and Iraq, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Sarawak. The fees for Air Mail money orders shall be made up of (i) the money order commission at the rates applicable to ordinary money orders payable in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt or Iraq, the Straits Settlements, F. M. S. and Sarawak as the case may be, advised by the sea route and (ii) an Air Mail charge at the rate of 2 annas for each money order irrespective of the amount.

Air mail money orders will be made out by the remitter on an ordinary outward foreign sterling or rupee money order form as the case may require and the words "By Air Mail" should be written across it.

The list of money orders to be transmitted by the Air route to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt and Iraq is closed by the office of the Superintendent, Foreign Post, Bombay, every Monday afternoon for inclusion in the west bound air despatch from Karachi on the following Wednesday. The list of money orders to be transmitted by the Air route to Sarawak is closed by the Calcutta General Post Office every Tuesday while that to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States is closed by the Calcutta and Rangoon General Post Offices every Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively.

INLAND AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Inland articles, both registered and unregistered (but not insured articles or parcels), are accepted for transmission by air between (1) Rangoon, Akyab, Calcutta, Asansol, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jodhpur, Karachi, Gwadur and Bahrain; (2) Madras, Bellary, Bombay (or Poona during monsoons), Ahmedabad, Karachi, Gwadur and Bahrain; (3) Calcutta and Dacca, there being a daily service and (4) Calcutta and Rangoon via Chittagong. No superscription regarding the route is necessary on inland articles. A blue air mail label (obtainable free at the post office) should be affixed to the article on the left-hand top corner of the address side. Articles bearing a manuscript indication "By Air Mail" instead of the Air Mail label may also be posted but no responsibility can be accepted for any delay which may occur on account of this indication being overlooked by the Post Office staff. The air fees on such articles have been fixed as shown on page 51. The prepayment of the air fee is compulsory.

CALCUTTA-DACCA AIR SERVICE.

There is a daily air service between Calcutta and Dacca. The mails close daily at Calcutta G. P. O. at 7 p.m. Registered parcels are accepted till 5 p.m. except on Saturdays on which dates these are accepted till 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA-RANGOON AIR SERVICE.

There is a weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon, via Chittagong, Akyab and Bassein. The mails close on Mondays at 7 p.m. at Calcutta G. P. O. For registered parcels the latest hour of posting is 5 p.m.

MADRAS-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

A weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras has been inaugurated with effect from 16th October, 1932. The stopping places on the route are Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bellary and Madras. The mail leaves Karachi at 6-30 hrs. on Saturday and reaches at 9-15 hrs. on Monday. The mail leaves Madras at 14-10 hrs. on Monday and reaches Karachi at 18-10 hrs. on Tuesday.

FOREIGN SERVICES FROM INDIA.

There is a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Croydon. Mails from India for transmission by Air from any air station in India to (1) Kuwait, Basrah or Baghdad, (2) Haifa, (3) Cairo, (4) Athens, (5) Brindisi, (6) Paris and (7) London and bearing the superscription, e.g., 'India-Iraq,' 'India-Palestine,' 'India-Egypt,' 'India-Greece,' 'India-Italy,' 'India-France,' or 'India-England,' as the case may require, are closed at Karachi every Wednesday morning. The most expeditious route for each country in Europe is given below:—

Air route.	Country of destination
India-Greece (Athens)	Greece, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania and Turkey in Europe.
India-Italy (Brindisi)	Italy and Sicily, Malta, Switzerland, Germany, Luxemburg, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Esthonia, Russia, Poland, Danzig, Southern France, Spain, Portugal, Lettonia and Lithuania.
India-France (Paris)	Northern France, Belgium and Finland.
India-England (Croydon)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State.

The superscription on articles for those countries should be according to the Air route to be followed, as given above. The air port at which the mails will be discharged is indicated in brackets.

The transit time for articles sent by this service will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ days between Karachi to Iraq, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days between Karachi to Palestine, 3 days between Karachi to Egypt, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days from Karachi to Greece, 4 days between Karachi to Italy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ days between Karachi to France and England. The Air fee per article which is provisionally fixed is 4 annas for Iraq, 4 annas for Palestine and Egypt and 6 annas for any country in Europe including England, for every half ounce or part of that weight.

To distinguish the article to be despatched abroad by Air from Calcutta or from any intermediate stage en route to Karachi from those despatched from Karachi itself, the superscription on the articles for

transmission by Air from Calcutta, Delhi, Jodhpur or Hyderabad should be India-Iraq, India-Palestine, India-Egypt, India-Greece, India-France, India-Italy or India-England, etc., as the case may require.

The latest days and hours of posting in the Calcutta G. P. O. of air mail correspondence for transmission by the Calcutta-Karachi-London air service will be as follows:—

Class of articles.	Latest hour of posting.	Latest day of posting.
Unregistered Correspondence	7-00 p.m.	Mondays.
Registered Correspondence	5-00 p.m.	Mondays.

DUTCH AND FRENCH AIR MAIL SERVICES.

Correspondence, both registered and unregistered, for Siam, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies, Japan, Philippine Islands and Sarawak, are accepted for transmission by air by the Dutch (K. L. M.) Air Service.

Correspondence for Siam, French Colonies in Indo-China, Hong-kong and China are also accepted for transmission by air by the French (Air Orient) Air Service.

Mails for Burma.

The route should be superscribed prominently as indicated below from India or Burma:—

For Siam—	"India-Siam;"
For Malay States—	"India-Kedah;"
For Straits Settlements, Japan, Philippine Islands and Sarawak.	"India-Dutch East Indies;"
For Dutch East Indies—	"India-Indo-China."
For French Indo-China Hong- kong and China—	"India-Singapore."

AIR SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Correspondence for (1) Uganda, (2) Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar, (3) Belgian Congo, Rhodesia (Northern and Southern), and Portuguese East Africa and (4) the Union of South Africa are accepted for despatch by air from any aerodrome in India. The subscriptions should be as follows:—(1) For Uganda—"India-Uganda;" (2) For Kenya and Zanzibar—"India-Kenya;" (3) For Tanganyika territory—"India-Tanganyika;" (4) For Belgian Congo, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa—"India-Rhodesia;" (5) For Union of South Africa—"India-South Africa."

The mails are closed by Calcutta and Karachi G. P. O. every Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, respectively.

The superscription, in the case of articles intended for despatch by Air from Karachi should be "Karachi-Kenya and Uganda," or "Karachi-Rhodesia," etc. as the case may be, while those despatched from Delhi, Jodhpur or Hyderabad (Sind) should be superscribed "India-Kenya and Uganda," or "India-Rhodesia," etc. according to destination.

PERTH-ADELAIDE AIR SERVICE.

This is a weekly Air Mail service between Perth and Adelaide. Mails from India for transmission by Air from Perth to Adelaide and bearing the superscription "Perth-Adelaide" are closed at Dhanushkodi to connect with the P. & O. or Orient Line steamer leaving Colombo each week. The air mail is due to leave Perth (Western Australia)

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shortly after the arrival of the alternate P. & O. and Orient Line mail services from Europe at Fremantle.

The Air fee which must be prepaid in full is 3 annas per article per half ounce. Air mail postcards, or other postcards bearing postage stamps to the value of 4 annas representing the postage and the air fee, are accepted as fully prepaid for transmission by the Perth-Adelaide Air service.

AIR MAIL PARCELS.

Uninsured parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland only are accepted at such post offices as accept foreign parcels for despatch, for transmission by Air, at the rate of Rs. 5 for the first lb. and Rs. 4 for each additional lb. up to 20 lbs. The parcel must bear a blue Air mail label and the superscription "India-Croydon" on the address side. Insurance is not available.

AIR MAIL FEES AND POSTAGE.

Inland Articles.

For a postcard 1 anna.

For a letter or packet 2 annas per tola.

The above air fees are payable in addition to ordinary postage and the registration fee in the case of a registered article.

Foreign Articles.

The full air fee on foreign articles using both the Indian State air service and the Karachi-England air service or Madras-Karachi air service will be:—

	per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
India-Iraq	4 as. plus postage
India-Palestine	4 as. "
India-Egypt	4 as. "
India-Greece	6 as. "
India-Italy	6 as. "
India-France	6 as. "
India-England	6 as. "
India-Uganda	8 as. "
India-Kenya	8 as. "
India-Tanganyika	8 as. "
India-Rhodesia	10 as. "
India-South Africa	10 as. "
India-Siam	4 as. "
India-Kedah	5 as. "
India-Singapore	5 as. "
India-Indo China	5 as. "
India-Dutch East Indies	7 as. "
India-Persia	3 as. "
Perth-Adelaide Service	3 as. "

In addition to the ordinary foreign postage to destination and registration fee in the case of registered articles.

Telegrams by Air Mail.

The charges payable on such telegrams are calculated at the Indian inland rates plus the air mail fee in addition to the usual letter postage. The registration charges are to be paid extra.

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 Y. B. 8.

RAILWAY INFORMATION.

Railway development in India dates back to 1853 when the Great Indian Peninsular Railway constructed their first line extending from Bombay to Kalyan. Since then the mileage of Indian railways has recorded steady increases till this now stands at about 43,000 miles. The capital at charge on the 31st March 1931 of State-owned railways was 783.32 crores of rupees, of which Rs. 497.91 crores appertain to lines worked by the State and 281.97 crores to lines worked by companies.

Management.—Considerable diversity is met with as regards the relation between the State to the various lines so far as ownership and control are concerned. Six of the lines, viz. Eastern Bengal Railway, East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, North Western Railway, South-Bihar Railway, Burma Railway (all of standard gauges; are at present owned and worked by the State. These extend over 30,000 miles and of them 18,000 miles are managed directly by the Railway Board. Six lines, viz., Bengal Nagpur Railway, Bezwada Extension, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Kolar (Gold Field) Railways, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and South Indian Railway (standard gauge) are State lines but are worked by Companies on behalf of the State on a guarantee basis of interest vouchsafed by the Government. Besides these, there is a network of Branch line Companies Railways either working on Guarantee Terms, or Rebate Terms, or under Guarantee and Rebate Terms combined, or subsidised by the Government of India or the local Governments; unassisted Companies lines, District Board lines or lines subsidised by District Board; Indian States lines, Companies lines guaranteed by the Indian States; lines in foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies; etc.

Railway Finance.—In order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable railways to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return to general revenues on the money expended by the State on Railways, the railway finances were separated from the general finances of the country since 1924-25.

Under the separation convention, railways were liable to make a contribution to general revenues which amounted on the average to a net payment of Rs. 6 crores a year. The contributions during these years have been as follows: Rs. 6.78 crores in 1924-25; Rs. 5.49 crores in 1925-26; Rs. 6.01 crores in Rs. 1926-27; Rs. 6.28 crores in 1927-28; Rs. 5.23 crores in 1928-29; Rs. 6.12 crores in 1929-30; Rs. 5.74 crores in 1930-31; and Rs. 5.31 crores in 1931-32. (See Railway Budget for 1934-35 elsewhere).

Of the nine years that have elapsed since the separation of railway revenues from the general revenues of India, the first six were prosperous years. After paying interest charges, and putting by a net sum of Rs. 12 crores in the Depreciation Fund after meeting such of the expenditure on renewals and replacements as is chargeable under rules, to the Fund, the total surpluses amounted to Rs. 52½ crores. During the next three years, the position was very different. There were

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

deficits amounting to Rs. 24½ crores, though at the same time the balance in the Depreciation Fund increased by Rs. 14 crores. In other words the net result of working of the Indian State owned railways during the nine years 1924-25 to 1932-33 inclusive was a surplus of Rs. 28 crores, and an accumulated balance in the Depreciation Fund of Rs. 26 crores. The total amounts paid during the period were Rs. 42 crores. As the surplus during the period was only Rs. 28 crores, the balance Rs. 14 crores had to be borrowed. A temporary loan was, therefore, taken of that amount from the depreciation fund, the actual balance of which at the end of the year 1932-33 was thus reduced to Rs. 12 crores.

The gauges of the Indian railways may be chiefly classified under three heads:—Standard (5 ft. 6 in) gauge; Metre (3 ft. 3½ in.) gauge; and Narrow (2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft.) gauge.

Mileage.—The mileage open to the Indian Railways on June 30, 1933 was 42,912·62 miles as against 42,815 miles on March 31, 1932 and 42,281 miles on March 31, 1931, 41,833 miles on March 31, 1930, 40,949·70 miles on March 31, 1929 and 39,711·58 miles on March 31, 1928.

Railway Earnings.—The gross earnings of Indian Railways for the year ending 31st March, 1933 amounted to Rs. 96·09 crores as against 97·21 crores, Rs. 106·57 crores, Rs. 102·53 crores, Rs. 118·87 crores and Rs. 118·27 crores during the corresponding periods of the preceding five years. Of the total earnings in 1932-33, Rs. 56·89 crores accrued from goods traffic, Rs. 31·34 crores from passenger traffic and Rs. 7·86 crores from parcels, luggages, etc. As regards goods earnings there were increases in certain commodities mainly under cotton raw and manufactured, iron and steel wrought, raw jute and jaggery and molasses of about 10 per cent. or over. On the other hand there were heavy decreases in oil seeds, food grains including rice and wheat, sugar and and kerosene and petrol. The decrease under oil seeds was nearly 20 per cent. while that under food grains on the whole was over 10 per cent.

Working Expenses.—The working expenses of the Indian Railways during the last four years follow: 1929-30, Rs. 55·92 crores; 1930-31, Rs. 55·81 crores; 1931-32, Rs. 49·80 crores and 1932-33 Rs. 49·36 crores.

Passengers Carried.—The number of passengers carried during 1932-33 was 492 millions, about 3½ million less than in the previous year, but 131 million, or over twenty p.c. less than in 1929-30. The average number of miles a passenger was carried fell from 35·0 in the previous year to 34·3.

Goods Carried.—The actual weight of goods carried during 1932-33 was 89½ million tons—a fall of 5 per cent as compared with the previous year and over 20 per cent as compared with 1929-30. The average number of miles a ton of goods was carried during the year 1932-33 was 190 and registered a fall of two miles as compared with the previous year.

Railway Stores.—The purchase of stores for Railways through the Stores Purchase Department of the Government of India amounted to Rs. 1·53 lakhs in 1932-33 as against Rs. 126·14 lakhs in 1931-32, Rs. 127·98 lakhs in 1930-31 and Rs. 151·05 lakhs in 1929-30.

State Railways Earnings.—The following figures show the gross earnings of the principal State-owned Railways during the year 1932-33 as compared with the corresponding periods of the four preceding years:—

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		(In lakhs of rupees.)			
A. B. Ry.	2.09	2.05	1.96	1.80	1.56
B. N. Ry.	9.19	9.25	8.06	7.24	6.86
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	11.91	11.79	10.82.	10.23	10.24
Burma Ry.	4.98	4.84	4.23	3.74	3.32
E. B. Ry.	7.15	6.78	5.78	5.02	4.84
E. I. Ry.	20.42	19.55	18.28	17.35	17.28
G. I. P. Ry.	15.65	14.54	13.27	11.84	11.97
M. & S. M. Ry.	9.12	8.89	7.88	7.59	7.07
N. W. Ry.	15.99	15.95	16.32*	14.63*	13.89
S. I. Ry.	5.86	6.41	5.88	5.39	5.30
Tirhoot & Lucknow					
Barcilly	—	—	1.80	1.72	1.80

Wagons Loaded.—The following shows the number of wagons loaded in respect of the following commodities on the broad and metre gauges of the Class I Railways:—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(No. of Wagons Loaded.)			
Coal and Coke	1,152,827	1,075,375	972,466	896,522
Grains and Pulses	854,127	813,496	800,515	721,147
Oilseeds	272,915	269,698	225,312	199,368
Cotton	165,565	153,968	114,400	138,279
Miscellaneous Small	1,400,865	1,439,95	1,426,339	1,502,502
Miscellaneous Full Wagons	2,603,839	2,412,16	2,164,150	2,177,044

RAILWAY SYSTEM IN INDIA.

Indian Railways are grouped under 3 classes.—

CLASS I.—The Indian railways with annual earnings exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs of rupees belong to Class I. A list of the Class I railways and the tracts these traverse follow:—

Assam-Bengal Railway.—It is wholly metre gauge. This serves mainly the province of Assam and a part of Eastern Bengal. The main line runs from Tinsukia Junction to Chittagong. There are a number of feeder lines to serve Silchar, Gauhati, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tejpur, Noakhali and Mymensingh areas and also the interior of Chittagong district. It connects with East Bengal Railway at Mymensingh, Pandu and Tangi, with J. P. Railway at Mariani and Titabar and with D. S. Railway at Tinsukia.

Head Office:—Chittagong.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—It traverses tracts with rich deposits of minerals and operates about 3,500 miles of line. One main branch of the Railway runs from Howrah to Nagpur, where it joins the G. I. P. lines, thus serving the eastern half of the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Western Bengal, etc. Another main branch of the Railway proceeds up to Waltair in the Madras Presidency, branching off at Kharagpur. A secondary main line runs to the Bengal Coalfields connecting with the East Indian Railway at Asansol, Gomoh, Barkakhana and Chaudrapura. Among the branch lines, mention may be made of Purulia-Lohardaga, Sini-Asansol, Kanhan-Ramtek, Amda-Gua, Jharsuguda-Sambalpur, Katni-Bilaspur, Annupur-Chirmiri, Abhaupur-Rajim, Raipur-Dhamtari, Raipur-Vizianagram, Adra-Gomoh, Gondia-Chanda-Nagpur, Itwari-Chhindwara, Tumsar-Tirodi, Khurda Road-Puri,

* The earnings of the Southern Punjab Railway Company's lines acquired by the State on 1st January, 1930 have been included in the N. W. Ry.'s figures for 1930-31 and 1931-32.

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Cuttack-Talcher, Mayurbhanj and Parlakimedi Light Rly., etc. The most important junctions with the E. I. Ry. are: Howrah, Asansol, Gomoh and Barkakana; with the G. I. P. Ry.; Nagpur, Itawari, Karni and Jubbulpore; with the M. & S. M. Ry.; Waltair.

Areas served are different parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces.

One of the greatest industrial concerns of the East, the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is at Jamshedpur Rly. Station, Tatanagar and one of the biggest modern Indian harbours is at Vizagapatam which is connected with the Central Provinces by the newly connected Raipur-Vizianagram line.

Main Workshops are situated at Kharagpur and Head Quarters of the Controller of Stores at their offices in Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Figures of working during 1932-33 follow:—Route mileage for the system 3,393.74; number of passengers carried on the system 19,474,665; amount of total goods carried on the system 12,362,362 tons; freight earnings Rs. 4,82,81,655; Gross Earnings Rs. 6,92,25,698; new lines opened nil; gross expenditure Rs. 5,08,10,904.

Bengal and North Western Railway.—It is the only big Indian line that is not based upon one or other of the four principal cities—Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Its system, constructed throughout on the metre gauge traverses some of the richest and densely populated parts in Northern India and taps at several places the independent State of Nepal. This connects Bihar with Bengal on the one hand and the United Provinces on the other. The principal line extends from Katihar on the E. B. Ry. to Cawnpore in the United Provinces. The other branch lines consist of Mokameh Ghat to Sonapur via Muzaffarpur, Chupra to Benares Cantt., Gorakhpur to Gonda, Shahganj to Ballia, Narkatigunj to Darbhanga, etc., etc. It joins the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway at Sitapur and Lucknow and makes important connections with E. I. Ry. at Mokameh Ghat, Cawnpur, Benares, Allahabad, Patna, Bhagalpur and Barabanki. It joins the G. I. P. at Cawnpore and Allahabad and B. B. & C. I. at Cawnpore again.

Head Office:—Gorakhpur.

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.—It is the largest of the Company-managed Railways in India and operates over approximately 4,000 miles of line of which 1,259.6 miles were broad gauge, 2,460.5 miles meter gauge and 224.2 miles narrow gauge during 1932-33. This serves the northern half of the Bombay Presidency, Central India and the Southern portion of Rajputana. The main line runs from Bombay to Delhi through Surat, Broach, Baroda, Dohad, Kotah, Muttra, etc. The Southern section of the Railway runs from Bombay to Viramgam and Kharaghoda via Ahmedabad, while the northern section of the Railway extends through Rajputana to Delhi. There are also other important Branch Lines as Ajmer-Khandwa, Rewari-Fazilka, Agra-Cawnpore, Surat-Amalner, etc., etc. The Railway has junctions with G. I. P. Railway, N. W. Rly, E. I. Railway and thus connects Bombay with the rest of India. It joins Jodhpur Railway at Marwar Junction and thus forms part of a through route between Bombay and Karachi.

This Railway provides the shortest and quickest route between Bombay, Delhi and Northern India, and the Frontier Mail a daily service de luxe, is one of the fastest and the best known long distance trains operating in the East. It has its own workshops and Stores Depots in Bombay, with recently erected workshops at Dohad for the Broad Gauge system, and at Ajmer, the headquarters of the Metre Gauge system. There are Locomotive Workshops where locomotives

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are constructed, Carriage and Wagon Shops, and a subsidiary Stores Depot.

The Bombay Suburban section, which was recently electrified, is the busiest in the East, and is now for the greater part, equipped with the latest electrical and automatic signalling and interlocking devices.

The results of the working of the Railways during 1932-33 follow:—Route mileage, 3,944.3 miles; number of passengers carried, 666,892,000; weight of goods carried, 7,356,000 tons; freight earnings (a) coaching, Rs. 4,69,45,000 and (b) goods Rs. 6,21,88,000; gross earnings Rs. 11,15,63,000; new lines opened, nil; total working expenses, Rs. 6,42,95,000.

Head Office:—Church Gate, Bombay.

East Indian Railway.—This is in point of route mileage the second largest of the Indian railway systems but so far as freight traffic is concerned it is the most important. It serves the numerous cities of commercial, industrial, historical and religious importance in the Great Gangetic plain and serves as the outlet of the industrial quarters round Calcutta and the coal districts in Bengal and Bihar. The principal line runs from Howrah to Ghaziabad in the United Provinces serving the Western parts of Bengal, Bihar and United Provinces. The branch line linking Allahabad with Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces has now been transferred under the control of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway while the lines which were formerly managed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have been added to it. The chief branch lines are:—Howrah-Mokameh Loop line, Grand-chord line, Barharwa-Bundel line, Patna-Gaya Branch, Moghal Serai-Saharanpur line, etc. The Railway has junctions with the following railways: N. W. Ry.—Saharanpur, Meerut, Ghaziabad; B. B. & C. I. Ry.—Agra East Bank, Farukhabad, Hathras, Cawnpore; G. I. P. Ry.—Cawnpore, Chheoki, Jumna Bridge; B. N. Ry.—Howrah, Asansol, Pathardihi, Bhaga, Katrasgarh, Barkakhana, Gomoh; B. & N. W. Ry.—Barabanki, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Shahganj, Benares Cantt., Tarighat, Digba Ghat, Mokameh Ghat, Bhagalpur; E. B. Ry.—Naihati Manihari Ghat; R. & K. Ry.—Bareilly, Moradabad, Lucknow.

Results of working during 1932-33 follow:—(1) Route Mileage 4,384; (2) Total number of passengers carried 59,255,400; (3) Total tonnage of goods carried (including Coal) 19,220,000; (4) Freight earnings:—(a) For Passenger traffic Rs. 5,01,86,000, (b) For Goods traffic Rs. 11,31,94,000; (5) Gross earnings Rs. 17,64,70,000; (6) New line opened miles 53; (7) Gross expenditure Rs. 11,46,36,000. Workshops:—This Railway's carriage and wagon shops are situated at Lillooah and Lucknow (Alambagh) and Loco shops at Jamalpur and Lucknow (Charbagh).

Head Office:—Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Burma Railway.—The railway which is a metre gauge system with 2,000 route miles came under the direct management of the Government of India on January 1, 1929. It serves Upper and Lower Burma including the Southern Shan State. The main line runs from Rangoon to Mandalay and thence to Mvietskina. Other lines run from Rangoon to Lashio to the North-east, to Ye-U to the North-west, to Ye to the South East and Bassein and Kyingin to the West and serve area round Moulemein, Pegu, Promé, Bassein, Henzada, Kyingin, etc.

The results of working during 1932-33 follow:—Route Mileage 2057.25; No. of passengers carried 21,208,991; (Tons) of Goods carried 3,448,507; Freight earnings (goods traffic only) Rs. 217,41,386; Gross earnings Rs. 347,43,554; New lines opened, Nil; Stores purchased Rs. 63,28,000; Gross expenditure Rs. 272,89,943; (exclusive of interest charges); Gross expenditure (inclusive of interest) Rs. 423,47,587.

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Head Office:—Rangoon.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—The areas served by the Railway are Eastern Bengal, the North Western portion of Assam and the Northern Gangetic plain in Bengal and Bihar to the foot of the Himalayas. The important lines are Calcutta to Siliguri; Calcutta to Goalundo; and thence to Narainganj, Dacca, etc., Calcutta to Gauhati and Shillong via Parbatipur Junction, etc., etc. The principal exchange points are at Naihati with the East Indian Railway; Katihar with the B. & N. W. Railway; Mymensingh, and Pandu with the Assam Bengal Railway; Siliguri with Darjeeling Himalayan Railway; and Goalundo and Khulna with the river steamer services. The company's Broad Gauge Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Works are at Kanchrapara and Metre Gauge Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Works at Saidpur.

Head Office:—3, Koilaghat Street, Calcutta

Great Indian Peninsular Railway.—This is the third largest railway in India with an approximate route mileage of 3,500. It is the first system in India to develop electrical traction. It serves the Central portion of the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad, Western half of the Central Provinces, Central India, lower parts of the United Provinces and some parts of Rajputana. One line connects Bombay with Delhi; another with Allahabad, via Jubbulpore; another line extends from Bombay to Raichur via Poona while a fourth joins the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Nagpur. The branch lines are:—Dhond to Mamnad; Itarsi to Jubbulpore; Katni to Bina; Kotah to Bina, etc., etc. The system makes important junctions with other railways: B. B. & C. I. Ry.—Bombay, Amalner; E. I. Ry.—Allahabad, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore; N. W. Ry.—Delhi; B. N. Ry.—Katni, Jubbulpore, Nagpur; M. & S. M. Ry.—Poona, Hotgi Raichur; Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway—Balharshah, Wadi

Figures for 1932-33 follow.—Route mileage 3,482.67 miles; No. of passengers carried 52,704,520; Amount of goods carried 7,209,696 tons; Freight earnings Rs 7,81,64,782; Gross earnings Rs 12,47,37,004; New lines opened, Nil; Stores purchased Rs 59,17,775; Gross expenditure Rs 9,42,04,416; Any allied figures, Nil.

Head Office:—Bombay.

Jodhpur Railway.—This is the shortest of Class I Indian Railway. It serves the Eastern part of Sindh and North-Western part of Rajputana. It runs from Hyderabad (Sindh) to Kuchaman Road via Luni Junction, Jodhpur, Pipar Road, Merta Road Degana and Makrana. Its branches are (1) Jhudo, (2) Khadro (in Sindh), (3) Pachpadra, (4) Raniwara, (5) Marwar Railway Junction, (6) Phalodi (Pokaran), (7) Bilara, (8) Merta City, (9) Chilo (10) Jaswantgarh, (11) Parbatsar. At Chilo Junction and Jaswantgarh junction it joins the Bikaner State Railway carrying traffic to Bhatinda and Hissar respectively. At Kuchaman Road and Marwar Railway Junction it joins the B. B. & C. I. Railway for traffic to Delhi and Bombay respectively. The North Western Railway joins the Jodhpur Railway at Hyderabad for traffic to Karachi.

Route Mileage 975.27; Number of passengers carried 3,142,023; The amount of total goods carried 840,296; Freight earnings Rs 43,50,984; Gross earnings Rs 85,70,638; New lines opened, Nil; Stores purchased Rs 12,44,000; Gross expenditure Rs 52,33,790

The workshops and stores are located at Jodhpur.

Head Office:—Jodhpur.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.—It affords direct communication between various places in the Madras Presidency, and in connection with other railways from direct main line through routes

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from Madras to Calcutta, Bombay, Upper India and to Mangalore and West Coast. The chief lines run from Madras to Waltair; from Madras to Raichur; and from Bangalore to Madras and Poona; and thus serve the Northern and Central parts of the Madras Presidency, a small part of Hyderabad and the Southern part of the Bombay Presidency and Mysore. The important junctions are:—S. Ry.—Dronachellam and Bezwada; G. I. P. Ry.—Raichur, Poona, Hotgi; B. L. Ry.—Miraj; B. N. Ry.—Waltair; S. I. Ry.—Madras, Arkonani, Katpadi, Jalarpet; Mysore Railway—Bangalore. Arsikere, Birur, Bawringpet, Bhikajur, Yelahanka, Yesvantpur

Head Office:—Park Town, Madras.

Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway—This serves the Hyderabad State; Chief lines are Bezwada-Wadi and Secunderabad-Manmad. The system furnishes a direct through route between Madras, Delhi and the North. The railway connects at three points with the G. I. P. Ry., viz. Wadi, Manmad and Balharshah. It has two exchange points with M. & S. Ry. at Bezwada (for Madras and Cocanada points) and at Dronachellam.

Location of workshops (Loco)—Lallaguda; Location of workshop (Engineering)—Mettugudda; Location of Stores department—Mettugudda; Mileage 1238.42; Freight charges Rs. 2,16,59,000; Passengers carried 9,587,000; Goods carried 2,114,000 tons; figures being for the year ending 1931-32.

Head Office:—Secunderabad (Deccan).

North Western Railway.—This is the longest railway in India and comprises over 6,500 route miles of lines. It serves almost the entire portion of the Punjab, Sind, North West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan. The main line passes from Delhi to Peshawar Cantonment while others extend from Delhi to Karachi, via Lahore. The important branches are:—Bhatinda to Samastas, Ludhiana to Hissar, Lahore to Amritsar, Ferozepur to Hoshiarpur, etc. Junction is made with the East Indian Railway at Saharanpur, Meerut and Ghaziabad and with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway near Delhi. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway metre-gauge line links up with the North-Western Ry. at Delhi. Hissar, Bhatinda, Fazilka and Kot Kapura. The Bikaner and Jodhpur Railways connect it at Bhatinda and Hyderabad respectively.

Head Office:—Lahore.

Rohilkund & Kumaon Railway Co., Ltd.—This Railway runs from Lucknow to Kasganj on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. passing through Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Kheri, Gola Gokarannath, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Budaon and from Bareilly to Kathgodam the station nearest Naini Tal, the summer quarters of the U. P. Government. It also serves by branch lines the area bordering Nepal, also Shahjahanpur, Moradabad and Ramnagar at the foot of the hills.

The open mileage is 571 miles. The goods traffic handled is principally agricultural and forest produce.

The administrative Head quarters are at Izatnagar just outside Bareilly where the Stores and Loco and Carriage and Wagon Shops are also situated.

Head Office:—Izatnagar, Bareilly.

South Indian Railway.—The system is well connected up and the new lines opened during recent years help to consolidate railway facilities in Southern India. The main line extends from Madras to Rameswaram & Dhanushkodi while others are Madras to Mettupalaiyam, Madras to Mangalore via Podanur, Trichinopoly to Erode, Madras to Tuticorin, Maniyachi to Trivandrum via Quilon, etc., etc. There are

connections via Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar with Ceylon. The Railway has junctions solely with Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, contact being made at Madras Beach, Jalarpet, Katpadi and Arkonam.

The following are the particulars for 1932-33. Route mile 2526.47; New lines opened (Pollachi-Palghat Railway) 34 miles; No. of passengers carried 58,028,600; No of tons carried 4,351,000; Passenger earnings Rs. 2,58,32,000; Freight earnings Rs. 2,47,44,000; Gross earnings Rs. 5,51,51,000; Gross expenditure Rs. 3,10,08,000; Stores purchased Rs. 62,66,000.

Head Office:—Trichinopoly.

MINOR RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

CLASS II.—Those railways whose earnings exceed Rs. 10 lakhs a year but are less than Rs. 50 lakhs are:—

Barsi Light Railway, Bengal-Dooars Railway, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bikaner State Railway, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway; Dibru-Sadiya Railway, Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway, Gondal Railway, Howrah-Amta Light Railway, Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, Junagad State Railway, Morvi Railway, Mysore Railway and Shalidara-Saharanpur Light Railway.

CLASS III.—The following are some of the railways whose earnings fall below Rs. 10 lakhs a year:—

Aden Railway, Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway, Arrah-Sasaram Railway, Bankura-Damodar River Railway, Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway, Bengal Provincial Railway, Bukhtiarur-Bihar Light Railway, Burdwan-Katwa Railway, Cutch State Railway, Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway, Dholpur-Bari Railway, Futwah-Islampur Railway, Gwalior Light Railway, Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway, Jagadhri Light Railway, Jessore-Jhenidah Railway, Jorhat (Provincial) Railway, Kalighat-Falta Railway, Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur Light Ry.) Railway, Kulasekarapatnam Light Railway, Matheran Light Railway, Porbander State Railway, Tarikere Narasimharajapura Light Railway, Tezapore-Balipara Light Railway, Triveliore Light Railway, Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway.

GENERAL RULES ON INDIAN RAILWAY.

Railway Standard Time.—Indian Standard time is 5½ hours in advance of Greenwich time, 30 minutes in advance of Bombay local time, 9 minutes in advance of Madras local time, 24 minutes slower than Calcutta local time, 2 minutes in advance of Allahabad local time and 27 minutes behind Chittagong time.

Booking Passengers.—Intending passengers should be at the station at least ten minutes before the time of departure and purchase their tickets in the course of the day.

Children's Fares.—Children three years of age and under are carried free; children above that age and under twelve years are charged half fares.

Breaking Journey.—Holders of local and through single journey tickets, for distances over 100 miles are allowed one day extra for every 100 miles, or part of 100 miles for the purpose of breaking their journey, if required. No break of journey is allowed at a station short of 101 miles from the point the journey was commenced.

The journey may be broken after travelling over 100 miles where desired, on the direct route (not at Branch line stations) so long as the time allowed is not exceeded.

Passengers unable to use their Tickets.—Passengers who have taken tickets at a station, but who from want of room in the train, or from

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sudden causes, cannot commence their journey, should, before leaving the station apply to the station master, who will refund the fare on the tickets being given up. If through want of room in the class for which tickets are held, passengers are compelled to travel in a lower class, the difference in fare will be refunded at destination, provided the guard of the train is informed before commencement of the journey.

Reserved Accommodation.—The charges are as follows subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 for each compartment reserved for 1st or 2nd class passengers and Rs5 for Inter or 3rd class passengers.

1st and 2nd Class—One fare for each berth in a compartment or carriage.

B. N. Ry.—Charges 8 As, as booking fee for reserving a berth by Up Bombay Mail, Up Madras Mail, Up Puri Express and Up Ranchi Express only. In E. I. R. and E. B. R. a booking fee of 8 As. per seat is charged extra for reserving berths by all trains

Inter and 3rd Class—Fares for the full marked carrying capacity of each compartment or carriage.

In D. H. Ry. the charges are as follows:—

For a 1st Class compartment	...	...	4 fares.
" 2nd Class "	...	...	5 "
" 3rd Class "	...	...	5 "

It must be distinctly understood that during the day time the occupants of reserved berths must, if required, make room for other passengers to use the compartment up to the number it is marked to carry.

Free Allowance for Luggage.—All passengers' luggage is weighed and the following quantities are allowed free of charge:—

For each 1st Class Passenger	...	1½ maunds.
" " 2nd Class Passenger	...	1 maund.
" " Inter Class Passenger	...	30 seers,
" " 3rd Class Passenger	...	25 "

and half these quantities is allowed for each child's (half) ticket."

Bedding, Walking sticks, Umbrellas, Tiffin baskets, etc. are allowed free.

Left Luggage.—Passengers may place their luggage in charge of Station Master for temporary custody, giving a charge of 2 As. per package, per maund or part thereof for 24 hours. Charges for succeeding 24 hours are sometimes, e.g., in case of E. I. R., made at half rate.

Unbooked or partially booked luggage.—The free allowance mentioned above applies only to luggage booked at the station where the passenger's ticket is issued to the station for which the ticket is available; and the free allowance can be claimed only when luggage is booked before journey is commenced. When luggage in excess of the free allowance is found unbooked enroute at destination, the whole is weighed and charged for and no free allowance is allowed. Passengers, who have, however booked a portion of their luggage and received the free allowance and who are subsequently found with additional luggage, are charged only on the weight of such additional luggage.

Booking of luggage when breaking journey.—(a) Passengers who intend to break journey at one or more stations enroute may either book their luggage to accompany them throughout, or book a portion of their luggage, or the whole, direct to the station for which they have taken tickets.

(b) Passengers who intend to break journey, and who require their luggage to accompany them should, when they book their luggage, inform the luggage clerk to which station or stations they wish to

break their journey, in order that the names of such stations may be entered on the back of the luggage tickets.

(c) Before passengers start from such halting places, any luggage found in excess of the quantity entered on the luggage ticket issued at the commencement of the journey will be weighed and charged for.

Maximum weight and dimensions of parcels accepted for despatch.—Over the Broad and Metre-gauge lines no package exceeding 5 maunds in weight or 8 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet in outside measurement and over the Narrow gauge lines no package exceeding 3 maunds in weight or $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 3 ft. in outside measurement, will be accepted for carriage except by previous arrangement.

Method of charging parcels.—Parcels will be charged either by weight or by measurement whichever gives the greater charge, one cubic foot being considered equal to five seers in weight. Fraction of a cubic foot will be charged as for one cubic foot.

Rates for small parcels not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in weight.—When the weight does not exceed two-and-a-half seers the charge will be one anna per 100 miles or fraction of 100 miles, subject to a minimum charge of 5 annas and a maximum charge of one rupee.

Rates for parcels exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in weight.—Parcels exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in weight shall be charged at scheduled rates according to weight of the parcel on the through distance.

Horses and Ponies are charged As. 4 a mile for the first animal and 1 anna a mile for every additional animal despatched by the same consignor to the same consignee and from and to the same station subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 10 per vehicle. One Syce is allowed free with each animal.

Bicycles and Tricycles (unpacked) accompanying the owner as luggage will be charged as 1 maund for bicycles and 2 maunds for tricycles. No free allowance being allowed packed bicycles, etc., are charged at luggage rates on actual weight.

Dogs are charged at 6 annas for every 50 miles or part per animal. Dogs are not allowed to be taken into a passenger's carriage.

Booking of Goods, live-stock, etc.—Goods, live-stock etc., are booked between all railway stations open for such traffic, in accordance with the rates, rules and conditions specified in the General Classification of Goods subject to the variations published in the Goods Tariffs of the railways concerned.

Complaints.—Complaints of incivility, obstructiveness or want of attention on the part of railway servants should be made to the District Traffic Superintendent concerned.

Despatch of goods by any particular train not guaranteed.—The Railway does not guarantee the despatch of goods by any particular train, nor will they be responsible for the arrival of goods at any station within any definite time.

Supply of wagons not guaranteed.—The Railway does not guarantee to supply at stations wagons of any particular type or tonnage. If wagons of a special type or tonnage are required by consignors and such are not available at the station at which they are required, special arrangements must be made with the District Traffic Officer of the Railway.

Payment of charges.—Except in the case of dangerous and other goods specially provided for in the General Classification of Goods or in Exception Lists for which prepayment of freight is compulsory, all charges must be paid either when goods are presented for despatch or at the time of delivery and all goods are subject to lien not only for the freight, wharfage, demurrage and handling charges on the

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particular goods, but also for any general balance which may be due to the Railway by the owner or consignor or consignee of such goods. If the money in respect of which goods are detained be not paid, they may be sold by auction, in the case of perishable goods at once and in the case of other goods, on the expiration of 15 days' notice of the intended auction and the proceeds applied in liquidation or reduction of the amount due and expenses.

Right to correct charges on receipt notes.—The weight, description and classification of goods and quotation of rates as given in the railway receipt and forwarding note are merely inserted for the purpose of estimating the railway charges and the Railway reserves the right of re-measurement, re-weighment, re-classification and re-calculation of rates, terminals and other charges and correction of any other errors at the place of destination and of collecting any amount that may have been omitted or undercharges. No admission is conveyed by a railway receipt that the weight as shown therein has been received or that the description of goods as furnished by the consignor is correct.

Marking of goods.—(i) Every package in a consignment of goods, before it will be accepted for carriage by rail, must be clearly marked by the sender with name initials or private mark for purpose of identification. Such name, initials or private mark must be shewn on the forwarding note.

(ii) Bags and bundles of hides and skins and baskets of fruit or vegetables, vessels of oil or ghee, bundles of iron bars or other goods that cannot be durably marked in the ordinary manner must have a leather, metal or wooden label attached to each bundle or article at the forwarding station by senders. Bundles of silk, cloth, blankets and cumblies must have a patch of white cloth sewn on them by senders for Railway marks.

Goods in bulk.—These rules do not apply to goods in bulk.

Declaration of goods.—Every consignment of goods, when handed to the Railway for despatch, must be accompanied by a forwarding note which must be signed by, or on behalf of, the sender or senders, and must contain a declaration of the weight, description and destination (station and Railway on which situated) of the goods consigned.

Fragile goods.—The Railway can accept no liability for fragile goods, such as earthenware pots, glass bangles, cast-iron goods, etc., even when not covered by risk note when the damages are clearly due to bad or defective packing and not to ill usage or rough handling in transit.

Notice of loss or damage.—The Railway shall not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of property unless notice of such is given in writing to the Station Master before delivery and removal from the Railway's premises of the property or of the package or packages, the contents or parts of the contents of which are alleged by the claimant to be damaged or lost, or of the rest of the consignment, a portion of which is alleged by the claimant to be lost (as the case may be).

Time-limit of claims for compensation.—No person shall be entitled to claim compensation for loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods delivered to be carried by the Railway unless a claim is preferred in writing to the Railway Administration within six months from the date of the delivery of the animals or goods from carriage by Railway.

Time-limit for refund of over-charges.—No person shall be entitled to a refund of an overcharge in respect of animals or goods carried by railway unless his claim to the refund has been preferred in writing

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by him or on his behalf to the Railway Administration (in the case of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to the Agent) within six months from the date of the delivery of the animals or goods for carriage by railway.

Risk Notes.—In all cases when goods or live-stock are conveyed at the risk of the owner, or on the understanding that the risk accepted by the Railway is limited to any extent the full value of the consignment, or the several sums prescribed in the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, the consignor is required to execute a risk note.

Value-payable system.—(a) Should mercantile firms and tradesmen desire to adopt the value-payable system, the following procedure may be followed:—

A consignor should, in the forwarding note, shew the consignee as "self." Each package in the consignment should be marked with a distinctive private mark, which will also be recorded in the forwarding note, and railway receipt. Different marks should be used for different consignments despatched to the same station. Consignors are warned against shewing the intended consignee's name on any of the packages.

On obtaining the railway receipt from the railway, the consignors should endorse it in favour of consignee by name, and make it over to the Post Office for delivery to the consignee on payment of the amount due.

GOODS TARIFF.

Freight calculations on goods carried on railways are made on them with regard to (1) volume of business in a particular commodity, (2) volume of traffic per consignment, (3) load per wagon for a consignment, (4) the value of the article, (5) continuity or regularity or otherwise of despatch, (6) the bulk and the proportion of the weight to bulk, (7) degree of risk involved, goods being carried at owner's risk (O. R.) or at railway's risk (R. R.), (8) any special facilities required, such as quick despatch as in the case of perishable goods.

The Indian General Railway classification of goods comprises ten classes, each with a scale of maximum and minimum rates and is in force in most of the railways. But goods are often carried at reduced commodity rates, either on the basis of fixed reduced schedules or at special lumpsum rates.

Whereas the maximum and the minimum rates are the same for all Indian railways there remains a wide margin between the two to enable each railway to regulate its charges within the maxima and minima limits.

The maximum and minimum rates for the ten classes into which the goods have been grouped are as follows:—

	Maximum pies per md. per mile.	Minimum pies per md. per mile.
First	·38	·100
Second	·42	·100
Third	·58	·166
Fourth	·62	·166
Fifth	·77	·166
Sixth	·83	·166
Seventh	·96	·166
Eighth	1·04	·166
Ninth	1·25	·166
Tenth	1·87	·166

Exceptional rates for some commodities are charged on several lines, e.g., cotton loose and half-pressed, wool loose and half-pressed

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are classed nine over G. I. P. lines while piecegoods, shawls, cotton thread, hosiery, flannel, etc. in bales, press packed and bound with iron bands or packed in boxes or cases are charged at 1 pie per maund per mile. Over the Eastern Bengal Railway hemp, flax, jute and tow, machine pressed, hand or power, unpressed are classed six while tea is classed nine.

Railway freights are charged either on the **Sliding or cumulative (telescopic) scale**. Under the former the lowest rate for the longer distance traffic applies on such traffic on entire distance from start to finish. But under the latter or the cumulative basis the rate for the shorter distance is in higher scale and is the same for both long and short distance traffic up to a certain distance, and it is for the distance in excess that the charges are on a lower basis, and the higher and lower rates are added together to form the rate for the entire distance on the long haul traffic under the cumulative basis.

Coal, stone, lime, iron ore, grain and pulses, oil seeds and salt are classed under the first group and charged at rates the maximum and minimum of which are fixed. Fodder including grass, hay, bran, chaffs, are also charged first class. Grain, sugar, wheat flour and iron articles are charged 2nd class, which is higher than first class. Jute (wagon load) is also charged 2nd. class.

Unpressed fibres, groundnuts, common hides and skins dry are charged 3rd class.

Spices such as chillies, ginger raw, betelnuts, cardamoms, provision such as dried fruit, nuts, ghee, clarified butter, metals, tobacco manufactures, come under the 4th class but these are charged 2nd. class for long distances or wagon loads or at owner's risk. Machinery, brass utensils, as well as brass ingots and slabs from which the utensils are made are also charged 4th class

Betel leaves, fish, hardware and ghee at railway risk are charged 6th. class.

Mill stores (such as oil grease, small parts of machinery, chemicals, leather), glass plates, tea, cotton and silk are grouped 8th. class.

Amber, brass and copper ornamental furs, glassware, gold lace, silver lace, perfumery, feathers, etc. are charged ninth class.

Various acids, matches, explosives, various chemicals, alcohol, electric detonators, ivory, etc. are charged tenth class.

When goods are sent loose or in bulk such as stone, coal, sand, etc. the railway invariably requires the merchants to do loading and unloading which is not included in the rates.

Maxima and Minima rates for the carriage of coal including coke and patent fuel, exclusive of a surcharge of 15 p.c.*

The following is the scale of maxima and minima rates for the carriage of coal including coke and patent fuel for the public exclusive of a surcharge of 15 per cent. generally imposed on coal subject to the condition laid down in the footnote:—

Maxima Rates.

(I) In wagon loads at O. R.	per maund per mile.
(a) For distances upto 400 miles:—	
For the first 200 miles	0.165 pie
Plus for extra distance above 200 miles and upto 400 miles	0.150 ..

* The surcharge does not apply in the case of (1) soft coke and (2) coal and coke consigned to Howrah and Calcutta, and (a) exported thence by sea to any port foreign or Indian; or (b) loaded for bunkering in the sea-going vessels within the limits of the port of Calcutta.

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(b) For distance above 400 miles:—			
	For the first 400 miles	0.15	"
	Plus for the distance in excess of 400 miles	0.10	"
The above rates are subject to the Differential Rule			
(II)	In consignments of less than in wagon loads at O. R.	} .38	"
(III)	In wagon loads at R. R.		
(IV)	In consignments of less than in wagon loads at R. R.		
Minima Rates.			
	For distances up to 300 miles	0.10	"
	Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 500 miles, inclusive	0.066	"
	Plus for any distance in excess of 500 miles	0.05	"

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The committee has been constituted to investigate and make recommendation on (a) complaints of undue preference, (b) complaints about unreasonableness of rates, (c) complaints of disputes about terminals, (d) complaints about dearth of seasonable facilities, etc. The head quarters of the Committee are at Calcutta.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.

An important experiment is being made on the North Western Railway on the possibilities of large scale reductions in 3rd class passenger fares. Revised third class fares were introduced over that system with effect from December 1, 1933. These revisions include a reduction in the previous basis of charge of half a pie per mile for distances up to 50 miles and of a quarter pie per mile for distances from 51 to 300 miles and an increase of half a pie per mile for distances over 300 miles. The general effect of the revised basis of charge is a reduction of fares up to distances of 160 miles and a small increase of fares for distances over that figure. If the experiment fails the North Western Railway stands to lose 45 lakhs in one year. If, however, the experiment should prove to be a success, the Railway Board will consider similar reductions on other Railways.

TOURIST TRAFFIC.

During the past few years the Railways of India have endeavoured to get their share of the increasing world tourist traffic. With this object Publicity Bureaus have been established in London and New York. Though it is very difficult indeed to get even an approximate of the traffic that these bring to Indian Railways, the returns show that, year by year, travel in India tends to become more popular. In assessing the value of this work, it must be remembered that, apart from the money spent in railway travelling, every tourist leaves a certain amount of money behind in India, which all goes to help trade and industry. It has been estimated that tourists spend at least Rs. 60 lakhs in India annually—by no means a small sum in these depressing times.

STORES BALANCE.

The total stores balances at the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 12 crores, a figure well below any level which has been reached in recent years, the reduction effected in 1932-33 alone being 1½ crores. The total sum paid in the year as compensation for goods lost, or damaged, on Class I Railway was below Rs. 3½ lakhs, as compared with Rs. 1.20 lakhs in 1922-23 and Rs. 9½ lakhs in 1929-30.

NEW CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

A total length of 306 miles was opened during 1932-33. Of the new lines opened, the Tangla-Belsiri-Rangapara on the Eastern Bengal

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Railway and the Lucknow-Sultanpur-Zafarabad branch on the East Indian Railway, are important ones. The former runs through potentially rich agricultural land and extensive forest reserves and supplies a long-felt want for a permanent and reliable means of communication in a district where communications were previously very inadequate. Important items of work in the Vizagapatam Harbour Construction, such as moorings for three berths, dredger, workshop, manganese dumps, reclamation of the main part of the harbour estate and railway facilities, were practically completed. The remodelling of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway workshops at Dohad and the construction of the bridge over the Irrawaddy river at Sagaing were nearing completion at the end of the year.

ROLLING STOCK AND MATERIALS.

The policy of replacing old engines of low tractive effort by high power modern locomotives was continued and, at the end of the year, the average tractive effort per steam engine had increased from 24,844 lbs. to 25,045 lbs. on the broad gauge and from 14,574 lbs. to 14,733 lbs. on the metre gauge. The various committees dealing with standardisation of locomotives, carriages and wagons, bridges, tracks and signalling and interlocking dealt with important questions of designs and standardisation with satisfactory results.

ROAD VS. RAIL TRANSPORT.

Two officers, one attached to the Railway Board, and the other, the Road Engineer with the Government of India, were appointed in 1931-32 to report on the present state of road and rail competition. Their report formed the basis of a discussion at a conference convened by the Government of India in April 1933. The representatives of Local Governments, of Railways, and of certain unofficial organizations, were invited to attend. This Conference discussed, and agreed to, some eight resolutions, framed with the intention of securing the greater co-ordination of transport, the better control of public motor services and the more scientific and economic development and planning of roads. The resolutions provide for measures, designed by mutual arrangement, to reduce uneconomic competition to the minimum compatible with the maintenance of healthy competition. The conference considers that in the interests of all concerned, a co-ordinated plan should be drawn up for the taxation of motor transport by the various authorities concerned and that in the present circumstances the most urgent need is an improvement in the efficiency and a reduction in the cost, of the transport of agricultural produce to the markets and thence to the railways. These resolutions were not of course binding on the parties to the Conference, but as a result of some the representatives of Local Governments who attended came to appreciate how closely the prosperity of the country is bound up with that of its railway system.

The Government of India are now in correspondence with the Local Governments on these resolutions and have every reason to hope that a beginning has been made in attracting the serious attention of the various authorities concerned to a problem which has been found so difficult of solution in other parts of the world and in securing recognition of the view that it can only be successfully attacked through co-operation between the various administrative units that under the existing system of Government have control over the different parts of this complex problem.

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SHIPPING INFORMATION.

The coastal and overseas trade of India which runs approximately to 750 crores of rupees annually permits of operation by a large number of shipping companies both Indian and foreign. Exact figures are not available but rough calculation shows that about 50 to 60 lakhs of tons of cargo are annually carried by ships along the coast of India. The overseas traffic, on the other hand, judged only from the figures of the five major ports of Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon amounts to about 120 lakhs of tons per year.

Tonnage Entered and Cleared.—During the year ended March 1933 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes amounted respectively to 6,946,376 and 7,282,670; 7,380,655 and 7,557,276 in 1931-32 with 7,899,946 and 7,909,758 in 1930-31.

The principal lines operating in the Indian waters including the sea line and beyond the seas are given below with their chief routes:—

COASTAL AND INLAND SHIPPING.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., (A. S. N. C.)—Regular sailings to Chittagong, Rangoon, Moulmein, Port Blair (Andamans), Colombo and Bombay (Via Coast ports), Sumatra and Java Ports, Managing Agents:—Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

Bengal Assam Steamship Co. Ltd.—Maintains a service of steamers and flats for the transport of produce, principally jute, on the rivers of Bengal and the Eastern Districts. Mng. Agents—Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Bengal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—Sailings from Calcutta to Madaripur, Lohajung, Narayanganj, Bhairab and intermediate stations and vice versa. Mng. Agts.:—Murali Dhar Ray & Bros., 16, Banamali Sircar Street, Calcutta.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co., (B. S. N. C.)—The Company has head quarters at Bombay. Their principal routes are from Bombay to Mangalore (465 miles) via Mormugao and from Bombay to Kiamari (Karachi) (546 miles) Via-Portbandar, touching at the more important ports on way. The steamers of the Company ply on the following lines, calling at intermediate ports:—Bombay—Mangalore; Bombay—Karachi; Bombay—Gulf of Cutch; Bombay—Bhavnagar; Bombay—Ulwa; Bombay—Dharamtar; Bombay—Dabhol; Bombay—Harnai; Bombay—Vizadurg; Bombay—Panjim (Goa). Mng. Agts:—Killick Nixon & Co. Home Street, Bombay.

British India Coastal Line—Works in conjunction with Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., regular sailings from Calcutta to Rangoon, Straits, China, Japan, Coromandel Coast, Ceylon, Tuticorin, Malabar Ports, Bombay and Karachi, Colombo, Akyab; from Bombay to Karachi and Busrah, Malabar Ports, Tuticorin, Ceylon, Coromandel Ports, Calcutta or Rangoon, also to East and South Africa; from Karachi to Bombay, Busrah, Madras Ports, Malabar Ports, Tuticorin, Colombo, Calcutta; from Chittagong to Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Andrew Bays, Rangoon, etc.; also regular sailings from Madras and Burma. Agts.:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 16, Strand Road, Calcutta or McLeod Road, Karachi or Ballard Road, Fort Bombay; Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Ripley & Co., Calingapatam and Baruva: Coro-

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mandel Co. Ltd., Vizagapatam, also at Cocanada, Bimlipatam, Kendupatna, Gopalpore, Puri, Cuttack.

Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., (C. S. N. Co.)—The principal lines are Calcutta to Ghatal (touching at Geokhali and Ranichuck); Calcutta to Katwa; Calcutta to Islampur; Calcutta to Kagdip; Kagdip to Geokhali; Tumluk to Ranichuck; Jangipur and Raghunathganj to Dhubian; Calcutta to Etamugra, etc. Some of these lines or parts of some of them are not navigable except during the rains. The agents of the Company are Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd., 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

East Bengal River Steam Service Ltd.—Sailings from Calcutta to Dacca, Chandpur, Narayanganj, Kamlaghat and Bhairab. Agents:—Rajah Sreenath Ray & Bros., 87, Shova Bazar Street, Calcutta.

India General Navigation and Railway Co. Ltd., I. G. N. & Rly. Co. Ltd.) and Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.—Operate Goods Services between Calcutta to Eastern Bengal and Assam on the one hand and Bihar and United Provinces on the other. The most important of their lines are Goalundo Ghat to Dibrugarh (656 miles); Calcutta (Armenian Ghat) to Silchar Ghat (790 miles); Calcutta (Armenian Ghat) to Sylhet Ghat (805 miles); Goalundo Ghat to Korantadi (540 miles); Khulna Ghat to Dacca (204 miles); Narayanganj to Bhairab and Markuli (Kadirganj); Markuli to Chhatak and Sylhet. Among the other lines run by the Companies are Dacca-Porabari, Sylhet-Badarpur, Khulna-Madaripur, Khulna-Magura, Khulna-Rupganj, Khulna-Elachur, Khulna-Chuknagar, Khulna-Boalmari, Barisal-Tarpasa, Barisal-Patuakhali, Hularhat-Bagerhat, Markuli-Fenchuganj, Goalundo-Narayanganj, Goalundo-Chandpur, Chandpur-Narayanganj, Lalgola-Malda, Digha-Burhaj, Amingaon-Rokilamukh, Goalundo-Bahadurabad, Bahadurabad-Gauhati, etc., etc. The regular Services from Calcutta are Assam Cargo; Cachar Cargo; Narayanganj Cargo proceeding via Chandpur and Dacca to Narayanganj; Delta cargo to Delta Stations Via-Khulna to Tarpasa; and Jhalakati to Barisal; Cachar Sunderbans to Silchar and Sylhet; and Ganges Despatch to Gogra Stations and Buxar. Kilburn & Co., Managing Agents, I. G. N. & R. Co. Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and Messrs. Macneill & Co., Agents, R. S. N. Co. Ltd., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Indian Co-operative Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd.—Steamers of the Company ply between Bombay and Panjim touching intermediate ports. Office:—149, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 3.

Indo-Burma River Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.—Sailings from India to Burma and vice versa. Agts:—Chowdhury Bros. & Co., Well Street, Akyab.

Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.—Carry passengers and cargo from Rangoon up the Irrawaddy as far as Bhamo (1,028 miles), up the Chindwin as far as Homalin (1,006 miles), and also to Bassein (176 miles). Every important centre is served by this Company which also operates in Moulmein inland waters. The Main lines are Rangoon-Prome-Mandalay, Mandalay-Katha-Bhamo, Pakokku-Mawlaik-Homalin, Rangoon-Bassein, and throughout the Delta Creeks.

Malabar Navigation & Industrial Ltd.—The Company runs regular services from Ernakulam to Quilon, a distance of 91 miles, via Alleppey. Another service runs between Cochin and Alleppey (42 miles). Both steam launches and country crafts are available.

Merchant Steam Navigation Co.—Charterers and carriers of cargo. Office:—Mandvi No. 3.

National Steam Service.—The company carries passengers between Goalundo and Rajbari. Office:—Goalundo, Faridpur.

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Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.—The biggest Indian-managed shipping company having fortnightly services between Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar; Rangoon, Madras, Colombo; Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports; and Rangoon and Calcutta, according to demand. Agts.:—Norottam Morarjee & Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay. Branch:—Rangoon, Akyab, Calcutta, Calicut, Karachi, Agents at Meulmein, Bassein, Chittagong, Puri, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Cocanada, Madras, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Jaffna, Point Pedro, Galle, Colombo, Pambam, Tuticorin, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Cochin, Marmugao.

OVERSEAS SHIPPING.

American & Indian Line—Regular direct service to Halifax, N. S., St. John N. B. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk via Colombo Aden and Port Sudan. Agts.:—Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co. Ltd., London, Gladstone Wyllie & Co., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Anchor Line—Regular sailings from Calcutta and Colombo (via Suez and Port Said and with liberty to call at Port Sudan) to London, Hull, Middlesboro, Leith, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Avonmouth, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Bremen, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Valencia, Gibraltar, Bilbao, St. Nazaire, La Pallice, Boulogne, Dieppe, and other U. K. and Continental Ports as required. Agts.:—Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., Grahams Building, Fort, Bombay 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta and McLeod Road, Karachi; Best & Co. Ltd., 1st Line Beach, Madras.

Andrew Weir & Co.—Direct service to West Coast, South America, taking cargo for Chilean and Peruvian Ports. Agts.:—Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta; Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 22, Playre Street, Rangoon.

Bibby Line.—Sailings from Rangoon, Colombo to Port Sudan, Port Said, Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth, London. Agents:—Bulloch Bros., & Co. Ltd., Strand Road, Rangoon; Steel Bros. & Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 132, Rangoon; Carson & Co. Ltd., Colombo; Killick Nixon & Co., Home Street, Bombay; Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Strand Road, Calcutta.

Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Mogul Line.—Regular sailings to Persian Gulf and Red Sea ports. Managing Agents:—Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Bombay. Agents:—Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., Karachi and Rangoon.

Brocklebank's Cunard Service—Regular sailings from Calcutta to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk via Colombo and Port Sudan. Agts.:—Graham's Trading Co. 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta; Best & Co., 1st Line Beach, Madras.

Canadian Pacific—Sailings to Canada, United States, Europe via China, Japan and Honolulu. Agents:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo; Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., (Any Branch), American Express Co. (Any Branch).

Clan Line of Steamers Ltd.—Load cargo at Calcutta and Chittagong for London, Dundee, Continental Port and Glasgow and touch at Bimlipatam, Cocanada, Madras, Tuticorin and Colombo, etc. Agts.:—James Finlay & Co., Ltd., 1, Clive Street, Calcutta and Colombo; Ripley & Co., Bimlipatam and Cocanada; Gordon Woodroffe & Co., (Madras) Ltd., Vizagapatam and Madras; A. & F. Harvey, Tuticorin.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.—Passenger sailings to Boston and New York. Agts.:—Gladstone Wyllie & Co., 5, Council House Street, Calcutta; Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd., Home

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Street, Fort, Bombay; Best & Co., 1st Line Beach, Madras; Aspinwall & Co., Cochin, Calicut, etc.

Ellerman's City and Hall Lines—Sailing from Bombay and Karachi. Port Okha and Jamnagar, Mormugao and Malabar Coast Ports, Madras and Calcutta to Port Sudan, Port Said, Marseilles, Barcelona, Plymouth, Dundee, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Ghent, Hull, London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. Agts.:—Killick, Nixon & Co., Home Street, Bombay; Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Karachi; Killick, Nixon & Co's Agency, Port Okha; Commissioner of Ports and Customs, Jamnagar; Killick, Nixon & Co's Agency, Mormugao; Aspinwall & Co. Ltd., Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey; Best & Co., Madras; Gladstone Wyllie & Co., Calcutta. Particulars of sailings, freight charges, passage rates, and addresses of agents at ports abroad can be obtained on application to the Agents in India.

Hansa Steam Navigation Co.—Direct service from Bremen, Germany to Port Said, Suez, Persian Gulf, India, Ceylon and Burnah. Also services from Bombay to Karachi (in conjunction with Holland British India Line) Colombo-Madras-Calcutta, Tuticorin and Rangoon, Cocosnada, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Persian Gulf. Agents:—Lionel Edwards Ltd., Nicol Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay; Mohatta Building, McLeod Road, Karachi; D-1, Clive Buildings, Calcutta; New Mercantile Buildings, 1st Line Beach, Madras; Grahams Building, 8, Strand Rd., Rangoon.

Harrison Line—To London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birkenhead and Bristol, Channel Ports. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading for Ports in the West Indies, Central & South America, Canada, West-Africa, etc. No passengers carried. Agents:—Hoare, Miller & Co., 6, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Henderson Line—Sailings from Glasgow, Liverpool to Port Said, Suez and Rangoon. Agents:—Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 132, Rangoon.

Indian & African Line (Andrew Weir & Co.)—Regular monthly services from Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo to Beira, Lorenzo Marques, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay and Cape Town with leave at shipowners' option to call at Madagascar. Agents:—Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.—Regular passengers and cargo service from Calcutta to Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan. Take cargo for transhipment to all places in the Straits, Philippines, Far East, Honolulu and Pacific Coast. Agents:—Jardine, Skinner & Co., 4, Clive Row, Calcutta; Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 132, Rangoon.

Isthmian Steamship Lines—For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Agents:—The Angus Co., Ltd., 3, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Lloyd Triestino and Marittima Italiana Lines—Regular sailings to Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Head Office:—Contractor's Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; Agents:—Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 22, Phayre Street, Rangoon; Grahams Trading Co., (India) Ltd., 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta; Stuparich Bros., Karachi, Volkart Bros., Madras.

Messageries Maritimes—French Mail Steamers. Sailings from Madras, Pondicherry, Colombo to Marseilles; also to Singapore, Saigon and Haiphong, (China and Japan Ports via Saigon). Office:—6/20, North Beach Road, Madras; Stephens House, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta; Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Natal Direct Line—Sailings from Indian Ports to Durban, Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, Beira, East London, etc. Agents:—Anderson Wright & Co., Strand Road, Calcutta; Steel Bros. & Co.,

Ltd., P. O. Box 132, Rangoon; Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras and Grahams Trading Co., Ltd., Grahams Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N. Y. K.) Line—From Bombay to Colombo, Singapore, China and Japan. Colombo to Marseilles, London. Other routes are Orient-San Francisco, Orient-Seattle, South America (West Coast) and Japan Australia Services. Offices in India:—Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; 2 & 3, Clive Row, Calcutta. Agents in India:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Karachi; A. & F. Harvey, Tuticorin; Wm. Goodacre & Sons, Alleppey; Bombay Co., Madras.

Orient Line—Sailings from Colombo to Aden, Egypt, Naples, Villefranche, Toulon, Palma, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London. Passengers from India to Europe are given free tickets from Tuticorin or Talamannar to Colombo. Agts:—Binny & Co., Madras.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O. S. K.) Line—Regular service to Japan via-Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai. Agents:—Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd., Box No. 855, Bombay; 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies Mail and Passenger Services—Sailings to Coast Ports in India and Burma, between India, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Java, Hongkong, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Egypt, Mediterranean, Antwerp and London. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 16, Strand Road, Calcutta or McLeod Street, Karachi; Ballard Road, Fort Bombay; Binnay & Co., Ltd., 7, Armenian Street, Madras; Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., 7, Strand Road, Rangoon.

River Plate—Joint service from Calcutta to Buenos Ayres and Monte Video Joint Agents, Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Andrew Weir & Co., Ltd., Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

Societa Veneziana di Navigazione-Venice—Sailings under contract with the Italian Government from Calcutta to Italy. Agents:—Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta; Best & Co., 1st Line Beach, Madras.

Swedish East Asiatic Company, Ltd.—Regular sailings from Gothenburg, Oslo (Norway), Hamburg and Antwerp to Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta and vice versa. Agents:—Lionel Edwards, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Madras. (For full address see Hansa Line).

Wilh. Wilhelmsen Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line—Loading from India, Ceylon and Burma for Spanish ports, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Norwegian Swedish and Danish ports. Agents:—Lionel Edwards Ltd., D-1, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. (See Hansa Line).

Miscellaneous—The other lines include:—

Apcar Line of Steamers—Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 16, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Ellerman's Wilson Line—Agents: Finlay James & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 209, Calcutta.

Holland-British India Line (United Netherlands Navigation Co.)—Agents:—McLeod Road, Karachi and Lionel Edwards Ltd., Nicol Rd, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Houston Line—Agents:—Finlay James & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 209, Calcutta.

FREIGHT CHARGES.

The freight charges differ with the length of the haul and the nature of the goods. As in the case of railways the freight charges on manufactured goods and produce differ appreciably. The charges are so made that the goods can bear them without being overburdened with incidental charges.

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Cotton Dyeing & Printing Re. 1-8. INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT.

As a general rule the freight rates are usually based upon the cargo ton by weight or equally 2,240 lbs. or by measurement of 40 cubic feet. Articles are sometimes quoted according to the packing. Goods packed in cases are charged per ton of 40 cubic feet. Bag cargo pays per ton of various hundredweights according to the weight of the article in comparison with the size, i.e., the space it will occupy. Thus bags of potatoes, googal, alum, almonds, coffee, groundnuts, leaves (dry), turmeric and coke are quoted per ton of 20, 17, 16, 15, 12, 11 and 10 cwt. respectively.

The cargo rates however have been standardised through the competition among the several lines and the railways also to some extent. But on occasions when very large shipments are made, special rates are awarded to the buyers of freight and spaces are reserved for them previously, if arranged.

TONNAGE SCHEDULE.

	per ton of		per ton of
Calcutta.		Peas	20 cwt.
Aniseed in bags	8 cwt.	Pig Iron	20 cwt.
Betelnut	20 cwt.	Poppy seed	20 cwt.
Bonemeal	20 cwt.	Rape seed	20 cwt.
Bristles	50 c. ft.	Rice	20 cwt.
Cardamom in robbins	8 cwt.	Rope in coils or bundles	50 c. ft.
" in boxes	50 c. ft.	Shellac	50 c. ft.
Castor seed	15 cwt.	Silk in cases or bales	50 c. ft.
Chillies	8 cwt.	Soap in bags	15 cwt.
Cloves in bags	8 cwt.	Sugar	20 cwt.
Coal & Coke	20 cwt.	Tamarind in cases	20 cwt.
Coir in dholls	10 cwt.	Tea	50 c. ft.
Coriander seed	12 cwt.	Timber	50 c. ft.
Corundum	20 cwt.	Tobacco in bales	50 c. ft.
Cumin seed	8 cwt.	Turmeric	16 cwt.
Dhal	20 cwt.	Wax	20 cwt.
Fibres, all sorts	50 c. ft.	Wheat	20 cwt.
Garlic and Onion	12 cwt.	Wool	50 c. ft.
Ginger	16 cwt.	Bombay.	
Gunny	20 cwt.	Ajwan in bags	11 cwt.
Hides in bales	30 c. ft.	Apricot	13 cwt.
Hides, salted or		Arrowroot in casks	40 c. ft.
arsenicated	14 cwt.	Bajra in bags	18 cwt.
Indigo	50 c. ft.	Barley in bags	16 cwt.
Jute	50 c. ft.	Beeswax in cases	40 c. ft.
Kapok	50 c. ft.	Betelnuts in bags	13 cwt.
Leather	50 c. ft.	Bonemeal	20 cwt.
Lentils	20 cwt.	Bullion	ad valorem
Linseed	20 cwt.	Cassia	40 c. ft.
Manganese	20 cwt.	Coffee	40 c. ft.
Mica	20 cwt.	Coir in bales	40 c. ft.
Mohua seed	20 cwt.	Copra in robbins	8 cwt.
Molasses	20 cwt.	" cut in bags	10 cwt.
Mustard seed	20 cwt.	Cotton	40 c. ft.
Myrobalans	20 cwt.	Cotton seed	13 cwt.
Nux Vomica,		Cutch	13 cwt.
Cuttack quality	16 cwt.	Dhal	17 cwt.
Oils in casks	50 c. ft.	Fenugreek	17 cwt.
Oil cake	20 cwt.	Flour in bags	18 cwt.
Paddy	16 cwt.	Galls in bags	13 cwt.

	per ton of		per ton of
Galls in cases	40 c. ft.	Coffee	18 cwt.
Groundnut, shelled	14 cwt.	Coir	50 c. ft.
" unshelled	6 cwt.	Copra	12 cwt.
Gums in cases	40 c. ft.	Cotton in bales	50 c. ft.
Hides & Skins	40 c. ft.	Cutch in bags	17 cwt.
Indigo	40 c. ft.	Garlic	12 cwt.
Jowar	17 cwt.	Ginger in bags	12 cwt.
Linseed	16 cwt.	Groundnut (shelled)	20 cwt.
Maize	16 cwt.	Groundnut (unshelled)	20 cwt.
Mother of pearls in		Hides	50 c. ft.
tins or cases	40 c. ft.	Indigo	50 c. ft.
" in bags	16 cwt.	Lac	16 cwt.
Myrobalans	14 cwt.	Linseed	20 cwt.
" crushed	11 cwt.	Metals	20 cwt.
Niger seed	14 cwt.	Molasses	20 cwt.
Nux Vomica in case	40 c. ft.	Mustard seed	20 cwt.
Oil in casks	40 c. ft.	Myrobalan	20 cwt.
Oil cakes	15 to 16 cwt.	Niger seed	20 cwt.
Paddy in bags	13 cwt.	Nuxvomica in bags	20 cwt.
Peas	17 cwt.	Oils in casks	20 cwt.
Pepper in bags	13 cwt.	Paddy in bags	20 cwt.
Rape seed	15 cwt.	Palmyra fibre in bales	50 c. ft.
Rice in bags	18 cwt.	Pepper in bags	16 cwt.
Sandalwood and Sappan		Poonac	20 cwt.
wood	9 cwt.	Poppy seed	20 cwt.
Salt	28 mds.	Rape seed	20 cwt.
Sesamum	14 cwt.	Rice in bags	20 cwt.
Silk in bales	8 cwt.	Roping in coils	50 c. ft.
Senna in bags	5 cwt.	Sago in casks	50 c. ft.
Sugar in double bags	19 cwt.	Salt	16 cwt.
Tamarind	15 cwt.	Saltpetre	20 cwt.
Tobacco in bales	40 c. ft.	Sesamum	20 cwt.
Turmeric in bags	11 cwt.	Shells, rough in bags	20 cwt.
Wheat	18 cwt.	Sugar including	
Wool in screwed bales	40 c. ft.	jaggery in bags	20 cwt.
Madras.		Tamarind in cases	
Aloes in bags	20 cwt.	or cakes	20 cwt.
" in cases	50 c. ft.	Tapioca	50 c. ft.
Alum	20 cwt.	Tea in chests	20 cwt.
Arrowroot in casks	50 c. ft.		or 50 c. ft.
Barks in bags and		Timber	50 c. ft.
bundles	8 cwt.	Tobacco in bales	50 c. ft.
Beeswax in bags	20 cwt.	Turmeric in bags	16 cwt.
Betelnut	18 cwt.	Wool in bales	50 c. ft.
Bone Meal	20 cwt.	Karachi.	
Borax	20 cwt.	Asafoetida	40 c. ft.
Cardamoms	10 cwt.	Bajra in bags	18 cwt.
Cardamom in box	50 c. ft.	Barley in bags	15 cwt.
Castor seed	20 cwt.	Beeswax in bags	40 c. ft.
Chillies in bags	12 cwt.	Betelnuts in bags	13 cwt.
" in Robbins	14 cwt.	Borax in bags	16 cwt.
Cigar	50 c. ft.	Canes in bundles	13 cwt.
Cloves in chests	50 c. ft.	Cardamoms in bundles	40 c. ft.
Cloves in bags	8 cwt.	Castor seed	14 cwt.
Coal	20 cwt.	Cinnamon in casks	40 c. ft.
Cochineal	50 c. ft.	Cloves in casks	40 c. ft.

	per ton of		per ton of
Coal	20 cwt.	Coal	20 cwt.
Coir in bales	40 c. ft.	Coffee in bags	18 cwt.
Copra in robbins	8 cwt.	Coir in bundles	20 cwt.
Cotton in bales	40 c. ft.	Copra in bags	14 cwt.
Cotton seed	13 cwt.	Cotton in bales	50 c. ft.
Cutch in bags	13 cwt.	Cutch in bags	16 cwt.
Dates, wet	16 cwt.	Elephant Teeth	20 cwt.
" dry	13 cwt.	Flour	20 cwt.
Dhal	17 cwt.	Garlic or onions	12 cwt.
Fennel seed	10 cwt.	Ginger	16 cwt.
Fenugreek	17 cwt.	Gram	20 cwt.
Flour	18 cwt.	Guano	16 cwt.
Galls	13 cwt.	Gunny bags	50 c. ft.
Ginger in bags	10 cwt.	Hemp in bales	50 c. ft.
Gram	17 cwt.	Hoofs, horns, etc.	20 cwt.
Groundnuts, shelled	13 cwt.	India rubber in bags	20 cwt.
Hides and skins	40 c. ft.	Iron	20 cwt.
Indigo	40 c. ft.	Jute	50 c. ft.
Jaggery	18 cwt.	Lac, stick, in bags	16 cwt.
Jowar	18 cwt.	Lac, seed—in casks	50 c. ft.
Lentils	20 cwt.	Linseed	20 cwt.
Linseed in bags	16 cwt.	Maize	20 cwt.
Maize in bags	17 cwt.	Millet	20 cwt.
Mohua seed	13 cwt.	Mustard seed	20 cwt.
Mustard seed	16 cwt.	Nutmeg in casks	50 c. ft.
Myrobalans	13 cwt.	Oats	16 cwt.
Niger seed	14 cwt.	Paddy	20 cwt.
Nux vomica	13 cwt.	Paraffin wax in casks	20 cwt.
Oil in casks	40 c. ft.	Peas	20 cwt.
Pepper	13 cwt.	Planks and deals	50 c. ft.
Pimento	12 cwt.	Rapeseed	20 cwt.
Plumbago	16 cwt.	Rice in bags	20 cwt.
Rhubarb	40 c. ft.	Rice meal	20 cwt.
Rice	18 cwt.	Sago in casks	50 c. ft.
Salt	28 Indian mds of	Salt	20 cwt.
	82 2/7 lbs.	Saltpetre	20 cwt.
Sesamum	15 cwt.	Sesamum	20 cwt.
Silk in bales	8 cwt.	Shellac in casks	50 c. ft.
Sugar	19 cwt.	Silk	50 c. ft.
Talc	16 cwt.	Sugar	20 cwt.
Tamarind	15 cwt.	Tallow in casks	20 cwt.
Tobacco in bales	40 c. ft.	Tamarind in casks	20 cwt.
Turmeric	11 cwt.	Tobacco in bales	50 c. ft.
Wheat	18 cwt.	Tea in chests	50 c. ft.
Wool in screwed bales	40 c. ft.	Timber	50 c. ft.
Rangoon.		Wheat	20 cwt.
Beans	20 cwt.	Wool	50 c. ft.
Beeswax	20 cwt.	Chittagong.	
Betelnut	20 cwt.	Bulk oil	280 gal-
Bottles, empty	40 c. ft.		lons.
Cardamom in boxes	8 cwt.	Oil in drum	2,240 lbs.
Castor seed	15 cwt.	Timber	50 c. ft.
Chillies	8 cwt.	Soorkcy	20 cwt. or 60 c. ft.
Chiretta	16 cwt.	Fowls	100 to a ton
Cigars	50 c. ft.	Coconuts	2 635 to a ton
Cloves	8 cwt.		or 20 cwt.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

INDIAN MONETARY SYSTEM.

The Moghul system of coinage was distinguished by the large number of mints, scattered all over the country from which currency was issued. The principal gold coin was called the *S'hansah* but twenty five other gold coins were also in circulation. The gold coins, however, were not so much in use as the silver ones. Of the latter the most important coin was the "Rupee" round in shape and weighing $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas (almost the same weight as that of our present 'rupee,' which is 12 mashas). This was first introduced in the reign of Sher Shah but was greatly improved by Akbar. Another silver coin first issued by Akbar was the *Jalalah* which had the same weight and impression as the rupee but was square in shape. Then there were seven other subsidiary coins, the smallest silver piece being the *Suki* which was $1/20$ rupee. There were copper coins too in circulation, beginning with the *Dam*, forty of which went to the rupee. The smallest copper coin was the *Damri* ($1/8$ dam). Besides these there were a large number of coins issued by the other independent chiefs. Even in the beginning of the nineteenth century four different rupees were current—the *Murshidabad* rupee of the nineteenth year of Shah Alam's reign, weighing $179\frac{1}{2}$ grains (175.9 grains pure silver), which was known as the *sikka* rupee; the *Surat* rupee, containing 164.7 grains of pure silver; the *Arcot* rupee of 166.5 grains pure silver, when first coined at the mint of Fort St. George; and the *Lucknow* rupee of the *Vizier* of Oudh, containing 165.2 grains of pure silver when it was adopted for coinage at the *Farukhabad* mint. The *sikka* rupee was the principal standard of value. Besides these there were also various gold coins—the gold *Mohur* of Bengal, the old *Bombay Mohur*, the *Bombay gold rupee*, various *pagodas* of *Madras* (e.g. the *Star pagoda*, the old *pagoda* and the *Porto Novo pagoda*), also the gold rupee, half-rupee and quarter rupee which took the place of *Madras pagodas* under a regulation of 1818.

In 1835 a uniform currency was established in the whole of India, when the *Madras rupee*, approximately equal in value to that of *Bombay* and *Farukhabad*, weighing 180 grains, out of which 165 grains were pure silver (i.e. $11/12$ ths. fine) was adopted as the standard for the whole of the Company's dominions in India. From the year 1802 the Government rupee being exactly of the same weight and fineness replaced the old *East India Company's rupee* as well as others which were in circulation.

The principal gold coin of British India was the gold *Mohur* which was exactly of the same weight and fineness as the silver rupee. Besides this a double *Mohur*, a $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mohur* and $\frac{1}{4}$ *Mohur* were also supplied by the Mints of British India. These however ceased to circulate since 1806 when the Government of India laid down that silver should be the universal money of account in India.

As matters now stand silver is the standard metal for coinage in India. The chief coin is the rupee weighing 180 grains Troy or 1 tola $11/12$ fine (i.e., 165 grains fine silver to 15 grains alloy). The next in

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value is the 8-anna piece or $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee weighing 90 grains Troy silver $11\frac{1}{2}$ fine; 4-anna piece or $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and 2-anna piece or $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee containing proportionate weights of silver of the same degree of fineness as the rupee. Token coins of nickel of the denomination of 1-anna, 2-anna and 4-anna are also in circulation. The bronze coins are 2-pice piece, 1-pice piece, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pice piece and 1 pie. Silver 4-anna pieces and 2-anna pieces are still found in circulation in the market.

The old sikka rupee, sikka rupee introduced by the East India Company, commonly known as 'current rupee' and the Government rupee are sometimes mentioned in the Money Market and are often liable to lead to confusion. A conversion table here follows:—

100 Government rupees = 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ sikka rupees = 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ current rupees.
 100 Sikka rupees = 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ Government rupees = 116 current rupees.
 100 current rupees = 91.95 Government rupees = 86.20 sikka rupees.

BRITISH INDIAN MONETARY UNITS.

		Marked P	per value.
1 Pie			
3 Pies	make 1 Pice	" PS.	" "
4 Pice or 12 Pies	" 1 Anna	" A.	" "
16 Annas	" 1 Rupee	" R.	" "

Currency notes are also issued by the Government in denominations of 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 10,000 rupees.

The rupee and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee are legal tender in payment or on account. The other coins are legal tender for any sum not exceeding 1 rupee. Notes in denominations of 5, 10, 50 and 100 are legal tender throughout British India but notes for 500, 1,000 and 10,000 were at first legal tender in their respective circles, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Lahore, Cawnpore and Karachi but they are now encashable anywhere in the country. The Government Paper Currency system of India, it may be noted, dates from 1862 in which year the previously existing notes of the Presidency Banks which had only a restricted circulation, were withdrawn and the Government monopoly of Note issue was established.

HISTORY OF THE RUPEE EXCHANGE.

The course of the rupee exchange was formerly determined by the gold price of the silver contents of the rupee. So long the bullion values of silver and gold stood undisturbed, no difficulty was felt in maintaining the rupee exchange steady. But with the demonetisation of silver in Germany and Latin Union coupled with the over-production of silver, the price of silver depreciated much and the rupee exchange underwent a violent fall. A Committee presided over by Lord Herschell sat to investigate upon the monetary situation. Following its recommendations a notification was issued on June 26, 1893, by which Government undertook to give rupees in exchange for gold (7.53344 grains of fine gold per rupee, i.e. at the rate of £1=Rs.15). This is the first break of the exchange value of the rupee from the market value of the silver. It was also contemplated to open the mints to the free coinage of gold when suitable opportunity presented itself.

On certain proposals made by the Government of India for the establishment of gold standard in India, another Committee presided over by Sir Henry Fowler was appointed in 1898 to recommend on the Indian financial conditions. The Committee recommended that the Indian mints should continue closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver and should be opened to the unrestricted coinage of gold,

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the sovereign should be made a legal tender and current coin; the ratio between the sovereign and the rupee should be £ 1 = Rs. 15, or Re. 1 = 1s. 4d.; the profit on the coinage of rupees should be held in gold as a special reserve. The Committee thus contemplated the introduction of the gold standard and gold currency in India but since 1899 the Government of India drifted into a monetary standard which has been called the "Gold-Exchange Standard," owing mainly to the opposition of the British Treasury, and India had to be satisfied with rupee which was nothing more or less than a silver note for 1s. 4d. gold,

A Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange, now known as Chamberlain Commission, was appointed in 1913. The findings of the Committee went to support the measures adopted by the Government for maintaining the exchange value of the rupee. Among the minor alterations proposed were the prompt selling of Reverse Councils and the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve.

The Great War had a serious repercussion on the price level and the Indian exchange. In view of shortage of silver an Ordinance was promulgated on June 29, 1917 requiring all gold imported into India to be sold to Government at a price based on the sterling exchange value of the Indian rupee. The gold thus acquired was put to the Rupee Currency Reserve as a backing for the issue of additional notes. A branch of the Royal Mint was opened in Bombay in August 1918 where 2,110,000 gold mohurs and 1,295,000 sovereigns were coined. Another Royal Commission, known as Babington-Smith Commission, was appointed on May 30, 1919. It was decided to link the rupee with the gold sovereign at the rate of Rs. 10 to 1 sovereign, i.e. 1 rupee for 11,300 1/16 grains of gold. This was brought into effect as from February 2, 1920 and sovereigns were declared legal tender at the rate of Rs 10 each. Various changes were instituted in the Paper Currency Act and it also laid down the ratio for the issue of currency notes against sovereigns and half-sovereigns at the new rate fixed.

This history of the Indian currency subsequent to the adoption of the Babington-Smith Committee Report proved disastrous to India. The post-war boom came suddenly to a close. The exchange could not be maintained at 2s. gold which at that time meant nearly 3s. sterling. The advantage was taken of the high exchange by the European community to remit to England the great profits which it had made during the War. When the attempt to hold the exchange at 2s. gold failed, efforts were made to hold it at 2s. sterling. But these also failed. During the whole of this period reverse councils to the extent of £ 55.532 millions were sold. All attempts to hold the exchange at any rate were then abandoned.

A new history opened with the resumption of sterling with gold. This was in June, 1925. A Commission presided over by Rt. Hon. Hilton Young was appointed in August, 1925. The Commission reported in July 1926, recommending by a majority stabilisation at 1s. 6d. This came to be known as Gold Exchange Standard. The Currency Act of 1927 came into force on April 1, 1927, and was based on the recommendations of the Commission. The Act among others demonetised in India the British sovereign and half-sovereign and provided that such coins should be received at any Government Treasury at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8.47512 grains of fine gold per rupee.

Events took a new turn with the suspension on September 21, 1931 of the operation of the Gold Standard Act of 1925 which required the Bank of England to sell gold at a fixed price. The Finance Member,

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acting on his first impulse and in the best interests of India decided by an Ordinance to serve the rupee from the sterling but he was overruled. The rupee has now been linked to 1s. 6d. sterling as opposed to gold and the new system is known as Sterling Exchange Standard.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

The Government has the objective in view to keep the exchange level of the rupee at 1s. 6d. sterling.

Exchange is quoted on the following basis:—

On London—T. T. (Telegraphic Transfer) in shillings and pence per rupee.

„ —O. D. (On Demand) in shillings and pence per rupee.

„ —3 m-st (3 months' sight) in shillings and pence per rupee.

On France—in francs per Rs. 100.

On Germany—in marks per Rs. 100.

On Java—in guilders per Rs. 100.

On America—in rupees per 100 dollars.

On Hongkong—in rupees per 100 dollars.

On Shanghai—in rupees per 100 taels.

On Singapore—in rupees per 100 dollars.

On Japan—in rupees per 100 yens.

The London-New York cross rate is expressed in dollars per £ sterling.

EXCHANGE VALUE OF MONEYS.

The exchange value of the moneys on any particular date is determined in countries having different monetary units by the rate of exchange holding on that day. Indian newspapers publish daily quotations of foreign exchanges on such centres as London, New York, Paris, Japan, Java, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Germany. The mode of quoting the various rates will be seen above.

The exchange quotations appearing under the Foreign market columns of the Indian newspapers generally represent the number of standard coins that are equivalent to one sovereign. For example, London exchanges on New York, Paris, Germany, Norway, Sweden, etc., are given in their respective standard coins per pound sterling. But in some cases e.g., Portugal, India, China, Japan, etc., the quotations are expressed the other way round, i.e., in pence per monetary units in circulation in these countries.

The general trend of the European currencies have undergone considerable changes consequent upon the Great War and the subsequent changes in geographical redistribution. A new currency has been introduced in Austria and Hungary, the Austrian currency being known as the schilling and the Hungarian currency the pengo. New currencies are in circulation among the newly constituted countries such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Jugo Slavia, etc. in the shape of kronas, zlotys, lats, litas, est marks, dinars, etc. Belgium has reverted to the gold standard which is in operation since August 1, 1930, while England has gone off the gold standard since September 21, 1931. New currency has been introduced in Persia and Afghanistan.

France, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Switzerland formerly constituted the "Latin Union" and their coins were alike in weight and fineness occasionally only differing in name. The same system was adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia and Roumania though they did not join

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the Union. Francs and centimes of France, Belgium and Switzerland were respectively designated lire and centesimi in Italy; drachma and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; pesetas and centimes in Spain; leis and banis in Roumania; leva and stotinkis in Bulgaria. Due to the disruptive forces following the financial crisis sweeping over the whole of the Continent the monetary system among the Latin Union countries is undergoing considerable modifications. The Belgian currency, after a severe crash has been established at 35 belga or 157 francs to the £, as compared with the par value of the Belgian currency in pre-war days, viz. 25, 22½ francs to the £. Switzerland has withdrawn from the said Union since 1926, and has ever since her own monetary organisation which is quite independent of that of the other States.

As in the "Latin Union" countries, the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, all employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their name also being alike. Most of the South American States possess a standard coin equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5 franc piece, generally termed a "peso." In Hayti, the corresponding coin is a "gourde."

In most of the British colonies English money is current. The currency of Ceylon, Mauritius and the East African Protectorate is, however, based on the rupee of British India; that of the Straits Settlements is on a dollar basis. Canada and British Honduras coinage are on the basis of the United States gold dollar. A British Dollar identical in weight and fineness with the Japanese "Yen" is legal tender in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Sarawak, British North Borneo, and Labaun. The exchange value of the Indian Rupee was pegged at 1s.-6d. gold by an Act of 1927, the British sovereign being thus made equivalent to Rs 13½ but the sterling going off from the gold standard since Sept. 21, 1931 the exchange value is 1s.-6d. sterling and not gold.

PAR OF EXCHANGE OF FOREIGN MONEYS.

Countries.	Method of Quoting.	Par Value
Argentina	Pence to \$ gold	47.58d.
Austria	Schilling to £	34.58½
Belgium	Belga to £	35.00
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	19.2d.
Brazil	Pence to Milreis .....	.....
Bulgaria	Leva to £	673.659
Canada	Dollars to £	4.86½
Chile	Dollars to £	40
China	Sterling to Tael .....	.....
Colombia	Pesos to £ 20	100
Costa Rica	Colon's to £	20
Czechoslovakia	Kronen to £	164.25
Danzig	D. Guiden to £	25.
Denmark	Kronen to £	18.159
Ecuador	Sucres to \$ (U. S.)	25
Egypt	Piastres to £	97½
Estonia	E. Kroons to £	18.159
Finland	F. Marks to £	192½
France	Francs to £	124.21
Germany	Marks to £	20.43
Greece	Drachma to £	375
Guatemala	Pesos to £	90.23
Hongkong	Sterling to \$

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Countries.	Method of Quoting.	Par Value.
Hungary	Pengo to £	27.82
India	Sterling to Rupee	18d.
Italy	Lire to £	92.46
Japan	Pence to Yen	24.58d.
Jugoslavia	Dinar to £	25.22½
Latvia	Lats to £	25.22½
Lithuania	Litas to £	48.66
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76
Netherlands	Florins to £	12.107
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.8665
Norway	Kronen to £	18.159
Peru	£ to to Libra (£ P)	1.2166
Persia	Pahlavi to £	Par
Poland	Zlotys to £	43.38
Portugal	Escudo (\$) to £	—
Roumania	Lei to £	813.558
Russia	Tchervonetz to £ 1000	946
San Salvador	Colones to £	9.73
Spain	Pesetas to \$	25.22½
Straits Settlements	Per Dollar	2s. 4d.
Sweden	Kronen to £	18.16
Switzerland	Francs to £	25.22½
Turkey	Piastres to £	110.
U. S. A.	Dollars to £	4.8665
Uruguay	Pence to \$	51.1/16d.
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25

FOREIGN MONEYS WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

The lawful and other recognised means of making payments in circulation vary in different countries. The currencies of various countries with their English equivalents follow:—

Aden and Perim.—As British India.

Afghanistan.—New currency called Afghan rupee has been introduced.

Algeria.—As France.

Arabia.—As Turkey. Egyptian, British and Indian currency are also in circulation.

Argentine Republic.—Peso of 100 centavos = 3s. 11.58d. Gold coin in circulation is equivalent to 5 peso pieces and is otherwise known as Argentino.

Australia.—As Great Britain

Austria.—New currency system introduced lately. 1 schilling is divided into 100 groschen; 34.585 schillings = £1. Notes for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1,000 schillings are in circulation.

Belgium.—New currency system in operation. 5 francs make 1 belga; 35 belga = £1. Gold standard in operation since August 1, 1930.

Brazil.—1,000 reis = 1 milreis (paper) = 1s. 4d. Gold milreis = 2s. 2.934d. parity value.

British East Africa.—100 cents = 1 shilling (British).

British North Borneo.—Mexican dollar and 5, 2½, 1 and ½ cents.

Bulgaria.—100 stotinkis = 1 leva and 673.659 leva = £1 sterling.

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Canada (The Dominion of).—100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 1½d. Par of exchange 4 dollars 80½ cents to the £ sterling.

Ceylon.—The rupee of British India is the Standard. This is divided into 100 cents. Silver Coins: rupee, 50 cent. piece, 25 cent. piece, 10 cent. piece. Copper coins: 5 cents, 1 cent, ½ cent, ¼ cent.

Chile.—1 peso = 100 centavos; 40 pesos = £1.

China.—100 candareens = 10 maces = 1 tael = 2s. 7½d. The dollar unit generally used in China is the so-called Mexican, the exchange value of which is approximately U. S. \$0.50. The Haikwan tael represents 583.3 grains of silver 1000 fine, and is equal in value to about \$1.50 Mexican. 100 Shanghai tael = 89.775 Haikwan tael. New currency under contemplation.

Colombia (Republic of).—100 centavos = 1 peso; 5 pesos = £1.

Cuba.—As U. S. A. 1 Gold peso = 1 U. S. A. dollar = 100 cents.

Czechoslovakia.—The currency in circulation in Czechoslovakia is the Czechoslovak Koruna or crown which is again made up of 100 hellers. Czechoslovak currency has been stabilized by law, the preamble to the enactment fixing \$2.90—\$3.03 per 100 Czechoslovak crowns on the New York stock exchange. Par of exchange is 164.2527 crowns to £1 sterling.

Danzig.—25 D. Gulden = £1 sterling.

Denmark.—100 ore = 1 Krone; Gold Coins of 10 Kroner. Par of exchange is 18.159 Krone to £1 or 1 Krone = 1s. 1½d.

Ecuador (Republic of).—The unit is the sucre or dollar, a silver coin equal to 2s. It is divided into 100 centavos. Gold coin condor = 25 sucres = 5 U. S. A. dollars

Egypt.—10 millicimes = 1 piastre. Gold 100 piastre piece = £1 Egyptian (£ E. 1). 1 Talari = 20 piastres. Par of exchange is 97.20 piastres to £1 sterling. Mexican and Spanish dollars are also in circulation at 20 piastres to the dollar

Estonia.—The monetary unit is the Estonian Krone written as E. Kroon (E. kr) divided into 100 cents. 18.159 E. Kroons (E. kr) to £1 sterling is the party value.

Federated Malay States.—As Straits Settlements.

Finland.—1 gold markaa = 100 penni; 193.23 Finish marks have been stabilised to £1 sterling.

Fiji Islands.—As Great Britain.

France.—100 centimes = 1 franc. Chief coins are 20, 10 and 5 franc pieces. 124 francs 21 cents = £1 sterling (parity value). 10 franc notes have been withdrawn.

Germany.—100 pfenning = 1 Reich mark or mark. Gold pieces equivalent to 20, 10 and 5 marks. Par of exchange is 20.43 marks to £1 sterling.

Greece.—100 lepta = 1 drachma; silver coins are 20 and 10 drachma pieces; nickel coins are 5 drachma pieces: 375 drachmas = £1 sterling (parity value).

Haiti Republic.—As Argentine Republic, but the standard coin is called a gourde; 1 peso or dollar = 5 gourdes = 100 centimes. Par of exchange: £1 = 58 Pesos (paper). U. S. currency is also legal tender.

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Holland.—100 cent. = 1 florin or gulden = 1s. 8d. (approx), Rixdaler of 2½ florins; gold coins are 10 and 5 gulden pieces. Par of exchange is 12·107 florins to £1 sterling.

Hongkong.—Mexican, British or Hongkong dollars are in circulation. Other coins are 50, 20, 10, 5 and 1 cent. pieces. 1 British dollar = 2s.—0·19/32d. (Cf. U. S. A. dollar which is equal to 4s. 2d.).

Hungary.—New currency units in circulation. 100 filler = 1 pengo, 27·82 pengos being equal to £1 sterling (parity value). Notes in circulation are for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1,000 pengocs

Iraq.—A new gold monetary unit equal to £1 sterling introduced from April, 1931. The unit is called the dinar. 1 dinar = 1,000 fils. The rupee which was current so long will be called in at rate of 75 fils to one rupee.

Italy.—100 centesimi = 1 lira, 92 liras 46 centesimi being equivalent to £1 sterling, the par value of exchange. Silver coins are 5-lira, 10-lira and 20-lira pieces. Nickel coins include 20, 25 and 50 centesimi pieces.

Japan.—1,000 rin = 100 sen = 1 yen. Gold 20 yen pieces are also current. Par of exchange is 24·58d. to the yen but the present worth of yen is about 1s. 3d. sterling and not gold.

Java.—As Holland.

Jugoslavia.—100 paras = 1 dinar (Serbian franc), par of exchange being 25·22½ dinars to the £1 sterling.

Latvia.—100 santims = 1 lat, 25·22½ lats being stabilised to £1 sterling. Metric system of weights used.

Lithuania.—100 centai = 1 lita, 48·66 litas being stabilised to £1 sterling.

Malta.—As Great Britain. 240 grains = 12 tari = scudo = 1s. 8d. Accounts are kept by the Government in British money which is now universally current in the Island.

Mauritius.—100 cents = 1 rupee = 1s. 6d.

Mexico.—100 centavos = 1 peso or Mexican dollar = 24·58d.

New Zealand.—As Great Britain.

Norway.—As Denmark, 4 Kroners = 1 specie dollar = 4s. 5½d.

Persia.—New currency introduced. 1 Pahlavi = 20 riyals = 2,000 dinars. Gold coins are Pahlavi and half-pahlavi, silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and ½ riyals; nickel coins for 5, 10 and 20 dinars and copper coins for 1 and 2 dinars. 1 pahlavi = 7·322382 grammes of fine gold.

Peru.—New currency introduced. 100 centavos = 10 dineros = 1 sol. Gold pieces equivalent to 10 soles were known as libra (£ P.) The par of exchange is 12·166 soles = £1.

Philippine Islands.—100 cents = 1 dollars the dollar as the British dollar or 2s. 0·06d. United States money and the Mexican trade dollar are also current.

Poland.—100 grosz = 1 zloty, 43·38 zloties being equal to £1 sterling.

Portugal.—100 centavos = 1 escudo (formerly called milreis), 4½ escudos being equal to £1 sterling.

Roumania.—100 bani (centimes) = 1 leu. The coins are 20 lei and 5 lei pieces. £1 = 813·588 lei.

Make Depilatories ? "PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRIES" Explains the Process. INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Russia.—The present currency of the Soviet Union is made up of the chervonetz bank-notes, treasury notes, silver coins, copper and bronze coins. Silver coins circulate in the values of 1 rouble, 50 kopeks, 20 kopeks, 15 kopeks and 10 kopeks. Copper coins in circulation are 5, 3, 2 and 1 kopek pieces. The legal pure gold content of a chervonetz is ten times that of the rouble. 1000 kopeks=10 roubles=1 chervonetz. Par of exchange: 9·458 roubles to a pound sterling.

Sarawak.—As Straits Settlements. 100 cents=1 dollar=2s. 4d. (parity value).

Siam.—Tical or baht (silver coin) is made up of 100 satangs; 11 baths =£1 sterling (parity value).

Spain.—100 centimos=1 peseta; 5 peseta pieces are known as duro. Gold coins are 20 and 10 peseta pieces. Parity value is 25·22½ pesetas to £1 sterling.

Straits Settlements.—100 cents=1 S. S. dollar=2s. 4d.

Sweden.—As Denmark. Gold coins are 20, 10 and 5 kroner pieces.

Switzerland.—100 centimes=1 Swiss franc. Gold coin is a 20 franc piece. Par of exchange is 25·22½ Swiss francs to £1 sterling.

Tunis.—As France.

Turkey.—40 paras=1 piastre. Gold coin equivalent to 100 piastres is known as lira or Turkish pound (£T.) Par of exchange is 110·693 piastres to the £1 sterling.

Union of South Africa.—As Great Britain.

United Kingdom.—The sovereign is the standard monetary unit. It weighs 7·98805 grammes, .916½ fine or 7·322382 grammes fine gold. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence, and such money is called sterling. The following shows the division of English money: 4 farthings=1 penny; 12 pence=1 shilling; 20 shillings=1 pound. Gold coins are five-pound, two-pound, sovereign and half-sovereign with proportionate weights of gold. The silver coins are crown (430·36363 grains of silver), half crown (218·18181), florin (174·54545), shilling (87·27272), six pence (43·63636) and three pence (21·81818), the figures within the brackets standing for the grains of silver contained in the coin. The fineness of silver coin is 925 per 1000. The bronze coins are penny, half-penny and farthing. 1 crown=5 shillings; 1 florin=2 shillings. Par of exchange £1=\$4·86½. Re. 1=1s. 6d. sterling.

United States of America.—100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2-1/12d. Gold coin equivalent to 10 dollars is known as eagle. Par of exchange is 4·8665 dollars to £1 sterling.

Uruguay.—100 centesimos=1 peso=3s. 3-1/16d.

Venezuela.—100 centimos=1 gold bolivar (V. B.) Gold coins of 10 bolivars have lately been circulated. Parity value is 25·25 V. B. to £1 sterling.

West Indies.—As U. S. A. Coins of South American Republics are also current.

Zanzibar.—As British India.

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Y. B. 12

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS.

The Unit of the British Indian Ponderary System is called the Tola. It weighs 180 grains English Troy Weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz., Chattaek, Seer and Maund; and by its sub-division the smaller ones meant for jewellers' weights called Mashas, Ruttees and Dhans are calculated:

4 Punkos	=1 Dhan or grain	= 15.32 grain	Troy=3-175 dr.	Avoir.
4 Dhans	=1 Ruttee	= $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	=17-175 "
8 Ruttees	=1 Masha	= 15 "	"	=96-175 "
12 Mashas	=1 Tola	= 7 dwt. 12 grains	Troy=6	102-175 "
5 Tolas	=1 Chattaek	= 1 oz. 17½ dwt.	Troy=2	2-35 oz. "
16 Chattaeks	=1 Seer	= 2½ lbs.	Troy =2	2-35 lbs. "
40 Seers	=1 Maund	= 100 " "	=82	2-7 lbs. "

To convert Indian weight into Avoirdupois:—

Multiply the weight in Seers by 72, and divide by 35, the result will be the weight in lbs. Avoirdupois; or multiply the weight in Maunds by 36, and divide by 49, the result will be the weight in cwts. Avoirdupois.

BAZAAR WEIGHT.

5 Sicki or Qr. R. make 1 Kancha.	To reduce Bazaar weight into
4 Kanchas " " 1 Chattaek.	Factory weight add 1-10th.
4 Chattaeks or	To reduce Bazaar weight into
20 Tolas " " 1 Powah.	cwt., add 1-10th and deduct 1-3rd
4 Powahs " " 1 Seer.	of that sum, the remainder will
5 Seers " " 1 Pusseree	be cwt.
8 Pusserees or	To convert bazaar maund to
40 Seers " " 1 Maund	factory maund subtract 1/11th.
1 Maund = 40 seers = 160 powahs =	To reduce Factory Maunds into
640 chattaeks = 3220 tolas.	tons, divide by 30, and the quo-
	tient will be the answer.

Bazaar Weight.—16 chattaeks are 1 seer, or 2 lb. 0 oz. 13 drs.; and 40 seers are 1 maund, or 82 lbs. 2 ozs. 3 drs.; 100 Bazaar maunds = 110 Factory maund and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Factory maund = 1 cwt. 1 Bazaar maund = 82.137 lbs. = 34.85734 kilograms.

Factory Weight.—16 chattaeks are 1 seer, or 1 lb. 13 ozs. 14 drs.; and 40 seers are 1 maund, or 74 lbs. 10 ozs. 11 drs. The Indian maund = 82-2/7 lb. avoirdupois Weight. 1 factory maund = 74.667 lbs. = 33.8689 kilograms.

Provincial Weights.

The words "maund" and "seer" signify different weights in different parts of India. But for railway tariff the maund is taken to be equal to 82.2/7 lbs.

Bengal—As British Indian Weights.

Bombay—4 mashas = 1 tank.

1 seer = 72 tanks = 27 tolas 40 gr. = 11 1/5 oz.

1 maund = 40 seers = 28 lbs.

1 candy (average) = 20 maunds = 560 lbs.

Sattara candy = 3,055 lbs. av.

Madras—1 palam = 3,055 lbs. av.

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- 1 seer = 8 palams = $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 1 vis = 5 seers = $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 1 maund = 8 vis = 25 lbs.
 1 candy = 20 maunds = 500 lbs.
 1 Dutch candy = 672 lbs.
 1 French candy = 536 lbs.

Burma—2 small yooway = 1 large yooway.

- 4 large yooway = 1 pai.
 2 pai = 1 moo.
 2 moo = 1 mat.
 4 mat = 1 tical.
 4 mat = 1 tical.
 100 tical = 1 viss.

Units of Lengths.

- 1 cubit (hat) = 2 bighats (spans) = 24 angulis = 18 inches.
 1 yojana = 4 krosas = 2000 dandas = 8,000, hats = 16,000 yds. = 9 $\frac{1}{11}$ miles.
 1 karam (Madras) = 3 cubits = 54 in.
 1 kathi (Bombay) = 94 ft.
 1 vent (Bombay) = 1 bighat = 9 inches.
 1 ilahi gaj (U.P.) = 33 inches.
 Bengal krore = 1 mile 1 furlong 3 poles $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds.
 Imperial krore = 2 miles 240 yds.

Cloth Measures.

- 1 gaj (Bengal) = 16 giras = 48 angulis = 36 inches.
 1 gaj (Bombay) = 24 tasus = 27 inches.
 1 kovid (Madras) = 18.6 inches.
 1 gaj (Poona) = $34\frac{1}{5}$ inches.

Land Measure.

- Bengal**—1 chatak = 45 sq. feet.
 1 cattah = 16 chataks = 720 sq. ft. = 80 sq. yd.
 1 bigha = 20 cattahs = 14,400 sq. ft. = 1,600 sq. yd.
 3 $\frac{1}{40}$ bighas = one acre; 1,936 bighas = 1 sq. mile.
Bombay—1 bigha = 20 pands = 3,927 sq. yds.
 1 chahur = 20 rukehs = 120 bighas.
Madras—1 bigha = 6,400 sq. yds.
 1 cawni = 24 manais = 57,600 sq. ft.
Punjab—1 bigha = 4 kanals = 1,620 sq. yds.
 1 ghuma = 2 bighas = 3,240 sq. yds.

U. P.—1 bigha = 20 biswas = 3,025 sq. yds.

Benares—1 bigha = 3,036 sq. yds.

Indian Dry Measure.

Bengal—1 maund = 16 pallies = 32 raiks = 128 konkies = 640 chhataks.

1 sali = $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.

Bombay—1 seer = 2 tipari = 72 tanks = 49,1408 cub. in.

1 phara = 16 payalis = 64 seers. = 3,145,0112 cub. inches.

1 munda = 25 pharas = 45.5 cub. ft.

Madras—1 phara = 5 markata = 40 padis = 320 olaks = 3,750 cub. ins.

1 garu = 80 pharas.

Burma—1 basket or bushel = 10 pyees = 8 gallons.

Indian Apothecaries Weight.

1 tollah = 16 annas = 96 ratiss = 384 dhans, 1 dhan being the weight of 1 grain of paddy.

1 masha = 15 grains = 8 ratiss or gunjas.

Apothecaries Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 drachm; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Apothecaries Measure.

60 minims = 1 fluid dram; 8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce; 20 fluid ounces = 1 pint; 8 pints = 1 gallon.

A tea-spoonful = 1 fluid drachm; A dessert-spoonful = 2 fluid drachms;

A wine-glassful = 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces;

A table-spoonful = 4 fluid drachms; A tea-cupful = 5 fluid ounces.

A tumblerful = about 10 fluid ounces.

English Weights and Measures.

1 yard (yd.) = 3 feet (ft.) = 36 inches (in.) = 91.44 centimetres.

1 mile = 8 furlongs = 80 chains = 1,760 yds. = 3,520 cubits = 1,609 metres.

1 sq. yard = 9 sq. ft. = 144 sq. in.

1 acre = 4 roods = 160 sq. poles = 4,840 sq. yds. = $3\frac{1}{40}$ bighas.

DO NOT HANKER AFTER SERVICE WHEN YOU CAN BE YOUR OWN MASTER. "MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS" EXPLAINS.

- 1 square mile = 649 acres.
 1 cubic yard = 27 cubic feet = 1,728 cubic inches.
 1 cubic foot = 28.315 litres.
 1 pound avoirdupois (lb) = 16 oz. = 256 drachms (dr.) = 7,000 grains = 453.6 grams = 38.89 tolas = 0.48611 seer.
 1 oz. = 16 drachms = 437.5 grains = 28.35 grams = 2.43 tolas.
 1 fluid oz. = 28.4 c.c.
 1 pound Troy = 12 ozs. = 240 cwt. = 5,760 grains = 373.248 grams = 32 tolas.
 1 hundredweight = 4 quarters (28 lbs. each) = 112 lbs. = 1 maund 14 seers = 1.36111 maund.
 1 ton (gross ton) = 20 cwt. = 2,240 lbs. = 1.016 kilos = 27½ maunds nearly = 27.2222.

In England the ton or gross ton of 2,240 lbs. is exclusively used. In the United States of America the term "ton" may mean the gross ton of 2,240 lbs. or the short ton of 2,000 lbs. avoirdupois.

To convert Avoirdupois weight into Indian weight:—

Multiply the weight in lbs. Avoirdupois by 35, and divide by 72; or multiply the weight in cwt. by 49, and divide by 36; the result will be the weight, in the former, in Seers; in the latter, in Maunds.

- 1 stone = 14 lbs.; 1 cental = 100 lb; ;
 1 carat = 4 grains.

Measures of Capacity.

- 1 Imperial gallon (gal.) = 4 quarts (qts.) = 8 pints (pts.) = 16 gills = 32 noggins = 10 lbs. (of water) = 4.54 litres.
 1 pint = 0.568 litre = 2 gills = 4 noggins = 1½ lbs. (water)

In England, by the term gallon (gal.) the Imperial gallon is meant, but in the United States of America the much smaller apothecary's or wine gallon is understood, 1 Imperial gallon being equal to 1.2 wine gallons or 1 wine gallon = 0.8335 Imperial gallon.
 1 wine gallon = 4 quarts = 6 pints = 3.785 litres.

Metric System.

- 1 metre (m) = 10 decimetres (dr.) = 100 centimetres (cm.) = 1,000 millimetres (mm.) = 39.371 inches.
 1 litre (l) = 1,000 cubic centimetres (cc. or c. cm.) = 0.22 gallon = 35.2 fluid oz.
 1 cubic metre (cb. m.) = 1,000 litres = 220 gallons.
 1 gramme (g. or gr. or grm.) = 10 decigrammes (dg.) = 100 centigrammes (cg.) = 1,000 milligrammes (mg.) = 15.43 grains.
 1 metric ton = 1,000,000 grammes = 21.79228 maunds.
 1 kilogramme (g. or kilo) = 1,000 grammes = 2.2 lbs. = 1.07169 seer.
 50 kilogrammes = 1 centner = 1 cwt. nearly.
 100 kilogrammes = 1 quintal or 1 metric centner = 1 doppelcentner = 1 dz. = about 1/10th ton.
 1,000 kilogrammes = 1 ton (t), i.e., metric ton = 19 cwt. 77 lbs. = 2204.6 lbs.
 1 cubic centimetre water = 1 gramme.
 1 litre water = 1 kilogramme = 2.2 lbs.
 1 cubic metre water = 1 metric ton = 2204.6 lbs.

Foreign Weights.

France & Continent.—Metric system used.

Japan.—1 kin = 1½ lbs.; 100 kins = 1 hiyak-kin = 133½ lbs.; 1 shiaku = nearly 12 inches.

Russia.—1 funt = 0.9029 lbs.; 40 funts = 1 pood = 36.114 lbs.; 1 vershoka = 1.75 inches; 1 arschine = 28 inches.

Turkey.—1 oke = 2.835 lbs.; 1 rottala = 1.247 lbs.; 1 cantar = 124.7 lbs.; 1 kerat = 1.125 inches; 1 andaye = 27 inches.

China.—1 tael = 1½ oz.; 1 cattie = 1½ lbs.; 100 catties = 1 picul = 133½ lbs.; 10 fen = 1 chih = 14 inches.

U. S. A.—English weights and measures used. 1 billion = 1,000,000,000; 1 trillion = 1,000,000,000,000.

Nautical Measure.

- 6 feet = 1 fathom.
 100 fathoms = 1 cable length.

10 cables = 1 nautical mile or knot (1.151 miles).
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton.—Thread = $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard.
Lea or Skein (skn.) = 120 yds.
Hank (hk.) = 7 skeins or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle (spdl.) = 18 hanks.
Bundle hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards.

Wool.—Warp = 80 yards.
Hank = 7 warps = 560 yards.

Linen.—Hank = 300 yards.
Spindle = 48 hanks.
Bundle = 200 hanks.
Count = the number of hanks in 1 lb.

Size of Papers.

Post	.....	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$
Demy	.....	$22\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$
Sheet & Half Post	....	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$
Medium	.....	24×19
Royal	....	25×20
Double Foolscap	.....	27×17
Super Royal	.....	$27\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$
Double Crown	.....	30×20
Imperial	.....	30×22
Double Post	.....	$31\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$
Double Demy	.....	$35 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$
Double Royal	.....	40×25

(The weight varies, according to the thickness and quality of the paper, from 10 to 100 lbs.).

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

1 chest of opium = 140 lbs.
1 maund of wool = 82 lbs.
1 bale of cotton = 400 lbs.
1 bale of cotton goods = 25 pieces of 30 yds.
1 barrel of tar = 26.5 gallons.
1 barrel of tar = 26.5 gallons. 280 lbs.
1 box of camphor = 112 lbs.
1 bushel of wheat = 60 lbs.
1 firkin of soap = 64 lbs.
1 truss of straw = 36 lbs.
1 hogshead of brandy = 45 to 60 gallons.

Special Units.

1 lakh = 1,00,000.
1 crore = 1,00,00,000.

1 gross = 12 dozen = 144 units.
1 great gross = 12 gross.
1 long hundred = 120 units.
1 long dozen = 13 units.
1 ream paper = 20 quires = 480 or 500 sheets.
1 phar of lime or coal = 27 inches \times 20 inches \times 9 inches.
5 doz. or 60 skins of parchment make 1 roll.
4 pages or 2 leaves make 1 folio.
8 pages or 4 leaves make 1 sheet of quarto or 4 to.
16 pages or 8 leaves make 1 sheet of octavo or 8 vo.
24 pages or 12 leaves make 1 sheet of duodecimo or 12 mo.
36 pages or 18 leaves make 1 sheet of eighteens or 18 mo.

Timber Measures.

40 c. ft. rough = 1 ton = 1 load.
50 c. ft. squared = 1 ton = 1 load.
50 c. ft. planks = 1 load.
100 superficial feet = 1 square.
120 deals = 100.
125 c. ft. = 1 cord.
Battens = 7 in. wide.
Deals = 9 in. wide.
Planks = 10-11 \times 2-4 in.

Specific gravity of various materials.

Specific gravity is the ratio of the weight of the material to the weight of an equal volume of water.

Aluminium	.....	2.56
Antimony	.....	6.71
Asbestos	.....	1.2
Asphalt	.....	1.1—1.5
Bellmetal	.....	8.81
Bones	....	1.7—2.0
Brass	.....	8.3
Butter	.. ..	0.865
Bronze	.....	8.7
Caoutchouc	.....	0.92—0.96
Cast Iron	.....	7.25
Clay	.....	3.85
Copper	.....	8.6
Cotton	.....	1.47
Earth	.....	1.3—1.8
Flax	.....	1.5
Glass	.....	2.4—2.6
Glue	.....	1.27
Gold	.....	19.258
Granite	.....	2.51—3.05
Graphite	.....	2.10—2.32

BE INDEPENDENT GIVE UP SERVICE. "MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES" Explains. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Circumference of a circle $\times .31831 =$ the diameter.

Diameter of a circle $\times .8862 =$ the side of an equal square.

Side of a square $\times 1.128 =$ the diameter of an equal circle.

Volume of parallelopiped $=$ length \times breadth \times height.

" sphere $= .5239 \times (\text{diameter})^3$.

" cone $= 1.047 \times (\text{radius})^2 \times$ height.

Horse Power $= 33,000$ ft.-pounds of work per minute or 550 ft.-pounds of work per second $= 746$ Watts.

1 H. P. hr. $= 33,000 \times 60$ foot.-lbs.

Brake Horse Power (B. H. P.) is the power not absorbed by the engine in driving the piston but available for other work.

Atmospheric pressure $= 14.7$ lb. per sq. in. $= 766$ mm. of mercury per sq. cm.

CONVENIENT MULTIPLIERS.

Fect $\times 0.3048 =$ Metres.

Inches $\times 0.0254 =$ Metres.

Inches $\times 25.399 =$ Millimetres.

Grains Troy $\times 0.0648 =$ Grammes.

Dwt. Troy $\times 1.555 =$ Grammes.

Pounds $\times 453.59 =$ Grammes.

Millimetres $\times 0.03937 =$ Inches.

Metres $\times 39.37 =$ Inches.

Metres $\times 3.281 =$ Feet.

Grammes $\times 15.432 =$ Grains Troy.

Grammes $\times 0.643 =$ Dwt. Troy.

Grammes $\times 0.0022 =$ Pounds.

Square inches $\times .00695 =$ Square feet.

Cubic inches $\times .000578 =$ Cubic feet.

lbs. avoirdupois $\times 1.2153 =$ lbs. troy or apothecary.

lbs. troy or apothecary $\times .0829 =$ lbs. avoirdupois.

lbs. avoirdupois $\times 0.000893 =$ cwts.

lbs. avoirdupois $\times 0.000447 =$ tons.

Seers $\times .9331 =$ kilogramme.

Maunds $\times 37.3241 =$ kilogrammes.

Seers $\times 2.0571 =$ lbs. av.

Maunds $\times 82.285 =$ lbs. av.

Kilogramme $\times 1.0717 =$ seer.

Kilogramme $\times .0268 =$ maund.

Seer $\times .7347 =$ cwt.

THICKNESS OF BIRMINGHAM WIRE GAUGES.

No. of gauge.	Thickness in inches.	No. of gauge.	Thickness in inches.
0	.340	18	.049
2	.340	20	.035
4	.238	22	.028
6	.203	24	.022
8	.165	26	.018
10	.134	28	.014
12	.109	30	.012
14	.083	32	.009
16	.065	34	.007

COMBUSTION AND FUEL.

The calorific power of a fuel is the number of units of heat produced by the combustion of 1 lb. weight of this fuel. It is generally expressed in lbs. of water evaporated from and at 212°F. , and is

OPPORTUNITY BOOKS FROM INDUSTRY PRESS.

Write for Recent Catalogue. Industry Press, Shambazar, Calcutta.

obtained by dividing the calorific power of the fuel by 966. The following table gives calorific and evaporative power for different fuels:—

	Calorific Power in B. Th. U.	Evaporative power in lbs. of water from and at 212°F
Wood, air dried, with 20 % water	5,600	5.80
Peat, air dried, with 20 % water	6,500	6.73
Coal: lignite, air dried	11,000	11.39
Coal: bituminous, average	14,000	14.30
Coal: anthracite, average	15,000	15.53
Coke	12,000—13,700	12.42—14.18
Petroleum	20,000	20.70

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

Three different systems of thermometers are in use, viz.; Fahrenheit thermometer; Centigrade thermometer; and Reaumur thermometer.

In the Fahrenheit thermometer the freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°; in the Centigrade thermometer these are marked 0° and 100° respectively while in the Reaumur thermometer these are marked 0° and 80° respectively.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by 1.8 and add 32°.

To convert Reaumur degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by 2.25 and add 32°.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by .55.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Reaumur subtract 32° and multiply by .44.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Reaumur degrees, multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$.

To convert Reaumur degrees to Centigrade degrees, multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$.

ELECTRIC MEASURES.

OHM, the unit of resistance, is the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury, at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106.3 centimetres.

AMPERE, the unit of current, is the unvarying electric current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

VOLT, the unit of pressure, is the pressure, which, when steadily applied to conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

JOULE, the unit of work, is the energy per second of one ampere in one ohm.

WATT, the unit of power, is $\frac{1}{746}$ th of one horse-power, the horse power being 33,000 lb. raised one foot in one minute.

B. O. T. unit = 1,000 Watt-hours (1 kilowatt) = 3,600,000 joules = $\frac{1}{2}$ h. p. hours.

Volts \times Amperes = Watts; 1 Electric Unit = 1,000 Watt-hrs. = 1.34 H. P. hrs.

In carbon lamps of 16 candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes. Metallic filament lamps require considerably less.

HYDROMETERS.

In the factories the specific gravity of a liquid is usually determined by means of the hydrometer. Two types are employed: the specific

gravity hydrometer, by means of which the specific gravity can be directly ascertained and the hydrometers which are graduated in degrees. In England, the Twaddle hydrometer is generally used. The degrees Twaddle bear a direct relationship to the specific gravity, whilst this is not so in the case of the Beaume's hydrometer which is in use on the Continent.

Twaddle Hydrometer.

Conversion of degrees Twaddle into specific gravity:—

$$\text{Specific gravity} = \frac{\text{degrees Tw.} \times 5 + 1,000}{1,000}$$

Conversion of specific gravity into degrees Twaddle:—

$$\text{Degrees Twaddle} = \frac{\text{Specific gravity} \times 1,000 - 1,000}{5}$$

Beaume's Hydrometer.

For liquids lighter than water:—The point to which the hydrometer sinks into a solution of 1 part of common salt in 9 parts of water is marked 0°, whilst the one to which it sinks into pure water is marked 10°.

For liquids heavier than water:—The point to which the hydrometer sinks in pure water is marked 0°, and the point to which it sinks in a 10 per cent. solution of common salt (at 17°C.) is marked 10°.

The "rational scale" of the hydrometer is obtained by taking as 0°, the point to which the hydrometer sinks in pure water at 15°C., whilst the point to which it sinks in pure sulphuric acid, of specific gravity 1·842 (at 15°C.), is marked 66°.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY CORRESPONDING WITH THE DEGREES OF BEAUME'S HYDROMETER FOR LIQUIDS DENSER THAN WATER. (Water = 1·000).

Deg.	Sp. Gravity.	Deg.	Sp. Gravity.
0	1·0000	40	1·3571
5	1·0340	45	1·4206
10	1·0704	50	1·4902
15	1·1095	55	1·5671
20	1·1515	60	1·6522
25	1·1968	65	1·7471
30	1·2459	70	1·8537
35	1·2912	75	1·9740

SPECIFIC GRAVITY CORRESPONDING WITH THE DEGREES OF BEAUME'S HYDROMETER FOR LIQUIDS LIGHTER THAN WATER.

Deg.	Sp. Gravity.	Deg.	Sp. Gravity.
10	1·000	40	0·830
15	0·967	45	0·807
20	0·936	50	0·785
25	0·907	55	0·764
30	0·880	60	0·745
35	0·854	65	0·724

Solve Unemployment Problem? Read 'Careers for Agents & Middlemen.'
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UNITS OF SALE OF COMMODITIES.

INDIAN MARKETS.

Quotations in Indian markets are in rupees, annas and pies.—

Bonemeal.		Calcutta	per md. of 104 lbs.
Calcutta	per ton.	Karachi	per md. of 84 lbs.
Karachi	per md. of 86·4 lbs.	Khandesh	per candy of 784 lbs.
Bristles.		Barsi	per boja of 259½ lbs.
Bombay	per lb.	Dharwar	per barmani of 336 lbs.
Calcutta	per md.	Amreli (Kathiawar)	per candy of 1028½ lbs.
Cardamoms.		South India	per candy of 500 lbs.
Bombay	per Surti maund of 39·2 lbs.	Broach	per candy of 885½ lbs.
Madras	per maund of 25 lbs.	Berar	per khandi of 784 lbs.
Castor Seed.		Middle Gujerat	per bhar of 1020 lbs.
Bombay	per candy of 560 lbs.	North Gujerat	per bhar of 640 lbs.
Calcutta	per md.	Baroda	per bhar of 984 lbs.
Cocanada	per candy of 500 lbs.	Surat	per candy of 800 lbs.
Madras	per candy of 500 lbs.	Blownagar	per candy of 1028½ lbs.
Castor Oil.		Tinnevelly	per candy of 500 lbs.
Calcutta	per md.	Gadag	per barmani of 336 lbs.
Cocanada	per candy of 500 lbs.		
Madras	per candy of 500 lbs.		
Cement.		Cotton Goods.	
English	per cask.	Yarn	per lb.
India	per ton.	Piecegoods	per lb. or per piece.
Chillies.		Cotton Seed.	
Bombay	per candy of 588 lbs.	Bombay	per candy of 784 lbs.
Tuticorin	per tulam of 15 lbs.	Karachi	per standard md.
Negapatam	per seer of 9 3/5 oz.		
Calcutta	per md.	Gold.	
Bombay	per candy of 21 Bombay mds.	All-India	per tola.
Rangoon	per 100 viss of 360 lbs.	Gram.	
Coal.		Bombay	per candy of 756 lbs.
Calcutta	per ton	Karachi	per candy of 656 lbs.
Coconut Oil.		Rangoon	per 100 baskets of 65 lbs. each.
Cochin	per candy of 600 lbs.	Groundnut.	
Calcutta	per md.	Bombay	per candy of 560 lbs.
Mangalore	per md. of 28 lbs.	Rangoon	per 100 baskets of 25 lbs. each.
Coffee.		Madras, South	per French candy of 529·109 lbs.
Bangalore	per cwt. or per md. of 28 lbs.	Cuddalore	per candy of 530 lbs.
Tuticorin	per md. of 26 lbs.	Groundnut Oil.	
Copra.		Bombay	per cwt. or per md. of 28 lbs.
Cochin	per candy of 600 lbs.	Calcutta	per md.
Madras	per Dutch candy of 672 lbs.	Madras	per candy of 500 lbs.
Mangalore	per md. of 32 lbs.	Hides Raw.	
Cotton. Raw.		Calcutta	per 20 lbs.
Bombay	per candy of 784 lbs.		

Utilise your waste products by reading 'Utilisation of Common Products.'
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Bombay	per lb.	Cochin	per candy of 600 lbs.
Karachi	per md. of 28 lbs.	Bombay	per candy of 21
U. P.	per md. of 28 lbs.		Bombay mds.
Punjab	per md. of 28 lbs.	Calcutta	per md.
Rangoon	per md.	Petrol.	
Hides, Tanned.		Calcutta	per American gallon.
All-India	per lb.	Pulses.	
Jute Bags.		Calcutta	per md.
Calcutta	per 100 bags.	Bombay	per candy of 784 lbs.
Jute Cloth.		Karachi	per candy of 656 lbs.
Calcutta	per 100 yd.	Rape or Mustard Seed.	
Jute Raw.		Karachi	per candy of 656 lbs.
Calcutta	per bale of 400 lbs.	Bombay	per cwt.
Bimlipatam	per bale of 400 lbs.	Rice.	
Kapok.		Rangoon	per 100 baskets of
Calcutta	per md. of 82 2/7 lbs.		75 lbs. each.
Bombay	per candy of 784 lbs.	Calcutta	per md.
Madras	per kantlam of 1680 lbs.	Karachi	per candy of 656 lbs.
Kerosene Oil.		Madras	per bag of 164 lbs.
Calcutta	per case of 2 tins	Bombay	per bag of 168 lbs.
	each containing 4 gallons.	Rice, Burma.	
Linseed.		Sold to Europe	
Bombay	per cwt.		per cwt. of 112 lbs.
Calcutta	per md.	" Java	per picul of 136 lbs.
Linseed Oil.		" Manila	per picul of 133 1/2 lbs.
Calcutta	per gallon.	" Straits	
	or per drum.		per coyan of 5,333 1/3 lbs.
Maize.		" Japan	per picul of 136 lbs.
Calcutta	per md.		or per cwt. of 112 lbs.
Rangoon	per 100 baskets	" India	per bag (according
	of 55 lbs. each.		to weight).
Karachi	per candy of 656 lbs.	Sesame Seed.	
Metals & Paints.		Bombay	per candy of 560 lbs.
Calcutta	per cwt.	Karachi	per candy of 656 lbs.
Millet.		Madras	per bag of 164 lbs.
Karachi	per candy of 656 lbs.	Shellac.	
Bombay	per candy of 27 Bombay	Calcutta	per md.
	maunds.	Silk, Raw.	
Rangoon	per 100 baskets of	Calcutta	per factory seer.
	62 lbs. each.	Karachi	per lb.
Mohua Seed.		Mysore (chasam)	per md.
Bombay	per cwt.		of 25 lbs.
Calcutta	per md.	Silver.	
Myrobalans.		All-India	per 100 tolas.
Madras	per candy of 500 lbs.	Skins, Raw.	
Bombay	per candy of 700 lbs.	Madras	per 100 pieces.
Calcutta	per md.	Bombay	per lb.
Oats.		Karachi	per lb.
Calcutta	per md.	Skins, Tanned.	
Bombay	per candy of 28	All-India	per lb.
	Bombay mds.	Sugar.	
Paraffin Wax.		Calcutta	per md.
Calcutta	per md.	Bombay	per cwt.
Rangoon	per lb.	Cawnpore	per md.
Pepper.		Madras	per candy of 500 lbs.
Tellicherry	per cwt.	Coimbatore	per pathi of 280 lbs.

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Sugar Raw (Gur).

Madras per candy of 500 lbs.
Coimbatore per pathi of 280 lbs.
Masulipatam per bag of 168 lbs.
Tuticorin per tulam of 20½ lbs.

Tea.

Calcutta per lb.

Tobacco.

Calcutta per md. of 82 2/15 lbs.
Bombay per md. of 82 2/15 lbs.
Rangoon per 100 viss of 360 lbs.
Negapatam per seer of 24 tolas.

Turmeric.

Bombay per candy of 588 lbs.

Cocanada per md. of 25 lbs.

Turpentine.

Calcutta per drum.

Vegetable Product.

All-India per case of 2 tins of 40 lbs. each.

Wheat.

Bombay per cwt.
Karachi per candy of 656 lbs.
Lyallpur per md.

Wool.

Bombay per candy of 588 lbs.
Karachi per md. of 84 lbs.
Madras per lb.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London.

Castor seed in £. s. per ton.
Cement in £. s. per ton.
Coffee in sh. d. per lb.
Cotton in pence per lb.
Cotton seed in £. s. per ton.
Gold in £. s. per oz.
Groundnut in £. s. per ton.
Jute in £. s. d. per ton.
Linseed in £. s. d. per ton.
Metals in £. s. d. per ton.
Pig iron in £. s. per ton.
Rubber in pence per lb.
Rice in sh. d. per cwt.
Shellac in sh. d. per cwt.
Silver in pence per oz.

Sugar in sh. d. per cwt.

Tanned Hides

and skins in sh. d. per lb.

Tea in sh. d. per lb.

Wheat in £. s. per 63½ lbs.

New York.

Cotton in cents per lb.

Hessian in cents per yd.

Hessian in cents per yd.

Kerosene oil in cents per

Imperial gallon.

Rubber in cent per lb.

Singapur.

Rubber in cent per lb.

Soerabaya.

Sugar in guilders per kilos.

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THE DETAILS IN THE ADVERTISEMENTS ELSEWHERE

INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT.,

Keshub Bhaban, Shambazar, Calcutta.

SEASONS OF SHIPMENT.

Bombay.

Castor	February onwards.
Chillies	June onwards.
Cotton	November onwards, shipments heaviest from January to July.
Cotton Seed	January to July.
Fruits	June to December.
Groundnut	November onwards.
Linseed	February onwards.
Myrobalan	December onwards.
Poppy Seed	April onwards.
Rapeseed	March onwards.
Skins	Throughout the year.
Rice	February onwards.
Salt	Throughout the year.
Wheat	April onwards.
Tobacco	Throughout the year.

Calcutta.

Chillies	June onwards.
Coal	Throughout the year.
Cinnamon	June onwards.
Eggs	Throughout the year.
Fruits	June to December.
Gunnies	September to January.
Hemp	October to January.
Hides	January to June (mainly).
Jute	July to March.
Linseed	April to August.
Oil	Throughout the year.
Rice	February onwards.
Shellac	September to April.
Skins	Throughout the year.
Tea	April to November.
Tobacco	Throughout the year.

Cochin.

Chillies	May onwards.
Coconut Oil	January to May (mainly).
Coffee	December to May.
Coir & Coir Mats, etc.	Throughout the year.
Copra	January to May (mainly).
Ginger	December to May.
Lemongrass oil	June to May.
Nux Vomica	December onwards.
Pepper	November onwards.
Poonac	January to May (mainly).

Rubber	Throughout the year.
Tea	Throughout the year.
Turmeric	February to May.

Cuddalore.

Groundnut	November onwards.
Groundnut Oil	November onwards.
Oilcake	November onwards.
Sugar	February to July.

Karachi.

Bajra	September to November.
Barley	March to July.
Bonemeal, etc.	Throughout the year.
Castor Seed	September to November.
Cotton	October to January.
Cotton Seed	October-January.
Gram	April to July.
Jowar	September to November.
Lentil	April to July.
Linseed	February to May.
Maize	December to March.
Peas	March to June.
Rapeseed	March to June.
Rye	February to May.
Sesamum	October to January.
Toria	January to April.
Wheat	May to August.

Madras.

Castor Seed	Throughout the year.
Chillies	May onwards.
Cigar	Throughout the year.
Coffee	Throughout the year.
Cotton	April to October.
Groundnut	November to June.
Rice	December onwards.
Hides, horns, indigo, jaggery, mica, redwood, spices, skins	are exported throughout the year.

Port Okha.

Cotton	August to April.
Cotton Seed	August to April.
Groundnut	August to April.
Rapeseed	August to April.
Salt	Throughout the year.

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Vizagapatam.

Groundnut November to March.
 Hemp October to December.
 Jaggery January to June.
 Jute October to January.
 Myrobalan December to May.
 Gingelly May to July.
 " October to December.
 Niger December to February.
 Rapeseed March to May.

Rangoon.

Beans February onwards.
 Cotton October to April.
 Cotton Seed October to April.
 Cutch Throughout the year.
 Groundnut December onwards.
 Maize November to February.
 " May to June.
 Millet February onwards.
 Petroleum Throughout the year.
 Rice January-June (mainly).
 Rice bran January onwards.
 Rubber November to June.
 Teak Throughout the year.
 Wheat December onwards.

Bedi Port.

Castor January to October.

Cotton April to July.
 Gram April to October.
 Groundnut January to May.
 Lentils April to October.
 Millet April to October.
 Wool January to May.

Bassein.

Rice January-September.
 Rice bran February-November.

Moulmein.

Rice January-August.
 Rice bran February-August.
 Timber Throughout the year.

Karikal.

Rice January onwards.

Mahe.

Coconuts January-March.

Pondicherry.

Bonemeal Throughout the year.
 Groundnut January onwards.
 Onions Throughout the year.

Mormugao.

Cotton seed January-August.
 Groundnut January-June
 Manganese ore Throughout the year.

FAULTLESS AND DISTINCTIVE PRINTING.

The standard and solidarity of a business house is often judged by the general "get-up" and quality of its printed matter. Good printed matter is an advertisement of untold value, the best business-getter and the cheapest representative.

Faultless and distinctive printing will enhance the printing of any firm, no matter whether it is an old established or not. Good Printing gives clients more confidence.



You will have everything that is good printing in our shop. Our estimator, designer, artist and block-maker will be at your service whenever demanded. Our rates are always competitive.

**INDUSTRY PRESS,
Shambazar, Calcutta.**

COMMERCIAL LAWS

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

The history of factory legislation in India dates back to 1881 when the first Factory Act was passed at the instance of the Manchester Cotton Manufacturers for the regulation of the conditions of factory labour, specially those engaged in the growing cotton industries in Bombay. The Act was applicable to "manufacturing premises using power-driven machinery and employing 100 or more persons and working for more than 4 months in the year." Indigo, tea and coffee plantations thus obviously fell beyond the purview of the Act. According to this, children between the age limits of 7 and 12 who could not work more than 9 hours in a day, were to be allowed an interval of rest for one hour and had to be granted four holidays in a month. There were also provisions for the appointment of factory inspectors to record accidents, etc.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION.

Further reforms were embodied in the Factory Act of 1891 which was rendered applicable to all factories employing more than 50 persons, restricted the age limit for the employment of children between 9 to 12, limited the women's hour to 11 and of children under 14 to 6 and enjoined $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours' respite for women and included a weekly day of rest.

The provisions underwent further modifications in the Factories Act of 1911. According to this adult males in textile factories were to work for 12 hours per day only; the factories could not use mechanical or electrical power for more than 12 hours in a day between 5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M. and were required to stop work for at least half an hour after six hours' work.

The Great War influenced the labour legislation all over the world to a tremendous extent and regulation of labour assumed an international aspect. The first International Labour Conference was held at Washington in 1919 and India was not slow to give effect to the Conventions adopted at the Washington Conference. A new Act namely Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922 came into operation in 1922 which was subsequently amended by Act IX of 1923, Act XXVI of 1926 and Act XIII of 1931.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR.

The Royal Commission of Labour presided over by Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley made a number of recommendations in July 1931 after an enquiry of the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers and on the relations between employer and employed. The main recommendations of the Commission were: (1) Weekly limit of hours for perennial factories to 54; (2) Limitation of daily hours for adults to ten and for children to five; (3) system of unemployment insurance and abolition of women's labour in mines, etc. (4) Appointment of mining boards for the control of industrial relations; (5) Railways to follow a more generous policy with regard to trade unions; (6) Machinery for the settlement of disputes such as Joint Standing Central Board; (7) Improvement of conditions of service by guaranteeing security of tenure; (8) Standardisation of wages

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wherever possible, particularly in the cotton mill industry of Bombay and the jute industry of Bengal; (9) Payment of wages to process operatives every sixteen days in textile, iron, steel, railway and engineering workshops; (10) Measures to mitigate the indebtedness of the working classes; (11) Safeguarding of workers' contributions to provident funds against attachment; (12) Restriction of facilities for sale of liquor; (13) Passing of public health acts, survey of urban areas and launching of well-considered housing schemes; (14) Liberal government aid for the organisation of trade union movement on a large and ever widening scale; (15) Creation of statutory machinery, wherever necessary for the promotion of industrial harmony; (16) Labour legislation under new constitution to be a central subject, though provincial laws, not repugnant to the Central, may form a useful supplement; (17) Whatever the system of electorates, labour to receive adequate representation in legislatures and local bodies; (18) An industrial Council to be fitted into the framework of the future constitution to form, roughly speaking, a sort of Industrial Parliament.

NEW LEGISLATION IN THE MAKING.

After examining these in detail the Government of India has framed a Bill to replace the Act of 1931. This Bill which is styled as Indian Factories Bill, 1933 embodies the great majority of the proposals and includes some further. The Bill makes substantial changes in the existing law with re-arrangement and revision of expression where necessary. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on September 8, 1933.

PROVISIONS OF THE EXISTING ACT.

"Factory" means any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day, in the year not less than twenty persons are simultaneously employed and steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process; or any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day in the year not less than ten persons are simultaneously employed and any manufacturing process is carried on, whether any such power is used in aid thereof or not which have been declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a factory. The factory shall be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance; it shall not be overcrowded; it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health; the atmosphere shall not be rendered so humid by artificial means as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; it shall be sufficiently lighted; it shall be provided with sufficient and suitable latrine accommodations; it shall be provided with a sufficient and suitable supply of water fit for drinking for the use of the persons employed in the factory.

In every factory, the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act, the doors of each room in which more than thirty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

Every fly-wheel, every part of water-wheel or engine, every hoist, trap-door, every part of the machinery shall be securely fenced.

In every factory there shall be fixed, (a) for each person employed on each working day at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of

rest of not less than one hour, or at the request of the employees concerned, periods of rest, at intervals not exceeding five hours, of not less than half an hour each, the total duration of the periods of rest on that day not being less than one hour for each period of six hours' work done (b) for each child working more than five and a half hours in any day, a period of rest of not less than half an hour. The period of rest under clause (b) shall be so fixed that no such child shall be required to work continuously for more than four hours.

No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless he has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

No child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate showing that he is not less than twelve years of age and is fit for employment in a factory and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate.

No child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

No child shall be employed in any factory for more than six hours in any one day.

No woman shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

No woman shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

The manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each (person) employed in such factory, and no person shall be employed except during such hours.

No adult worker should work for more than 11 hours in a day or for more than 60 hours per week.

Workers are to have a day of rest in a week. No worker is to go without a holiday for more than 10 days at a time.

If the manager of the factory is changed, the occupier shall send to the inspector, within seven days from the date on which the change is made, written notice of the change.

When in any factory an accident occurs which causes death or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, (or which is due to any cause which has been notified in this behalf by the Local Government in the local official Gazette), the manager shall send notice of the accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.

There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory, in English and in the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory, the prescribed abstracts of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, and also a notice containing the standing orders of the factory upon (a) the time of beginning and ending work on each day; (b) the periods of rest; (c) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift if any; and (d) the hours of employment of all persons employed; (e) the weekly holidays.

The factories should be regularly visited by factory inspectors. The inspectors may, within the local limits for which they are appointed, enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a factory; make such examination of the premises and machinery and of any prescribed registers, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; and exercises such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act within one month of commencing work.

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Any person who wilfully obstructs an inspector in the exercise of any power conferred on him or fails to produce on demand by an inspector any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder, or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an inspector shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

All workers are to be allowed to have a period of one hour's rest for work exceeding six hours.

The provisions apply to textile and non-textile factories as well.

Infringements of provisions of the Act are to be penalised.

There is also an Act styled **Mines Act of 1923** drawn up in a similar fashion for the regulation of mining labour.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 was passed for the benefit of workmen by the Indian Legislature in 1923 and enforced with effect from July 1, 1924. The Act applies in the case of any person who is employed by way of manual labour or on monthly wages not exceeding three hundred rupees in any occupation declared by notification to be a hazardous occupation, or to any specific class of persons to whom any specified injury is caused.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AMENDMENT ACT.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 being the first Act of its nature in India had many drawbacks, and suggestions were made from time to time for the amendment of some of its provisions. The Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly early last year with a view to giving effect to some of the recommendations of the Whitley Commission on Indian labour, and was designed to modify the Act of 1923 in several vital respects. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee by the Assembly and was passed finally after a few amendments by that body on 28th August, 1933. The Bill received the sanction of the Council of State on September 5th, 1933 and came into law with effect from January 1934 with the exception of a few clauses which will be in operation in July, 1934.

THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE NEW ACT.

The first important respect in which modifications have taken place on a large scale is the scope of the operation of the Act. Many new classes of employees, to whom the Act had not hitherto been applied, have been brought within the scope of the legislation such as persons employed in connection with the operation or maintenance of all mechanically propelled vehicles, including private motor car drivers; persons employed in small factories, even in cases where no machinery is used; masters and seamen of all ships propelled by some form of mechanical power; persons employed in the handling of transport, within the limits of any port, of goods which have been discharged from or are to be loaded into any vessel; persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of dams or embankments twenty feet or more in height; persons employed in the making of any excavations on which fifty or more persons are employed; persons employed in the operation of any ferry boat capable of carrying more than ten persons; all employees, except those employed in a clerical capacity, on any estate which is maintained for the purpose of growing cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea, on which twenty-five or more persons are employed; all persons employed in both producing and exhibiting to the public cinematograph pictures, etc.

"Sketches of Indian Industries" discusses industrial situations and industrial ideals. Parts I & II Re. 1 each. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

INCREASES IN COMPENSATION.

The rates of compensation also have been considerably increased. The revised benefits payable in the case of adults are as follows:—

Monthly Wages Between	Compensation for Death	Permanent Total Disablement	Half-monthly compensation for temporary disablement.
(Figures in Rupees)			
0	10	500	700
10	15	550	770
15	18	600	840
18	21	630	882
21	24	720	1,008
24	27	810	1,134
27	30	900	1,260
30	35	1,050	1,470
35	40	1,200	1,680
40	45	1,350	1,890
45	50	1,500	2,100
50	60	1,800	2,520
60	70	2,100	2,940
70	80	2,400	3,360
80	100	3,000	4,200
100	200	3,500	4,900
Above	200	4,000	5,600
			half the monthly pay
			5-0
			6-0
			7-0
			8-0
			8-8
			9-0
			9-8
			10-0
			11-4
			12-8
			15-0
			17-8
			20-0
			25-0
			30-0
			30-0

Employees drawing wages between any of the above amounts would be rated on the next higher scale—e.g., one drawing Rs. 55 per month would be entitled to the benefits applicable to Rs. 60, and so on. For minors the compensation for death is fixed at Rs. 200 and for permanent total disablement Rs. 1,200. From the above tables, it will be seen that the amended Act is of tremendous concern to all classes of employers.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

The new provisions include penalties on employers for failure to carry out certain provisions of the Act, to report accident, etc., to the commissioners and to send returns of compensation paid which have been introduced for the first time. These penalties may extend to a fine of Rs. 100. Several necessary proceedings in case of accidents and fatal injuries have been demanded from the employers in default of which the latter may even be penalised. Provisions have also been made for checking unjust devices on the part of smaller employers for depriving their employees of their proper compensation. Another important provision abrogates certain defences which are at present open to the employer in the case of fatal claims where the accidents are directly attributable to drink or drugs, or wilful disobedience of standing rules or orders, or wilful disregards of safety guards and other such devices on the part of the workman killed. The new provisions provide that those defences shall not be operative in the case of fatal accidents in order to minimise the hardship caused to dependents. Thus compensation will be payable for practically every fatal accident, notwithstanding misconduct or breach of rules or orders on the part of the person killed. The "waiting period," during which no compensation is at present payable, has been reduced from ten to seven days, as it is considered that the present period, combined with payment of only half wages during temporary disablement, operates unduly harshly upon an injured employee.

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Several commissioners have advocated the desirability of all employers insuring their liability, as it is found that these arrangements will ensure that correct compensation is paid and accurate returns are submitted promptly.

It is also provided in the Bill that the employer is required to deposit the entire amount payable under the order appealed against and that if the employer succeeds, the sum will be refunded to him.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

The Indian Companies Act styled Act No. VII of 1913 has much in common with the English Companies Act and has been in operation since April 1, 1914. It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and Santhal Parganas. The Act has been modified from time to time and further amendments to the Act are under contemplation.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

The immediate objectives of the Act are firstly to encourage business involving huge capitals on joint effort under a system of restricted liabilities and secondly to safeguard the interests of the investing public by framing rules and regulations in respect of constitution and incorporation, distribution, increase or reduction of share capital, management and administration, winding up, etc. which all joint-stock companies must comply with. The law provides that every company, association or partnership consisting of more than twenty persons formed to carry on trade, must be registered as a company under the Act. Another important provision of the Act is that any seven or more persons (or, where the company to be formed is a private company, any two or more persons) associate for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association and doing the needful in respect of registration, form an incorporated company with or without liability. Again no company, association or partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking unless it is registered under the Indian Companies Act or some other Act of the Governor General in Council. Any alterations in the conditions imposed by the memorandum are permitted to be made, only subject to certain restrictions. Mention may be made here that the shares of a new flotation are not allotted until the minimum number of shares fixed in the articles of association has been subscribed for. The public companies are also guided in the management of the business by the provisions of the Act. Among others, they have to file annually with the Registrar a statement in the form of a duly audited balance sheet giving particulars as will disclose the general nature of the liabilities of the company, the assets of it and how the value of the fixed assets have been arrived at; they have also to keep a register of members for inspection and to maintain a register of mortgages and charges which the public has right to inspect. The company should keep proper book of accounts in which shall be entered full, true and complete affairs and affairs of the company. In every year and at interval of not more than 15 months the accounts should be balanced, the balance sheet duly audited by the auditor of the company should be placed before the members at the general meeting and thereafter filed with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies.

REGISTRATION FEES.

For registration, the memorandum of Association, if accompanied by articles of association, should bear stamps worth Rs. 30 and if not

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MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

so accompanied should bear stamps with Rs. 80. Articles of association of a company registered in Bengal, Madras C. P., U. P., Assam should bear Rs. 50 stamps; those of a Bombay firm require Rs. 25 stamps when the nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500, Rs. 50 stamps when capital varies from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 100 stamps when the capital exceeds a lakh. In Punjab the stamp duty on the articles is Rs. 25 where the authorised capital does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 50 in other cases. They also have to conform to various rules and regulations of the Act. The private limited companies, the shares of which are not advertised for sale among the public, get the benefit of being immune from any liabilities greater than the amount of the authorised share capital and are exempted from many of the obligations of the public limited companies.

MERCHANDISE MARKS LAW.

According to the provisions of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 there are certain restrictions imposed as regard the general imports. As a general rule no goods specified in the following clauses are allowed to be brought, whether by land or sea, into British India:—

(1) Goods with a counterfeit trade mark.

(2) Goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and having applied thereto any name or trade mark being, or purporting to be, the name or trade mark of any person who is manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or in British India, unless—

the name or trade mark is, as to every application thereof, accompanied by a definite indication of the goods having been made or produced in a place beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and

the country in which that place is situated is in that indication indicated in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name or trade mark, and in the same language and character as the name or trade mark.

(3) Piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, which have not conspicuously stamped English numerals on each piece the length thereof in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such yard, according to the real length of the piece, and have been manufactured beyond the limits of India, or having been manufactured within those limits, have been manufactured beyond the limits of British India in premises which, if they were in British India, would be a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

THE OBJECTS.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act is intended to protect general public from being supplied with goods of inferior or unknown quality under cover of a well-known brand. Aggrieved parties may notify to the Customs authorities if a trade mark is infringed upon, whereupon the goods on landing will be detained under proper justifications pending (1) execution of an indemnity bond within 24 hours and (2) institution of proper legal proceedings within a month. Bonafide applications made in the absence of definite information for a watch of possible infringements are usually granted for a period of 3 months renewable on reasonable grounds. But formal registration of marks, etc., by Customs Officers is prohibited. If in the course of the ordinary Customs examination an infringement is discovered, intimation is sent to the person whose mark is infringed upon to enable him to proceed as indicated above, but the goods are released if he fails to take preliminary action within a period of 4 days.

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MARKING OF GOODS.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act does not require a compulsory marking of the country of origin on all goods imported in India but it is necessary where the goods bear some other mark or indication which is likely to constitute a false description with regard to origin, in the absence of any counter-indication of the real country of origin, e.g., Scotch Whisky or Jamaica Rum, if the produce of Holland.

The use in a trade description of the language of one foreign country on goods produced in another requires counter-indication of the latter.

When the misleading words or marks consist of what is or purports to be the name or trade mark of a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or British India, a specific and distinct counter-indication of the country of origin is necessary. Initials are not however treated as names requiring a counter-indication unless they are likely to suggest the name of a British manufacturer; and an exception is made in the case of coverings or labels made in a foreign country but bearing the name of a British Indian manufacturer or dealer who has imported the coverings or labels for his own goods. Goods made or produced in a foreign country but bearing the name or trade mark of a British Indian dealer or a trade description consisting of Indian Vernaculars of numerals or pictorial representations such as Indian deities or emblems must bear a counter-indication which is however waived in the case of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom unless in the latter case there is good ground for considering that the marking conveys the impression of Indian origin.

Whenever an indication of the country of origin is required under the regulations, such indication should be (1) in the same language and character as the name or trade description, (2) sufficiently conspicuous and indelible and (3) should be repeated for each application of the mark or description in such a manner that it cannot be removed afterwards.

OTHER FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Other false trade descriptions are frequently found on goods in respect of (a) their number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, or (b) the material of which they are composed.

The cases under (a) usually affect (1) woollen and cotton goods in respect of their measure, size or weight, and (2) packages, boxes or cartons bearing incorrect indications in respect of the quantities contained in them.

Offences under (b) are held to be committed when the trade description suggests that the article is made of a material, superior in quality and value to what it really is and as such likely to deceive the buyer.

STAMPING ON PIECEGOODS.

It is not necessary under the Indian Merchandise Act to stamp and mark all imported piecegoods but where any stamps or marks are affixed it is very important that these should be very correct. But the piecegoods which are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece must in all cases be correctly and properly stamped with the lengths in standard yards. Woollen goods of all kinds and the undermentioned descriptions of cotton goods also needs be stamped:—Book-binding cloth, brocades, cambrics, canvas crimps, checks, spots and stripes, shudders, coatings including tweeds, cashmeres and serges, crape, denims, dhootis, single or in pairs, domestics, dorias, drills, flannel and flannelettes, guaze, grenadines, harvards, Italian cloth, joconets, jeans, lappets, lawns, including allovers, lenos, longcloth, madapollams, meltons,

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dyed and printed, mulls, muslins, nainsooks, net, oxfords, printers, prints, saris, single or in pairs, scarves, including cotton shawls and dupetas, sheetings, shirtings, including dyed shirtings, silecia, Spanish stripes, tanjibs, ticks, trouserings, tussore, twills, t-cloth and Mexicaus, umbrella cloth, velvets and velveteen, Venetian cloth, vestings, including mattings and piques, waist coatings, zephyr cloth.

The stamping must be in English numerals accomplished by the word 'yards,' abbreviation 'yds.' Marking in inches may be permitted on cloths of small dimensions and delicate make in accordance with the custom of the trade but in all cases it should be placed conspicuously on the fabric itself so as not to be ordinarily removable.

It may be mentioned that cotton and woollen piece-goods imported for the personal use of individuals or associations of individuals and not for trade purposes may be unstamped.

Examinations of packages to ascertain whether the goods are properly stamped are made at frequent intervals and when found to be stamped, the accuracy of the stamping is not tested except on information received, or when the Customs Collectors have reason to suspect that the stamping is false.

As regard yarns, these are not examined or measured by customs authorities, except on information received, or when the Collector has reason to suspect that the trade description is false. The examination to test the accuracy of the description of count or length is made up to the limit of one bundle in every one hundred bales or fraction of one hundred bales in the consignment.

A few notifications issued by the Governor-General-in-Council regarding trade descriptions of length and width may be noted here for general information:—

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS OF LENGTH AND WIDTH.

A trade description length stamped on grey, white or coloured cotton piece-goods shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(a) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under;

5 inches in pieces stamped as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long;

7 inches in pieces stamped as above 23 yards and up to 36 yards long;

9 inches in pieces stamped as above 36 yards and up to 47 yards long;

18 inches in pieces stamped as above 47 yards long;

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length;

(b) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more

9 inches in piecegoods under 35 yards long;

18 inches in piece-goods 35 yards and up to 47 yards long,

36 inches in piece-goods above 47 yards long;

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

A trade description of width stamped on grey, white, or coloured cotton piece-goods shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width;

three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width:

one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width; Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNT.

A trade description of count of number, length or weight, applied to grey or bleached cotton yarn, shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(a) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count; or

(b) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle is less than 840 yards; or

(c) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of five hanks in not double, the described count or number of the yarn; or

(d) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 5 lbs. in weight, the number of knots of 20 hanks each is not a quarter of, or the number of knots of 10 hanks each is not half, or the number of knots of 5 hanks each is not the same as the described count or number of the yarn; or

(e) in a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half, or the number of knots of 40 hanks each is not a quarter when the described weight is ten pounds, and is not a quarter or an eighth, when the described weight is five pounds, of the count or number of the yarn; or

(f) in the case of bleached yarn, the described weight exceeds the actual weight by more than—

7½ per cent. in counts from 1 to 8.

5 per cent. in counts from above 8 to 18;

4 per cent. in counts from above 18 to 30;

2½ per cent. in counts from above 30 to 80.

A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of dyed cotton yarn shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of the hanks in a bundle is less than 819 yards.

A trade description of length applied to thread of any kind (of cotton, wool, flax or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of thirty-six inches.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

A trade mark is a mark used for denoting that goods are the manufacture or merchandise of a particular person. There are two distinct kinds of trade marks, viz., a mark consisting of a symbol or picture.

The person who originates, adopts, and first uses a certain distinguishing mark for his goods, becomes possessed with right of ownership thereof, and such right is an enforceable one, and will be protected by the courts.

There is no recognised registration of trade marks in India. But these may be registered in the Patent Office under certain conditions. A declaration of ownership may be made before Magistrate and will be legally valid.

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In the cases of infringement, actual deception by the infringer need not be proved. The likelihood of deception is sufficient to warrant the interposition of a court of equity. So it is no defence that the infringing article is superior in quality to the genuine, nor is the absence of intent to deceive, a defence. Laches or delay in asserting rights are generally held to deprive the owner of the right to claim damages or obtain a preliminary injunction. Abandonment is also a good defence, but strict proof of an intention to abandon ownership is essential to the establishment of this latter defence.

Where a new trade mark consisting of a word symbol is affixed to a patented article, the right to use such name or title for such article will become public property upon the expiration of the letters patent. Otherwise the monopoly enjoyed by the owner of a trade mark is perpetual.

COPYRIGHT OF LABELS.

New labels, not previously used and containing some artistic or novel character of design, may be copyrighted. But labels which merely describe an article, or only indicate size, number, or weight, or are only the result of the application of the typesetters' art, are refused copyright.

Registration of new trade marks on payment of a fee is made by the Madras and South Indian Chambers of Commerce. An evidence of the date on which the mark or ticket was registered, may be useful in subsequent litigation, though it conveys no legal rights. The Bombay Mill Owners' Association keeps a register of all trade marks in use by members and has a special set of rules governing their registration to which all members upon election agree to conform, in view of the protection afforded by the Association to the trade marks and tickets used by them.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES ACT, 1933

At the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India in January 1933 a resolution was passed to the effect that legislation should be initiated without delay empowering the Government of India to take prompt executive action, as and when necessary, subject to subsequent ratification by the legislature, to protect indigenous industries against imports of goods from foreign countries which by reason of depreciated exchanges, bounties, subsidies or other artificial circumstances, may be sold in India at prices which will be detrimental to an indigenous industry. The legislation pressed for was duly enacted in the form of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1933. The Act extends to the whole of British India, except Aden and Perim, and received the assent of the Governor-General on April 16 1933. It will remain in force until March 31, 1935. The Act comprises four sections and sections 2, 3 and 4 read as follows:—

2. (1) If the Governor-General in Council is satisfied, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, that goods, the produce or manufacture of any country outside India are being sold in or imported into British India, at such abnormally low prices that the existence of an industry established in British India is thereby endangered, he may, by notification in the **Gazette of India**, impose on any such goods a duty of customs of such amount as he considers necessary to safeguard the interests or the industry affected.

(2) The duties imposed under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be duties leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and shall be in addition to any duties imposed under that Act or any other law for the time being in force, but shall not be included in the total duty

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upon which any additional duty imposed by section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931, or section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, is calculated, or operate so as in any way to affect the amount of any additional duty so imposed.

3. (1) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 2 shall be laid before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature as soon as may be after it is made, and shall cease to have effect on the expiry of two months from the last date on which it has been so laid before either Chamber unless in the meantime it has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to the exercise by the Governor-General in Council of his powers under the said section of the said Act to add to, amend, vary or rescind any notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 2 of this Act unless such exercise has the effect of imposing a duty of customs not already imposed or of increasing a duty of customs already imposed by the original notification.

4. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the **Gazette of India**, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may prescribe the conditions subject to which any goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of a particular country for the purposes of this Act.

INDUSTRIES' CLAIM FOR PROTECTION.

The Government of India has been receiving claims by individual indigenous industries for protection under the safeguarding of Industries Act. As many as forty industries have already applied for protection under the Act and these include pottery, silk, soap, cement, wire nail, leather goods, glass and sugarcandy. These applications are being examined by the Government of India and in respect of several of them questionnaires have been issued for answers, on receipt of which final decisions will be taken regarding the amount of additional customs duty which will be levied on articles imported or sold at such abnormally low rates as to endanger the existence of the industry concerned in India. Whatever decision is taken in respect of any particular industry, a notification concerning it will be placed before the Central Legislature.

INDIAN TEA CONTROL ACT, 1933.

The Indian Tea Control Act, 1933 has been recently passed in the Indian Legislatures to provide for the control of the export of tea from India and for the control of the extension of the cultivation of tea in British India. The Act received the assent of the Governor General on 21st September, 1933 and extends to the whole of British India. The Act shall not remain in force after the 31st day of March, 1938.

CONTROL OVER THE EXPORT OF TEA.

The main provision of the Act is the constitution of The Indian Tea Licensing Committee which shall exercise control over the export and cultivation of tea. The other provisions are as follows:—

No tea shall be exported overseas unless covered by a licence issued by or on behalf of the Committee.

No tea shall be exported by land or sea to any of the French or Portuguese Settlements bounded by India unless covered by a permit issued by or on behalf of the Committee.

The total quantity of tea which may be exported overseas during 1933-34, including tea exported overseas during that year before the commencement of this Act, shall be 320,570,560 pounds avoirdupois.

The Indian Overseas Export Allotment for succeeding financial years shall be declared by the Governor General in Council by notification in the **Gazette of India**, after consulting the Committee and paying due regard to all interests concerned.

The export quota of each tea estate for each financial year, that is, the total quantity of tea which may be exported overseas by the owner of the estate during that year, shall be determined by the Committee, in the prescribed manner.

The owner of a tea estate to which a quota has been allotted for any financial year shall have a right to obtain at any time during that year export licences to cover the export overseas of tea up to the amount of the unexhausted balance of the quota, that is, up to the amount of the quota less the amount for which export licences have already been issued against it:

Provided that the unexhausted balance of any quota at any time during the financial year 1933-34 after the commencement of this Act shall be the amount of the quota less—

(a) the amount for which export licences have already been issued against the quota under this Act, and

(b) the amount for which export licences were issued against the quota by the Licensing Committee constituted under the Tea Licensing Resolution, and

(c) the amount of tea produced on the estate and exported overseas after the 31st day of March, 1933, and before the 26th day of May, 1933.

Where the tea covered by an export licence has not been exported overseas before the end of the financial year in which the licence was issued, the person to whom the licence was granted may, before the expiry of the first fourteen days of the following financial year, forward the licence to the Committee and submit therewith an application for a special export licence covering the same quantity of tea, and the Committee shall, on receipt of the requisite fee, if any, issue a special export licence accordingly.

A special export licence shall be in duplicate in the prescribed form, shall bear the date of its issue and shall be valid up to the 30th day of June of the year in which it was issued.

The quantity of tea covered by a special export licence shall be accounted for against the export quota of the year in which the original licence was issued.

The Committee may serve by post a notice upon the owner of any tea estate, or upon his agent or manager, requiring him to furnish, within such period not being less than thirty days as may be specified in the notice, such returns relating to the production, sale and export of tea produced on the estate as it may deem necessary to enable it to discharge its duties.

CONTROL OVER THE EXTENSION OF TEA CULTIVATION.

So long as this Act remains in force, no one shall plant tea in any land which was not planted with tea on the 31st day of March, 1933, save in pursuance of a written permission granted by or on behalf of the Committee.

The total area of land in British India in respect of which the permissions may be generally granted shall not exceed 4,000 acres:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may deduct from the said 4,000 acres the whole or any part of the increase in the area planted with tea in British India which may have occurred between the 31st day of March, 1933, and the commencement of this Act.

The Committee may serve by post a notice upon the owner of any tea estate, or upon his agent or manager, requiring him to furnish, within such period not being less than thirty days as may be specified in the notice, such returns relating to the cultivation of tea on the estate as it may deem necessary to enable it to discharge its duties under this Chapter.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

A breach of the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 19 shall be punishable as if it were an offence under Item No. 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and the provisions of section 168 and of Chapter XVII of that Act shall apply accordingly.

Whoever plants or causes to be planted tea in any land in contravention of section 25 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for the first offence, and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.

REGISTRATION OF PATENT.

Any inventor being a British subject can secure the patents for his new inventions according to Indian Patent and Designs Act and thereby protect his interests fully. The Act however is in force in British India only and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom, or any of the British Possessions, and not even to the territories of Indian Native Chiefs, such as Mysore, Hyderabad, etc. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Under the Reciprocal Arrangement a patent may, however, be obtained in India in respect of the subject matter of an application for a patent in the United Kingdom and certain other parts of His Majesty's Dominions to be antedated as of the date of that application.

To take out the patent of a new invention, one has to apply in prescribed forms to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. All applications should be accompanied by specifications, particularly describing and ascertaining the nature of the invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed. Suitable drawing on tracing cloth may also be supplied with specifications or at any time before the acceptance of the application. If in any particular case the Controller considers that an application should be further supplemented by a model or a sample of anything illustrating the invention, this shall be furnished before the application is accepted.

If the application is in order and the invention for which patent is applied for is genuine this application is accepted. But before the patent is sealed, the Controller gives notice to the applicant and also advertises the acceptance for general information and opposition, if there be any. The application and the specification with the drawing are kept open to public inspection. If there is anything wrong, any person may on payment of the prescribed fee at any time within three months from the date of the advertisement of the acceptance of an application give notice to the Patent Office of opposition to the grant of the patent.

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

If there be no opposition or in case of opposition, if the determination is in favour of the grant of a patent, a patent is granted on the payment of the prescribed fee and this should be sealed as soon as may be, and not after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of application.

There is a definite term for which the patent should run. The term limited to every patent is fourteen years and all patent rights cease if the patentee fails to pay the prescribed fees within the prescribed times. Lapsed patents can however be restored on payment of prescribed fees to the Patent Office, the directions for which can be found in the Patent Office Hand-book.

Printed specifications of applications may be purchased or may be seen free of charges at the important places of India.

Applications for the registration of patents are to be made to The Registrar of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Several amendments to the Indian Patent and Designs Act of 1911 were passed in 1930.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES ACT

The mixing of different kinds of cotton before ginning and the mixing of various cotton and of waste cotton from the spinning mill are in vogue in some places. Furthermore, during ginning very primitive implements are used in many districts which cause the cotton to be admixed with considerable dirt, dust, etc. To prevent this a Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act has been passed and has come into force throughout India since the beginning of the 1925-26 cotton season and since that date it has been compulsory on all press owners to mark every bale of cotton pressed with the special mark of the press, the year and the running number of the bale, and to maintain records of the ownership of all cotton pressed. Similarly, according to this Act ginning factories are required to maintain record of all cotton ginned and of its ownership. The Act also provides for compulsory submitting of weekly returns of cotton pressed throughout British India excepting Burma and these are being regularly published, thus providing valuable statistical information to the trade. Besides, there is the **Cotton Transport Act** which is in force in certain areas of Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The continued improvement in the quality of Surat and Kumpta cotton is attributed to its workings. Proposals have been submitted for the application of the Act to a new Broach area in Bombay Presidency.

BERAR COTTON AND GRAIN MARKETS LAW.

In Berar the cotton markets are organised and regulated under the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law of 1897 and each is provided with a market committee and a set of rules and bye-laws. In no other part of India do such regulated and organised markets exist. They are merely the district or taluka headquarters-towns or important villages where ginneries exist to which cultivators and traders from the surrounding area bring their produce for disposal. It is only to be expected that such markets vary considerably in their degrees of development. On the one hand some possess a market-yard, a panchayat of the local people (buyers, adatyas and ginowners) interested in the cotton trade, which exercises a greater or less degree of control, and there are certain recognised rules of dealings, market charges, and customary rates of allowances, in fact they are similar to the markets

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

of Berar with this difference that their panchayats or market committees are not constituted under any statutory enactment nor have their practices and customs the binding authority of the Berar markets, and their adatyas or brokers are not licensed. Such are some of the markets in the Punjab and in Khandesh. On the other hand there are markets which have no common meeting place and no control of any sort; sellers have to go from one ginning factory to another, each factory constituting the "market place" for its own purchases. Such are some of the markets in Sind. Between these two extreme types there are several graduations.

The organisation of the Berar cotton markets is governed by the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law of 1897. This was a Notification issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department when Berar, then known as the "Hyderabad Assigned Districts," was under its control. The Law provides only for the notification of certain places as markets, but leaves the appointment of market committees to be provided for by rules framed under Section 4 of the Notification. Although the Berar Markets Law is meant for "cotton and grain" the markets are used chiefly for cotton. There are at present 26 notified markets in Berar.

They are managed by committees of five members, three of whom are elected by cotton dealers, and two by the Municipal Committee. No representation of growers on the Committee is provided for and this constitutes a serious defect. The Deputy Commissioner of the District supervises the work of the Committees, and exercises a good deal of control in matters, e.g., the appointment of the Chairman, executing works or effecting expenditure exceeding a prescribed amount, making or altering market bye-laws, etc.

It is interesting to note the qualifications for membership of the committee. The persons eligible are:—

- (i) Members of the Municipal Committee who are not in any way connected with the cotton trade.
- (ii) Persons who on their own account have bought or sold in the market in the preceding year not less than 100 bojas (39,200 lbs.) of ginned cotton or 100 khandis (78,400 lbs.) of unginned cotton.
- (iii) The principal (or the next senior) agent of every firm which has likewise purchased or sold at least 500 bojas of ginned, or 500 khandis of unginned cotton.
- (iv) An adatya who has purchased or sold at least the amounts mentioned in (iii) above.

Provided that a person is not eligible for membership if he resides five miles outside municipal limits, is under 21 years, of unsound mind, or insolvent or convicted of an offence, or is a servant or contractor of the committee or being a buyer or seller has not his name registered.

The market committee maintains the necessary market staff, checks weights and scales, carries out and supervises works in the market-yard, recovers market cess and license and registration fees, keeps accounts, provides for audit, maintains records of arrivals and sales, licenses brokers and weighmen, registers buyers and sellers, and generally supervises and controls the market.

Every buyer and seller has to register his name with the market committee and this can be done on payment of such fees (not exceeding Rs. 50 and in the case of an adatya Rs. 100) as the committee prescribes and on the execution of an agreement to conform to the market rules.

To get in touch with Indian manufacturers, read "DIRECTORY OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES" price As. 4. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

In connection with regulated cotton markets it may be mentioned that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have lately decided to introduce an experimental cotton market at Parbhani on the lines of the Berar markets, but with certain improvements. The draft rules provide for a managing committee consisting of an officer appointed by Government as Chairman, three representatives of cotton buyers and dealers, and five representatives of the growers (of whom only three are to sit on the committee at any one time). The members are not to be elected but are to be nominated by the Government. The market will probably be started next year and if this experiment proves successful similar markets will be established all over the State.

The information is drawn from a recent report published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKETS ACT.

In Bombay, an Act called the Bombay Cotton Markets Act was passed in 1927, with the object of enabling open cotton markets to be established in places where there is a demand for them. The city of Bombay and Karachi are expressly excluded from the operation of the Act because cotton transactions in Bombay are governed by the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act XIV of 1922), and it is not the intention to use the Act to regulate wholesale trading in baled cotton. The Act is only an enabling and permissive one, and empowers the Local Government by notification to declare that any place shall be a cotton market under the Act.

The Bombay Act is in several respects an improvement over the Berar Market Law. An essential feature of the Act is that local opinion is to be consulted before any cotton markets are notified, and this is to be done through the District Local Board and other local authorities (which probably include the Divisional Cotton Committees which already exist since 1922 for Gujrat, Khandesh, Sind and the Southern Division). Secondly, the grower is under the Act to be given representation on the market committee. The Act itself provides for the constitution of the market committee. It shall consist of not less than 12 and not more than 16 members of whom not less than half shall be persons elected by the growers of such surrounding area as may be prescribed, one each shall be elected by the District Local Board and the Municipality (if any) of the area within whose jurisdiction the market is situated, one shall be nominated by the Local Government, and the rest shall be elected by the traders in the market. Thirdly, the Act specifically provides that no trade allowances (whether in weight or in price) other than those prescribed by rules or bye-laws made under the Act shall be made or received by any person, or shall be recognised by any civil court. Fourthly, under the Act the surplus of the market committee's funds are to be invested and utilised for certain purposes connected with the market (for which the rules will prescribe) while in Berar the surplus is automatically transferred to the District Board or municipal committee within whose jurisdiction the market is situated. And lastly, the market committee shall under the Act become a body corporate with all the competency and powers which corporate bodies have. In all these respects the Bombay Act has made use of the experience of the Berar markets and introduced several important improvements.

The information is culled from the 'General Report on Investigations into the Finance and Marketing of Cultivators' Cotton' published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

To get in touch with Indian manufacturers, read "DIRECTORY OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES" price As. 4. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

BOMBAY COTTON CONTRACTS ACT, 1932.

Besides the Bombay Cotton Markets Act which applies to the Bombay Presidency with the exception of Bombay City and Karachi, there is another Act known as Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932 to provide for the better regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay. The Act applies to the city of Bombay and the Island of Salsette. It supersedes the Act of the same name which expired on October, 1932 and aims at suppressing the unlawful influence of a third party having nothing to do with the cotton trade in the matter of closing the markets and observing hartal. The principal features of the Act are the powers which the Government may take to recognise any association and withdraw recognition from any association so recognised and certain emergency powers which the Government may assume for use in abnormal situation.

A few extracts from the Act follow:—

A cotton association desirous of being recognised for the purposes of this Act, shall make an application in writing to the Governor-in-Council for such recognition, and shall submit bye-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton, and furnish such information in regard to such recognition as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time require.

The Governor-in-Council may at any time withdraw the recognition given to a cotton association and such cotton association shall thereupon cease to be a recognised cotton association.

The East India Association, Limited, is a recognised cotton association for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act, the Articles and bye-laws of the said association shall be deemed to be bye laws made and published under the provisions of this Act.

In every recognised cotton association there shall be a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may, subject to the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, make and, from time to time, add to, vary or rescind bye-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton.

Such bye-laws may provide for:—

(a) the admission of various classes of members of a recognised cotton association and the exclusion, suspension, expulsion and re-admission of such members,

(b) a clearing house for the periodical settlement of contracts or differences thereunder and for the passing on of delivery orders and for any purpose in connection with options in cotton, and the regulation and maintenance of such clearing house;

(c) the number and classes of contracts in respect of which settlements shall be made or differences paid through the clearing house;

(d) fixing, altering or postponing settling days;

(e) determining and declaring the market rates for cotton of any and every description;

(f) the terms, conditions and incidents of contracts and the forms of such contracts as are in writing;

(g) regulating the making, performance and cancellation of contracts, including contracts between a commission agent and his constituent, or between a broker and his constituent, or between a jethawala or muccadun and his constituent, or between a member and a non-member of a recognised cotton association, and the consequences of insolvency on the part of a seller or buyer or intermediary, the consequences of a breach or omission by a seller or buyer and the respon-

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sibility of commission agents, muccadums and brokers not parties to such contracts;

(h) the prohibition of specified classes or types of dealings in cotton by a member of a recognised cotton association;

(i) the settlement of claims and disputes by arbitration and appeals against awards;

(j) the levy and recovery of subscriptions, fees, fines and penalties; (k) disciplinary measures against members of a recognised cotton association, including suspension, expulsion, fines and non-monetary penalties, for breach of any bye-law made by the Board of Directors;

(l) regulating the course of business between parties to contracts in any capacity;

(m) the institution, maintenance and control of certified godowns, and

(n) regulating the making, performance and cancellation of options in cotton.

Any contract (whether either party thereto is a member of a recognised cotton association or not) which is not in accordance with the bye-laws of any recognised cotton association, shall be void. No claim shall be allowed in any court for the recovery of any commission, brokerage, fee or reward in respect of any such contract.

When the Governor-in-Council is of the opinion that it is necessary, in order to secure free trading in the market and to prevent obstruction thereto and interference therewith, to supersede any Board of Directors, the Governor-in-Council may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette, declare such Board to be superseded and may appoint in the place of such Board such persons as he thinks fit to constitute a Board of Control and may appoint one of their number to be Chairman. When a Board of Control has been appointed the Governor-in-Council may make bye-laws to be published in the Bombay Government Gazette prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Control and the manner in which its business shall be conducted.

INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

(ACT XI OF 1922, AS AMENDED).

Indian Income Tax Act applies to all incomes, profits or gains from the following heads of incomes provided the income accrues or arises or is received in British India, or is, under the provisions of this Act, deemed to accrue or arise or to be received in British India:—

- (I) Salaries.
- (II) Interest on Securities.
- (III) Property.
- (IV) Business.
- (V) Professional earnings.
- (VI) Other sources.

The aggregate amount of an assessee's income-tax chargeable under each of the heads (I) to (VI) shall be the taxable income of the assessee and tax thereon shall be levied at the rate specified below.

Provided that, where the assessee is a company or a registered firm constituted under a registered instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners and the taxable income of such company or firm irrespective of the amount, income-tax shall be levied at the maximum rate specified in Part I.

"Registered firm" means a firm constituted under an instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners of which

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the prescribed particulars have been registered with the Income-Tax Officer in the prescribed manner.

Where owing to the fact that the total income of any assessee has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay Income-tax at a higher rate, the amount of Income-tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(a) the amount which would have been payable if his total income had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(b) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum.

Super tax is levied at rates specified in Part II when the yearly income exceeds Rs. 30,000.

PART I. RATES OF INCOME-TAX.

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association, not being a registered firm or a Company.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (1) When the total income is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,999 | 4 pias in the rupee. |
| (2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000 | 7½ pias in the rupee. |
| (3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000 | 11½ pias in the rupee. |
| (4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 upwards, but is less than Rs. 15,000 | One anna and 3 pias in the rupee. |
| (5) When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000 | One anna and 8 pias in the rupee. |
| (6) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000 | One anna and 11½ pias in the rupee. |
| (7) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000 | Two annas and 4½ pias in the rupee. |
| (8) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 1,00,000 | Two annas and 7½ pias in the rupee. |
| (9) When the total income is Rs. 1,00,000 upwards | Two annas and 8½ pias in the rupee. |

B. In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income

REFUNDS.

(1) If a share-holder in a company who has received any dividend therefrom satisfies the Income-tax Officer that the rate of income-tax applicable to the profits or gain of the company at the time of the declaration of such dividend is greater than the rate applicable to his total income of the year in which such dividend was declared, he shall, on production of the certificate received by him under the provisions of Section 20, be entitled to a refund on the amount of such dividend (including the amount of the tax thereon) calculated at the difference between those rates.

(2) If a member of a registered firm satisfies the Income-tax Officer that the rate of Income-tax applicable to his total income of the previous year was less than the rate at which Income-tax has been levied on the profits or gains of the firm of that year, he shall be entitled to a refund on his share of those profits or gains calculated at the difference between those rates.

(3) If the owner of a security from the interest on which, or any person from whose salary, income-tax has been deducted in accordance

CORRIGENDA.

For item No. (1) under Rates of Income Tax read

- (i) When the total income is between
Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 — 2 pies in the rupee

Insert the following after item No. (1).

- (1) (a) When the total income is Rs. 1,500
or upwards but less than Rs. 2,000 .. 4 pies in the rupee.

To face p. 122]

with the provisions of Section 18, satisfies the Income-tax Officer that the rate of Income-tax applicable to his total income of the previous year was less than the rate at which income-tax has been charged in making such deduction in that year, he shall be entitled to a refund on the amount of interest or salary for which such deduction has been made, calculated at the difference between those rates.

PART II. RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand rupees of total income:—

- I. **In the case of every company:**
 - (a) In respect of the first Rs. 20,000 of such excess Nil.
 - (b) For every rupee of income exceeding Rs. 50,000 One anna and 3 pies in the rupee.
- II. **(a) In the case of every Hindu undivided family:—**
 - (1) In respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees of such excess Nil.
 - (2) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess One anna and 6½ pies in the rupee.
- (b) In the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:—**
 - (1) For every rupee of the first Rs. 20,000 of such excess 11½ pies in the rupee.
 - (2) For every rupee of the next Rs. 50,000 of such excess One anna and 6½ pies in the rupee.
- (c) In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:—**
 - (1) For every rupee of the fifty thousand rupees of such excess Two annas and 2½ pies in the rupee.
 - (2) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Two annas and 9½ pies in the rupee.
 - (3) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Three annas and 5½ pies in the rupee.
 - (4) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Four annas and ¾ pies in the rupee.
 - (5) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Four annas and 8½ pies in the rupee.
 - (6) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Five annas and 3¾ pies in the rupee.
 - (7) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Five annas and 11½ pies in the rupee.
 - (8) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Six annas and 6½ pies in the rupee.
 - (9) For every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess Seven annas and 2½ pies in the rupee.
 - (10) For every rupee of the remainder of the excess Seven annas and 9½ pies in the rupee.

INDIAN STAMP DUTIES.

The stamp head of revenue has been divided mainly under two categories, viz., judicial and commercial. On the eve of the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the question arose as to the allotment of stamps as a source of revenue. The authors of the Joint

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Report suggested that judicial stamps should be made over to the provinces, but commercial stamps should be retained by the Central Government. The Meston Committee recommended that both sorts of stamps should constitute sources of provincial revenue. The Parliamentary Joint Committee agreed with this recommendation; and under the Devolution Rules, non-judicial stamps became provincial, in addition to the judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Central Legislature in the former case.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession: provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property Anna 1

ADMINISTRATION-BOND, including a bond given under section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 6 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, section 78 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, or section 9 or section 10 of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889—

(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000; the same duty as a Bond for such amount

(b) in any other case Rs. 5 0

AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—

(a) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange As. 2

(b) if relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate.

Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share.

(c) if not otherwise provided for As. 8

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY Rs. 25 0

APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—

(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000; the same duty as a Bond for such amount.

(b) in any other case Rs. 5 0

APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, not being Articles of clerkship Rs. 5 0

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY, provided the company is not formed for profit and registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 Rs. 25 0

AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition, on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—

(a) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000 the same duty as a Bond for such amount.

(b) in any other case Rs. 5 0

BILL OF EXCHANGE not being a bond, bank note or currency note—

(a) where payable on demand Anna 1

(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight at the following rates:—

		If drawn singly.	For each part when it is set of three.	For each part when in set of two.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	Rs. 200	Rs. As. 0 3	Rs. As. 0 2	Rs. As. 0 1
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed	400	0 6	0 3	0 2
if it exceeds Rs. 400 and does not exceed	600	0 9	0 5	0 3
if it exceeds Rs. 600 and does not exceed	800	0 12	0 6	0 4
if it exceeds Rs. 800 and does not exceed	1,000	0 15	0 8	0 5
if it exceeds Rs. 1,000 and does not exceed	1,200	1 2	0 9	0 6
if it exceeds Rs. 1,200 and does not exceed	1,600	1 8	0 12	0 8
if it exceeds Rs. 1,600 and does not exceed	2,500	2 4	1 2	0 12
if it exceeds Rs. 2,500 and does not exceed	5,000	4 8	2 4	1 8
if it exceeds Rs. 5,000 and does not exceed	7,500	6 12	3 6	2 4
if it exceeds Rs. 7,500 and does not exceed	10,000	9 0	4 8	3 0
if it exceeds Rs. 10,000 and does not exceed	15,000	13 8	6 12	4 8
if it exceeds Rs. 15,000 and does not exceed	20,000	18 0	9 0	6 0
if it exceeds Rs. 20,000 and does not exceed	25,000	22 8	11 4	7 8
if it exceeds Rs. 25,000 and does not exceed	30,000	27 0	13 8	9 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000		9 0	4 8	3 0

(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight.

The same duty as a Bond for the same amount.

BILL OF LADING (including a through bill of lading) .. As. 4
 N.B.—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.

BOND not being a debenture and not being otherwise provided for by this Act, or by the Court-fees Act, 1870—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10	As. 2
when it exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 50	As. 4
" " Rs. 50	As. 8
" " Rs. 100	Rs. 200
" " Rs. 200	Rs. 300
" " Rs. 300	Rs. 400
" " Rs. 400	Rs. 500
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and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 2-8.

CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the Charter, whether it includes a penalty clause or not .. Re. 1

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DELIVER-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or part, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees .. Anna 1

LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company .. As. 2

LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorises another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn .. As. 2

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—

(a) if accompanied by articles of association under Section 37 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 ... Rs. 15

(b) if not so accompanied .. Rs. 40

NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a Protest made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public .. Re. 1

NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal—

(a) of any goods exceeding in value twenty rupees .. As. 2

(b) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees,

Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security.

PARTNERSHIP—

A.—Instrument of

(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500 Rs. 2-8

(b) in any other case Rs. 10

B.—Dissolution of Rs. 5

PROMISSORY NOTE—

(a) when payable on demand—

(i) when the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250 Anna 1

(ii) when the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 As. 2

(iii) in any other case As. 4

(b) when payable otherwise on demand, the duty is the same as a Bill of Exchange.

PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as

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such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note Re. 1

RECEIPT for any money or other property, the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees Anna 1

WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse, or wharf, such instrument being signed, or certified, by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be As. 4

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COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

CONNECTED WITH INDIAN TRADES.

There are a number of commercial organisations such as the Chamber of Commerce, trade associations and the planters' associations to safeguard the interests of the commercial community and give expression to their grievances to the Government of India and the provincial Governments as well. One of the most important functions they have to perform is to express their opinion on the various measures adopted by the Government as are likely to wield considerable influence over the commercial, industrial and economic developments of the country. The Central and Provincial Governments also generally invite the views of the leading Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations before adopting any measures of fundamental importance to the commercial public. The membership of the most prominent of these associations is mainly restricted to European merchants though open to Indians also; but a recent development in progress is the constitution of Indian Chambers of Commerce to focus the commercial sentiment from the Indian point of view. Chief among these are Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, South Indian Chamber of Commerce in Madras, etc., etc. The membership of most of these bodies is confined to the province or city where their head-quarters are situated, but they maintain close touch with similar organisations at other trade centres. The European Chambers of Commerce are mostly affiliated to the Associated Chambers of Commerce in India and Ceylon while the Indian Chambers of Commerce have established an association for themselves, which has gained considerable importance as Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. These Associations hold annual conferences towards the end of the calendar year.

In view of the very important services these Chambers of Commerce render by voicing the feelings which lead to greater trade and industries, these enjoy special privileges at the hands of the Government. The Bengal and Bombay Chamber of Commerce have the privilege of electing a representative each to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, and six and two representatives, respectively, to the Legislative Council of their Local Governments. The Madras Chamber elects two representatives to the Legislative Council of that Presidency, and the Rangoon Chamber two to that of the Governor of Burma. A similar privilege is enjoyed by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in respect of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces. Besides a number of seats are allotted to other commercial and industrial associations in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Councils of the major Provinces, the seats reserved for them being as follow:—Assembly, 4; Bengal, 15; Bombay, 7; Madras, 5; Burma, 5; U. P., 3; Punjab, 2; C. P. and Berar, 2 and Assam, 1. These representatives being non-officials enjoy complete freedom of attitude with regard to any legislation or subject of debate which may come before the Assembly or the Councils, and where the views of the commercial public conflict with those of Government, the widely circulated reports of deliberations give them every publicity. The Chambers are also represented in quasi Government institutions such as

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Port Commissioners while seats are reserved for them on the Improvement Trusts of Calcutta and Bombay and on Municipal Corporations of the principal towns of India.

A list of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and Planters' Associations is given below:—

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. Karachi.

Calcutta.

Associated Chamber of Commerce, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Indian Chamber of Commerce, 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.
Marwari Chamber of Commerce, 203-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Moslein Chamber of Commerce, 25, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

Bombay.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Phoenix Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Indian Merchants' Chamber, "The Recluse," 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
Maharashthra Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Marwari Chamber of Commerce, 248/3, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Memon Chamber of Commerce, I. P. Bldg., 3rd. Floor, Janjiker Street, Bombay.

Madras.

Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Beehive Buildings, 95, Broadway, Madras.
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Indian Chamber Buildings, 28-30, North Beach Road, Madras.
Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber Buildings, 28-30, North Beach Road, Madras.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Wood Street, Karachi.

Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, Bunder Road, Karachi.

Burma.

Burma Chamber of Commerce, 74, Moghul Street, Rangoon, Burma.

Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, 74, Mogul St., Rangoon, Burma.

Burmese Chamber of Commerce, 46A, Phayre St., Rangoon, Burma.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 17, Latter St., P. O. Box 236, Rangoon, Burma.

Mofussil.

Chamber of Commerce, Aden.
Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.

Chamber of Commerce, Calicut.
United India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.

United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce, Chittagong.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.

Godaveri Chamber of Commerce, Godaveri, Cocanada.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce, Cochin.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore.

Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi.

Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, Lashkar, Gwalior.

Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce, Jamnagar.

Jamnagar Sugar Merchants' Association, Jamnagar.

Jamnagar Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Jamnagar.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, (Desi Beopar Mandal), Lahore.

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Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore.

Chamber of Commerce, Madura and Ramnad, 10, North Market Vakil New Street, Madura.

Chamber of Commerce, Tellicherry, Malabar.

Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce, Narayanganj, Bengal.

Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce, Patna.

Chamber of Commerce de Pondicherry, Pondicherry.

Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin.

Chamber of Commerce, Ujjain.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

Calcutta.

All-Bengal Jute Growers' Association, 13, Clive St., Calcutta.

Association of Engineers, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Automobile Association of Bengal, 87A, Park Street, Calcutta.

Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, 102, Clive St., Calcutta.

Bengal Cloth Merchants' Association, 162, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

Bengal Cotton Millowners' Association, 3, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Bengal Jute Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Bengal Jute Dealers' Association, 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Bengal Jute Growers' Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Bengal Mahajan Sabha, 4, Raja Brojendra Narain Ray's Street, Calcutta.

Bengal Muslim Trades' Association, 14, David Joseph Lane, Calcutta.

Bengal Provincial Swadeshi Sangha, (Buy India League of Bengal), 45/1B, Beadon St., Calcutta.

Bengal Soap Manufacturers' Association, 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Brokers' Exchange, 2, Clive St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Baled Jute Shipper's Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta Booksellers' Association, 54/1, College Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta Fire Insurance Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, 2, Clive St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta Import Trade Association, 2, Clive St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Insurance Association Ltd., 103, Clive St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, Nundy Mansion, 13, Durmahatta Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta Jute Dealers and Baled Jute Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta Kirana Association, Calcutta.

Calcutta Marine Insurance Association, 2, Clive St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Rice Merchants Association, 15, Chetla Road, Calcutta.

Calcutta Sugar Importers' Association, 2, Clive St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Ltd., Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Calcutta Trades Association, 34, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Calcutta Wheat and Steel Trade Association, 2, Clive St., Calcutta.

College Street Pipe Merchants Association, 53, College Street, Calcutta.

Concrete Association of India, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

East India Jute Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association, Calcutta.

Glass Manufacturers' Association, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

Gunny Traders' Association, Calcutta.

Indian Cycle Traders' Association, 50/6, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

Indian Engineering Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Indian Insurance Institute, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Indian Jute Mills Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

- Indian Lac Association for Research, 2, Clive St., Calcutta.
- Indian Metallurgical Association, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
- Indian Mining Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Indian Mining Federation, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
- Indian Paper Makers' Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Indian Produce Association, 3, Hare Street, Calcutta.
- Indian Steel Agents' Association, Calcutta.
- Indian Sugar Mills Association, 135 Canning Street, Calcutta.
- Indian Tea Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Indo-Japanese Commercial Association, 15, Clive St., Calcutta.
- Insurance Association of India, 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
- Institute of Engineers (India), 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
- Jute Balers' Association, 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
- Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Marwari Association, 134B, Mechuabazar St., Calcutta.
- Marwari Trade Association, 150, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
- Motor Industries Association, 9, Ezra Mansion, Govt. Place, Calcutta.
- Northern India Traders' Federation, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Royal Exchange, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Salt Importers' Association of Bengal, Royal Exchange Bldgs., Calcutta.
- Sugar Candy Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, 115, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
- Telikanta Brokers' Association, 4, Madan Mohan Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.
- Traders' Union, 37 Cotton Street, Calcutta.
- Wine, Spirit & Beer Association of India, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Bombay.**
- Bhuleswar Silver Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Bombay Accident Insurance Association, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
- Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., Shroff Bazar, Bombay.
- Bombay Chemists & Druggists Association, Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay.
- Bombay Coal Merchants' Association, 4, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Bombay Coloured and Printed Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Bombay Commission Agts. Association, Old Small Causes Court Bldg., Princess St., Bombay 2.
- Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Bombay.
- Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams Association Ltd., Sewri Road, Bombay.
- Bombay Diamond Merchants Association, Dadina Building, Dhanji Street, Bombay.
- Bombay Engineering Employers Federation, Bombay.
- Bombay English Bleached and Fancy Grey Dhoti Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Bombay Fire Insurance Association, Allahabad Bank Bldgs., Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
- Bombay German Silver Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association, 158, Bazar Gate St., Bombay.
- Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, 42, Kandewadi Lane, Bombay.
- Bombay Hemp Balers' Association, 24, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
- Bombay Hindu Mahajan Committee, 6, Benham Hall, Girgaum, Bombay.
- Bombay Insurance Brokers' Assn., 19, Bruce St., Fort, Bombay.
- Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
- Bombay Karyana Merchants' Association, 222-4, Vangadi, Mandvi, Bombay.
- Bombay Malabar Karyana Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Bombay Millowners' Association, Patel House, Church Street, Fort, Bombay.

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- Bombay Paper and Stationery Merchants' Association, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
- Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association, Seth Moolji Jetha's Kapad Bazar Hall, Out Fort, Bombay.
- Bombay Presidency Trades Association, 217-219, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Bombay Public Mill Association, 196, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, Carnac Bunder, New Rice Markets, Mondir, Bombay.
- Bombay Shroff Association, Shroff Bazar, 233-34, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.
- Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., 139, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.
- Bombay Textile & Engineering Association, 343, Grant Road, Bombay.
- Bombay Trade Association Ltd., 211, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Association, B196, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4.
- Bombay Underwriters' Association, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
- Bombay Yarn, Cotton and Brass Merchants' Association, Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie, Bombay.
- Butter Merchants' Association, Byculla Bridge, Bombay.
- Concrete Association of India, Telephone Bldg., Home Street, Bombay.
- Cotton Importers Association of China, 226, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- Country-made Piece-Goods Association, Bombay.
- Deccan Merchants' Association, 199, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
- East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Sewri Rd., Bombay.
- Electric Contractors' Association, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- Electric Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Girni Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Grain and Seed Brokers' Association, 177, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.
- Grain Merchants' Association, 262, Masjid Bandar Road, Mandevi, Bombay.
- Gum Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
- Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- Indian Industries Association, Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate State, Bombay.
- Indian Institute of Architects, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
- Indian Insurance Association, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay No. 1.
- Indian Insurance Companies Association Stock Exchange, New Bldg., Hamam St., Bombay No. 1.
- Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association, Stock Exchange, New Bldg., Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
- Indian Match Manufacturers' Association, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
- Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Sudama House, Wittot Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
- Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- Indian Salt Association Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Indian Textile Association, Byculla, Bombay.
- Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Lloyds' Bank Bldg., 270-272, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
- Kharek Bazar Meva Merchants' Association, Bombay.

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Memon Merchants' Association, 50-56, Chukla Street, Bombay.

Mill Gin Stores Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Bombay.

Moody Bazar Karyana Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Motor Manufacturers' and Importers' Association Ltd., Bank of Baroda Bldg., Apollo Street, Bombay.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Native Brokers' Exchange Hall, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association, 25-39, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay.

Press Owners' Association, 1369 B, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

Seed Traders' Association, Gaya Bldg., Musjid Bandar St., Bombay.

Shree Mahajan Association, Patwa Chaul, Moti Bazar, Shaik Memon St., Bombay.

Sugar Merchants' Association, Khand Bazar, Bombay.

Western India Automobile Association, 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Karachi.

Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi.

Karachi Bepari Mahamandal, P. O. Boz 231, Karachi.

Karachi Cloth Merchants' Association, Karachi.

Karachi Sat-Naravan Indian Piecegoods Association, Karachi.

Madras.

Madras Accident Insurance Agents' Association, 2-6, Second Lane Beach, Madras.

Madras Fire Insurance Association, 2-6, Second Line Beach, Madras.

Madras Marine Insurance Association, 2-6, Second Line Beach, Madras.

Madras Millowners' Association, Madras.

Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association, No. 57, Godown St., G. T. Madras.

Madras Trades Association, Kardy Buildings, Mount Road, Madras.

Potters & Industrial Association, 22, Ranganatham Street, Triplicane, Madras.

Rice and Grain Merchants' Association, 1, 4th Line Beach, Madras.

Southern India Skin & Hide Merchants' Association, 33, Erabalu Chetty St., G.T., Madras.

Southern India Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association Ltd., 27-28, 2nd. Line Beach, Madras.

Rangoon.

Burma Fire Insurance Association, 581, Merchant St., Rangoon, Burma.

Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association, P. O. Boz No. 324, Rangoon, Burma.

Burma Motor Association, 15, Riverside Mansions, 39th St., Rangoon, Burma.

Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association, P.O. Box No. 324, Rangoon, Burma.

Nattukottai Chettiyars Association, 74, Moghul Str., Rangoon.

Rangoon Import Association, P. O. Box No. 324, Rangoon, Burma.

Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association, 627, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.

Rangoon Trades Association, 25, Sofaer's Bldgs., Phayre Street, Rangoon, Burma.

Mofussil.

Agra Trade Association, Strand Road, Agra.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Din Bag, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

Bangalore Grain Merchants' Association, New Tharagupet, Bangalore City.

Bangalore Trades' Association, 10-12 St. Marks Rd., Bangalore.

Baroda Millowners' Association, Baroda.

Benares Trades Association, Benares.

Bihar & Orissa Mica Association, Giridih.

Cochin Native Merchants' Association, Cochin.

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- Delhi Hindusthani Mercantile Association Egerton Road, Delhi.
- Delhi Millowners' Association, Delhi.
- Dyers, Printers, Bleachers and Finishers Association, Cawnpore
- Gwalior Trades Association, Ujjain.
- Hosiery Manufacturers Association, Ludhiana.
- Hindustan Mercantile Association, Egerton Road, Delhi.
- Indian Chamber of Commerce, Deshi Beopar Mandal, 10/2, Nisbet, Lahore.
- Indian Merchants' Association, Strand Road, Chittagong.
- Indian Sugar Producers' Association, Cawnpore.
- Jambusar Cloth Merchants' Association, Jambusar.
- Millowners' Association, Baroda.
- Mysore Engineers' Association, Bangalore.
- Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Delhi.
- Punjab Trades Association, Lahore & Central Hotel, Simla.
- Secunderabad Trade Association, Secunderabad.
- Shellac Trades' Association, Mirzapur.
- Sholapur Merchants' Chamber, Chatty gally, Sholapur.
- Shop and Maligai Merchants' Association, Salem.
- Southern India Textile Association, Dharma Bilas, Coimbatore.
- Swadeshi Manufacturers' Association, Cawnpore.
- Travancore Millowners' Association, Travancore.
- Trade Association, Bhelsa, Gwalior.
- Ujjain Argawal Mahasabha, Ujjain.
- London.**
- Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 85, Grace Church Street, London E. C. 3.
- PLANTERS' ASSOCIATIONS.**
- Northern India.**
- Bihar Planters' Association, Bihar.
- Darjeeling Planters' Association, Darjeeling.
- Dehra Dun Planters' Association, Dehra Dun.
- Dooars Planters' Association, Dooars.
- Indian Tea Association, 2, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Indian Tea Association, Surma Valley, Assam.
- Indian Tea Planters' Association, Jalpaiguri.
- Kangra Tea Association, Kangra.
- Southern India.**
- Anamalai Planters' Association, Anamalais, Coimbatore.
- Central Travancore Planters' Association, Travancore.
- Coorg Planters' Association, Coorg.
- Kanen Devan Planters' Association, Travancore.
- Mundakayam Planters' Association, Travancore.
- Nelliampathy Planters' Association, Nelliampathy, E. I.
- Nilgiris Planters' Association, Nilgiris.
- Nilgiris Wynaad Planters' Association, Nilgiris.
- North Mysore Planters' Association, Mysore.
- Shervaroy Planters' Association, Shervaroys.
- South Mysore Planters' Association, Mysore.
- South Travancore Planters' Association, Travancore.
- Travancore Combined Planters' Association, Quilon, Travancore.
- United Planters' Association of Southern India, 'Glen View,' Coonoor, Nilgiris.
- West Coast Planters' Association, Malabar, Cochin.
- Wynaad Planters' Association, Wynaad.
- WORKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.**
- Ahmedabad Labour Union, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Municipal Servants' Association, C/o. Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
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- All-India Trade Union Congress, Fort, Bombay.
- All-Bengal Ministerial Officers Association, Alipore.
- Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, 15, Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Bombay.
- Ambernath Labour Union, Khauntavali, Ambernath.
- B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association, Old Parsee Chawl, Outside Panch Koova, Ahmedabad.
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A		B R.	Bills Receivable
@	At	B S.	Bills of Sale
A A.	Article of Association	bt.	bought
A. a. r.	Against all risks	C	
Ac., acct.	Account	c.	Cent.
Acc.	Acceptance	C.A.	Chartered Accountant
A|C.	Account Current		Credit Account
A|d.	After date	C.a|c., C|A.	Current Account
A|D.	Acknowledgment due	C|A.	Capital Account
Ads, advt.	Advertisement	C|B.	Cash Book
Ad. val.	Ad valorem (according to value)	c.c.	cubic centimetre
agt.	Against	C.C.	Carrying capacity of
Agt.	Agent, Agreement		wagons.
Amt.	Amount	C.C.	Cash Credit
An. or As.	Anna or annas	C.D.	Cum (with) Dividend
A|o.	Account of	c|d.	Carried down
A|or.	And/or	C. & D	Collected and delivered.
A|R.	All risks	C.f.	Cash and freight
Arr.	Arrival		Carried forward
a|s.	After sight	C. & F.	Cost and Freight
A|S.	Account sales	C.H.	Clearing House, Custom House
Assigt.	Assignment	C.i.f.	Cost, insurance and freight
Asst.	Assistant	C.f.i.	Cost, freight and insurance.
Av.	Average	Cf.	(Lat.) confer, compare
A|I.	First class vessels	Cg.	Centigramme
Avoir.	Avoirdupois	Chq.	Cheque
B		Ck.	Cheque
B.	Bale	cm	Centimetre
Bal.	Balance	Co.	Company
B.B.	Branch Bill	C|o.	Care of
B|C.	Bills for Collection	C.O.D.	Cash on Delivery
B.C.	Bengal Chamber or Bombay Chamber	Com.	Commission
b|d.	Brought down	C.O.	Cash Order
B|D.	Bill Discounted	C.P.	Charter Party
B.D.	Bank Draft	Cp.	Compare
B|E.	Bill of Exchange	C.N.	Credit Note
B.L.	Bill lodged	C.R.	Company's risk
B|L	Bill of Lading	Cr.	Credit, Creditor
Bls.	Bales	Ctge.	Cartage
Bs|L.	Bills of Lading	Cum. div.	With dividend
B.N.	Bank Note	Cum. D.	With dividend
B.O.	Branch Office, Buyer's Option	Cur., Curt.	Current
B P.	Bill Payable	C. D. O.	Cash with Order
B.P.B.	Bank Post Bill	cwt.	Hundred weight
B.P.O.	British Postal Order		

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d.	a penny	F.a.q.	Fair average quality
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D A.	Days after Acceptance	F.g.	Fully good
D A.	Deed of Arrangement	F.G.A.	Fair general average
D|A.	Documents against acceptance	Fi. Fa.	Fieri facias (g. v.).
D|B.	Day Book, Deposit Pass Book	Fo., Fol.	Folio
D|d.	Days after date	F.O.B.	Free on board
Deb.	Debenture	f.o.c.	Free of charge
Def.	Deferred	FO.R.	Free on rail
deld.	Delivered	f.o.s.	Free on steamer
Dept.	Department	f.o.t.	Free on truck
D|F.	Dead freight	F. P.	Fire policy
Dft.	Draft	F.P.	Fully paid
Dis., Disc.	Discount	F. P. A.	Free of particular average
Div.	Dividend	ft.	Foot or feet
D|N.	Debit Note	Frt.	Freight
D|O.	Delivery Order	fwd	Forward
Do.	Ditto (the same)		
Dols.	Dollars	G	
Doz.	Dozen	G.	Gold; guarantee
D|P.	Document against Payment	G.A.	General Average (insce.)
Dy.	Delivery	Gall.	Gallon
D|R.	Deposit Receipt	Gaz.	Gazette
D|S.	Days after Sight	G. b. o.	Goods in bad order
Dr.	Debtor, drachm.	Gent.	Gentlemen
D|W.	Dock Warrant, Dead weight	G. gr.	Great gross (144 dozs.)
d.w	Dead weight	G. m. b.	Good merchantable brand
E		G. m. q.	Good merchantable quality
E.	East	G. o. b.	Good ordinary brand
E.E.	Errors excepted	Goods.	Goods Train
e.g.,	For example (exempli gratia)	Govt.	Government
E|I.	Endorsement irregular	G. P. O.	General Post Office
E. & O. E.	Errors and omissions excepted	Gr.	Gross, grain
Encl (s)	Enclosure (s)	Gr. wt.	Gross weight
Entd.	Entered	Gs.	Guineas
etc.,	And so on	H	
Ex. cp., or x cp.	Ex coupon	hhd.	hogshead
Ex D. or x d.	Ex Dividend	H.M.C.	His Majesty's Customs
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F		H. P.	Horse Power
F.	Franc	H. P. N.	Horse Power nominal
F.A.A.	Free of all averages	I	
		I. B.	Invoice Book
		I I	Indorsement irregular
		lb., Ibid.	In the same place (Latin ibidem)

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I. D. H.	Indicated Horse Power	N N.	Not to be noted
Id.	The same (Latin idem)	N O.	No Order
in.	Inch or inches	No.	Number
Inst.	Instant of the present month	nom.	Nominal
Insce.	Insurance	N. P.	Notary Public
Int.	Interest	N. P. F.	Not Provided for
Inv.	Invoice, inventory	N. S.	New Style
I. O. U.	I owe you	N S.	Not Sufficient
Irr.	Irredeemable	N. S. F.	Not Sufficient Funds
J		O	
J A.	Joint account	°	Degree
J r., Junr.	Junior	O.A.	Old Account
L		O. C.	All Correct
£	Pound (sterling)	O D.	Overdraft
L A.	Letter of Authority	Old.	On demand
lb	Pound (weight)	O.H.M.S.	On His Majesty's Service
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GLOSSARY OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

- ADDHI.**—White shirting of medium fineness, also used for embroidery work.
- BROCADE.**—A fabric with elaborate figure, usually floral, woven in originally heavy silk with pattern in gold and silver thread.
- CALICO.**—Originally a fine printed cotton fabric named after Calicut in South India but has become an inferior material. Good calicoes are now more in the nature of chintzes with good designs and colouring and used for drapery purposes. Calico may be printed directly or may have the figure discharged chemically from a dark background.
- CAMBRIC.**—A finely set weave linen cloth originally made at Cambrai in Belgium. It now stands for closely woven textiles from the white cotton yarns and is glazed and polished on one side. Grey cambric varies in fineness but usually has a coarser weft than warp.
- CANTOONS.**—These are heavily wefted cloths, having sometimes upwards of 400 picks of 20's weft in one inch. They are principally used to make gents' riding breeches.
- CAMBOYS.**—Coloured goods woven two threads as in the centre. In the border four double ends are crammed into one dent. There are only a small number of picks per inch, and these are of medium counts.
- CANVAS CLOTH.**—An open plain textile usually produced from hard twisted yarns.
- CHADDAR.**—Like dhutis and saris the chaddar is a bordered and headed grey or white article, each unit being wider and shorter than the dhuti. It is used as a bed-sheet and as a "neglige" wrapper.
- CHECK, SPOTS AND STRIPES.**—As applied to white goods these imply self-coloured patterns woven by the use of different kinds of white yarns or by modification of the weave in different parts of the cloth. The body of the cloth should be of plain weave.
- CHENE.**—A name given to fabric usually woven plain in which a figure has been printed on to the warp prior to weaving.
- CHIFFON.**—A light flimsy texture of plain weave, the warp and weft usually being of a very fine silk material with soft or sometimes a stiff finish.
- CHINTZ.**—Originally any printed cotton fabric, the same as calico. Now a drapery fabric having small gay figures. Some chintzes have a glazed surface.
- COATINGS AND TROUSERINGS.**—Heavy coarse fancy cloths for coats and trousers and are sometimes loaded almost to the consistency of serge or felt.
- CREPE.**—This is a 'rough-surface' cloth, caused both by the style of the design or by the yarns used. It is usual to have an oatmeal design, with the warp thread harder twisted and finer in count than the weft.
- DAMASK.**—Originally an elaborately woven silk in floral design named after ancient city of Damascus. Now refers to table cloths and drapery fabric. The figures are formed by contrast between warp and filling surfaces, i.e., satin figures formed by the filling on satin or twill ground formed by the warp. On the wrong side the figures are reversed.
- DHOOTY.**—The word dhuti means literally a "washable thing," and is also used in common parlance to include any male loin-cloth whether it be a single unit or cut from a length of plain cloth. The dimensions vary from about 2½ yards by 25" to 6 yards by 50" with

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a woven coloured (or occasionally bleached) border not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and a somewhat similar heading. It is a garment worn by men principally in the north and north-east of India. It is used in trade in a third sense and there includes not only dhutis proper but also the grey and white bordered saris (see **Saris**). Dhutis are grouped in the Lancashire trade roughly into three classes, shirting dhutis (see **shirting**), jaconet dhutis and mull dhutis. The jaconet dhuti is woven with warp yarns from 40s. to 48s. and the mull dhuti from finer yarns. There is also a small class of dhutis sold in the Calcutta market principally to meet a demand from parts of Bihar, known as "dhuti jaconets" (see **jaconet**) and differing only from the ordinary Calcutta dhuti in being slightly longer.

DOMESTIC.—The domestic is a plain heavy grey cloth; the warp is finer than the weft and the length is from 20 to 66 yards. Both are shipped in various widths. (Cf. **T-Cloth**, **Sheetings**).

DONGRI, KHADI AND KHADDAR.—These are coarse cloths woven from the lowest counts of yarn. They are sold in competition with handloom cloth from hand-spun yarn.

DRILL, DRILLING.—This implies a stout twilled cotton material, bleached, unbleached or piece-dyed. (See **Jean**, **Khaki**, etc.).

DUCK.—A heavy canvas-like cotton fabric used for tents, so called because of its shedding water.

DURRIES.—Pileless cotton carpets or rugs made in various designs, colours and sizes.

FENT.—Short damaged lengths of cloth or short lengths cut from piece ends.

GAMCHA.—Coarse cloth of open texture with or without border and either coloured, checked or striped. It is chiefly used while bathing and for drying and cleaning the body.

GARMENTS.—These differ from piece-goods in as much as these are made to definite sizes ready to wear without any stitching or cutting except so far as may be necessary to separate a single garment from a set of two or more woven in a piece. The chief garment-units, viz., chaddar, dhuti, sari, scarf, lungi and sarong are marketed occasionally in single pieces or in sets of three or more but most commonly in pairs, except in the case of lungis and sarongs which may be sold in "corges" consisting of as many as 20 pieces.

GLORIA.—Used for umbrella tops.

HOLLAND.—A medium quality of a plain-woven cloth, glazed and used for window blinds; ought to be linen.

JACONET.—The grey jaconet proper is made in all widths but is essentially a cloth 18 to 22 yards in length. The application of the name "Jaconet" to the class of dhutis is no doubt to the fact that these dhutis are often made up in sets of three (known as "tikris") of about this length (see **dhuties**). White jaconets are also made, these being almost invariably woven from yarns finer than 40s.

JAMDANI.—A figured muslin cloth hand-embroidered in the loom.

JAZIM.—A plain, checked or printed fabric for covering the floor.

JEAN.—This implies a heavy twilling cotton fabric like drilling, only a little finer and bleached.

JERSEY CLOTH.—It implies a knitted fabric of wool, silk or artificial silk.

KAMDANI.—Muslin cloth ornamented with gold and silver thread.

KALIN.—A variety of fine cotton carpet closely resembling a woollen carpet.

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KHAKI.—A term applied to a heavy tough twilled cotton fabric of a special shade of a brown or earth colour largely employed in soldiers' uniform as a protection colour.

LAWN.—This is a fine white cloth generally shipped in 10 yard lengths.

LONG CLOTH.—The name applies to a light weight, unfinished bleached muslin, free from starch or sizing and sometimes gassed. It is easy to sew and launders well.

LUNGI.—It is a coloured garment generally with a pronounced check and is worn in Burma with the two ends stitched together. The length is from 2 to 2½ yards. The "sarong" is the Malay equivalent of the "lungi" and like the latter which is a Burmese word, merely means "nether garment." Even in the trade the terms are practically synonymous, the term sarong being used in Rangoon mainly for goods re-shipped thither from the Singapore market. Lungis and sarongs are woven in "corges" of as many as 20 units, and each unit has at one end a wide "kapala" or stripe. The cotton lungi or sarong is worn by the poorer classes in Burma, men and women alike and by Moslems in Bengal and certain classes of men in Madras and Assam.

MADAPOLLAM.—The grey madapollam is of very open weave. White madapollam is also available.

MALMAL.—Finest fabrics of Dacca.

MULLS.—The grey mull is generally woven from yarns 50s or finer. White mulls are fine white mulls made into lengths of 18 to 20 yards.

MUSLIN.—The term implies a firm, plain white cotton fabric, stronger and heavier than long cloth so named because of its being first made in Mosul. It has little sizing, except in the cheaper grades. Heavy and wide muslin is called sheeting.

MYSORES.—Plain woven grey cloths, made in various qualities. Generally dyed self-colours and used for children's dresses.

NAINSOOKS.—The term implies soft and fine white cloths which may be of any texture and made in lengths of 18 to 20 yards and folded in a special manner. It is higher in weight than long-cloth, daintier and bears a polish on one side. (See **Mulls**).

ORGANDIE, ORGANDY.—This implies a thin transparent wiry muslin made of fine cotton yarns. These are sometimes piece-dyed or printed.

PALEMPORE.—Indian printed or hand painted cotton cloths such as canopies, prayer cloths, mats, handkerchiefs, etc.

PARAMATTA.—Generally a 2 and 1 twill weave; one quality is 62 in. wide, 76 picks per inch, 40's warp and 40's weft. Dyed and water-proofed, used for over-coat linings.

POPLIN.—A plain weave fabric originally all silk; then of fine silk warp and a comparatively thick gassed worsted weft, thus having the appearance of a warp ribbed fabric. It is now made chiefly in all cotton (mercerised) and usually fades badly in the sun.

PRINTS AND CHINTZ.—These form a particular class of coarse printed goods of special dimensions. In the "dyed" coloured goods the printing is done on dyed cloth, while in printed this is done on grey or white (generally grey).

PRINTERS.—These constitute a class of coarse grey cloth of special dimensions and specially surfaced to receive a printed pattern. The machine printing industry in India has always been very small but there is a considerable output in the Indian mills which is used for hand-printed quilt covers.

SALU.—Red cloth (Turkey red shade).

SARI.—It is the feminine counterpart of the dhuti and the word is frequently used in a general sense to imply any piece of cloth used as a feminine nether garment. The grey or white sari proper differs from the grey or white dhuti in having the border more than three-quarters of an inch wide. The coloured sari is made in great variety of colours and patterns and is generally worn by women of those classes in which the bordered grey or white dhuti is not worn by men. Saris are also made and sold in sets of two or more. These include **nilambari** with blue grounding, **patapati sari** with printings of different colours on them, **anarasi** saree of the pineapple colour, **pachan saree** used by the aborigines of Ranchi.

SARONG.—See Lungi.

SATIN.—The satin is generally of five shaft weave or the intersection of the warp and weft being so arranged as to be imperceptible and ensure a smoothness for which the satins are noted. The true satin is made entirely of silk or with a fine silk warp and a cotton weft and is especially noticeable for its lustre.

SATRANJI.—A large-sized cotton floor-mat without pile.

SCARF.—The scarf is a garment similar to the chaddar and is worn as a "neglige" wrapper. It is of finer texture than the chaddar and is therefore not used as a bed-sheet as a rule.

SHEETING.—The grey sheeting as known in the Indian trade is a plain heavy grey cloth and has the warp coarser than the weft, the usual dimensions being 35" or 36" by 40 yards weighing from 14 to 17 lbs. per piece. In Bombay, however, a 30 yard size of the same quality is both produced and imported. Recently the medium sheetings have been ousted in favour of a 36" by 40 yard cloth weighing 11½ to 12 lbs. This has generally been declared as a heavy shirting.

SHIRTING.—A grey shirting is a cloth from 36" to 52" wide by 37 to 39 yards long. The term shirting, though primarily implying certain dimensions, is also often used with reference to quality. In the sizes given above very little cloth woven from finer yarns than 40/44's is shipped to India, and "shirting quality" is therefore used to indicate a cloth not exceeding this limit of fineness. (See **Shirting Dhuties**). The white shirting is normally 40 yards in length and of various widths. Unlike the grey shirting it is often made from the finer counts of yarn.

SUJNEE.—A bed cover generally manufactured from 32's warp and 20's weft in double width with honey comb or diamond designs.

SUSI.—The susi is a general term used to cover a large variety of checked or striped coloured cloths. For practical purposes it may be taken to include any goods of plain weave with a woven pattern. Width 40".

T-CLOTH.—These are plain heavy grey cloths. In the T-cloth the warp and weft are usually of the same count and the length is 24 yards. These are shipped in various widths.

TENT CLOTH.—It is a heavy grey twill in special widths used, as its name implies, for tent-making.

TWEEDS AND CHECKS.—These comprise a class somewhat similar to that covered by "coatings and trouserings."

URANI.—A fine cotton sheet worn round the body as a wrapper.

VELVET.—A fabric having a silk back and covered with a close short pile of silk formed on the warp pile basis, the ground weave being plain, satin or twill.

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VELVETEEN.—A fabric covered with a close short pile of cotton introduced on the weft pile basis, the pile loops or floats being cut by a knife after weaving.

VIYELLA.—A light cloth largely made from cotton and wool scribbled together; principally used for underclothing.

VOILE.—An open mesh wiry fabric made with a plain weave interlacing and hard twist cotton or worsted yarn.

ZIN.—White drill cloth.

Weaves and Patterns.

BIRD'S EYE PATTERN.—A term originally applied to a peculiar small pattern produced on four shafts, but now applied to any similar effect.

BORDERS AND HEADINGS.—The great majority of cotton cloths have a "selvedge." When, however, the selvedge is more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch wide it is treated as a border and becomes an important factor in the saleability of the cloth. A heading is a stripe woven (or sometimes printed) across the cloth to mark the end of a unit, when the cloth consists of a set of units rather than a mere length. These borders and headings are of very great importance in a large class of goods, particularly dhutis, imported into and produced in India. (See *Dhuties*).

CHECK.—The term is given to the square appearance produced on a fabric by employing a special weave of two or more colours of warp and weft specially arranged to give this appearance.

CORK AND OVER WEAVE.—See *Twill*.

COUNTS OF YARN.—The fineness or "count" of the yarn used is a most important factor in the quality of cloth. (The "count" of yarn may be defined as the number of yards of yarn which weigh 1/840 lb. avoirdupois).

DOUBLE SPUN.—Double spun cotton yarn is yarn freed from knots and imperfections.

HANK.—The cotton hank equals 840 yds.

HEADINGS.—See *Borders and Headings*.

HONEY COMB.—A type of interlacing which causes marked depressions and elevations of warp and weft, thus giving to the fabric more or less the appearance of being honey-combed.

JEAN.—See *Twill*.

MAT WEAVE.—This term denotes weaves of the hopsack type which gives to fabrics an appearance similar to closely interwoven mats.

SATIN.—See *Twill*.

SELVEDGE.—See *Borders and Headings*.

TWILL.—A twill is a four-shaft and a jean a three or four-shaft weave. A drill is a jean with a warp surface and velvets and velveteens are of course, piled fabrics. Sateens and Italians are generally of five-shaft weave or more. Cork and over weave implies a twilled warp rib running at a low angle. Also see *Bird's Eye Pattern*, *Check*, *Honey comb*, *Mat Weave*, etc.

VELVET, VELVETEEN.—See *Twill*.

WARP.—The series of threads placed longitudinally in the loom and spread over any desired length.

WARP RIB.—A warp surface rib in which the weft picks being thicker and grouped together in greater numbers and straight cause the warp threads to bend round them.

WEAVE.—The texture of a cloth is largely dependent on the manner in which the warp and weft threads are interwoven. The "plain" weave which is adopted for the majority of cloths is that in which

each thread in either direction runs alternately under and over one in the opposite direction. Other common weaves are the "twill" in which the method of interlacing warp with weft describes a uniform diagonal line on its surface.

WEFT.—The series of threads technically termed picks or shoots—thrown into a cloth at right angles to the warp by means of the shuttle. Weft yarns, as a rule, are softer spun and consequently weaker than warp yarns.

YARN.—Warp yarn or "twist" is usually of a lower count, i.e., coarser than yarn used for the weft threads, but this is not always the case and special effects are sometimes produced, e.g., in poplins, by the use of fine warp and coarse weft threads. Warp yarns are usually spun "twist way," i.e., counter-clockwise, and weft yarns in the opposite direction but in certain varieties of cloth this distinction is not adhered to. Yarns may be sized (in general, warp yarns are sized and weft yarns are not). They may also be dyed, bleached or otherwise treated before weaving.

In compiling these terms, among others, Mr. Hardy's Report on Cotton Textiles has been consulted.

GLOSSARY OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

ALPACA.—A smooth wiry stuff with excellent wearing quality, and sometimes with two colour effects. The weft which predominates is spun from alpaca which is a material of long, fine and silky nature obtained from the Peruvian sheep of the Llama species while the warp is of cotton.

AMRU.—See **Himru**.

ALWAN.—Woollen fabrics of merit made of pasham or shawl wool, used as wrappers or chaddars.

ASNIS OR ASHANS.—Small carpets made generally in square pieces to serve as seats or cushions. They are made of pure wool, or a mixture of wool and cotton and often of cotton alone. These are not piled.

BEAVER.—A heavy woollen fabric milled, raised and with dress face finish to match beaver skin.

BLANKET.—Coarse woollen fabrics generally felted together for rough usage. See **Kambal**.

BROAD CLOTH.—A smooth rich-looking lustrous woollen cloth, usually woven plain, finely dyed, dressed and finished, so named because of its being set very wide in the loom to allow for subsequent shrinkage. It is either stock-dyed or piece-dyed.

CARPET.—See **Galicha**.

CASHMERE.—A fine light texture, warp of cotton or wool, weft always of a fine botany wool. It was originally made from the fine soft wool of the Cashmere goat but now from soft, native wools. Piece-dyed. Wears well.

CENTRES OF TRADE.—Kashmir, Punjab, U. P., Sind, Baluchistan, Bikaner State, etc.

CHADDARS.—Woollen fabrics, plain or designed, coloured or white, used as wrappers.

COUNTS.—Number of hanks, each of 560 yds. to weigh 1 lb.

DOROKA.—Woollen fabrics, the borders on which are equally prominent on both sides.

DOSHALAS.—Woollen chaddars with printed or woven borders.

DOTARA.—Double thread being used in the weaving.

EKROKA.—Fabrics with borders on one side only.

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EKTARA.—Woven of a single thread.

FELT.—The name is applied to a solid, heavy material. It may be woven of woollen yarns, shrunken or pressed but is usually formed by felting wool fibres with heat, moisture and pressure.

FLANNEL.—A light-weight, soft, woollen fabric with napped surface, suitable for being worn next the skin. With more weft and polishing it may become broad cloth. It may be of plain colour, striped or plain jacquard.

FLANNELETTE.—A fabric imitating flannel but made of cotton or jute yarns, the structure being finished like all wool flannel.

GALICHA OR KALIN.—Piled carpets made of wool and cotton with variety of size, colour, texture and design. The designs met with are Jaldar (Bird's Eye View), Phaldar (Damask Pattern), Irani (Persian) Hanz. These include Hassia (Mat Pattern), Kashmiri (Shawl Pattern), Akbar Shahi, Ali Masjid, etc.

GARBI.—Woollen chaddars with the warp of pashm and the weft of cotton. Stronger than whole pashm chaddar.

GHUMTI.—A cap made of felt used in Gujrat. Also known as Mocha.

HANK.—A length of 560 yds. of wool yarn.

HIMRU.—The word literally means a textile intended to be worn in the cold season. It is woven of cotton so treated as to give it the effect of wool and is usually brocaded with silk. Occasionally such textiles are made entirely of silk and are then known as *amrus*, but when in place of cotton, wool is used they are commonly designated *jamawars*. These are pieces of fixed length such as would be required for the preparation of a choga or coat, or suitable for a lady's dress.

JAJAM.—A printed carpet.

JAMAWARS.—Patterned alwans, usually striped. The end pieces are sometimes woven straight on but sometimes they are sewn. See *Himru*.

KALIN.—See *Galicha*.

KAMBALS.—Blankets are made of all wool, are very coarse and of rough texture without any patterns. These may be of unspun wool and every stripe woven and sewn together. Usual colours of kambals are white, black or grey.

LOIS.—The name is given to woollen fabrics made of ordinary wool.

MALIDA.—It is a pashmina alwan that has been shrunk (felted).

NAMDEES.—Namdees are made of unspun wools felt. These are used as bed and floor rugs, horsecloth, etc. It is also used as pad to be strapped on horse back as a saddle. Then it is known as *tal* in Sind, *dali* in Gujrat and *jīn* or *burnus* elsewhere, etc. Seats of manufacture in India are Bhera, Kohat, Bannu, Hazara and Dera Ghazi Khan.

NAP.—Nap is the downy or fuzzy appearance of cloth produced by raising the fibres to the surface. Hence the term signifies a somewhat heavy woollen cloth raised and rubbed in the finishing operations to give it the nap from which it derives its name.

PASHMINA.—Fabrics made of shawl wool.

PUTTOO.—Thick woollen cloth made from the coarser wool of the sheep.

RAMPUR CHADDARS.—Fine chaddars with woollen warp and silk weft, usually white or some plain colour.

RUMALS.—Woollen fabrics of smaller sizes than the chaddar (artistic production). See *Shawls*.

SERGE.—A twilled hard or soft finished worsted material of light, medium or heavy weight or all wool fabric. This appears the same on wrong and right sides except for the direction of the twills. The right side of serge shows the twill running from 'the upper right hand selvage diagonally down to the left. On the wrong side its direction is from left to right. Yarn or piece dyed.

SHAWLS.—Soft woollen fabrics of artistic merit and of attractive designs being made of the finest wool usually the underfleece of Tibetan goat. Kashmir shawls are classified according to size, shape or purpose for which made, e.g., plaids, shawls, handkerchiefs, table covers, curtains, scarves, etc.

WOOLLEN YARN.—Yarns spun from wool in which anything but a parallel position of the fibres is noticeable—as distinct from worsted yarn in which the wool fibres are markedly parallelised.

YARN.—32's are the lowest and 80's the highest average yarn.

GLOSSARY OF RAW COTTON TRADE TERMS.

BANI (G. INDICUM—Lamk).—Hyderabad Cotton. Also known as Hinganghat Barsi or Hyderabad Gaorani. Grown mainly in the Hyderabad State. Best known stations Umri, Bhensa, Nanded and Parbhani. The finest indigenous Indian Cotton. Staple 1" to 1½"; ginning percentage 25. The best Bani is suitable for spinning 30s, warp, 40s weft. It is a leafy cotton with high refraction.

BENGALS.—A general name given to a number of varieties of cotton grown over the whole of Northern India, from Bengal to the Punjab, including Rajputana and consisting entirely of a mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum* with a small and very variable percentage of *Gossypium Indicum*. Coarse but of good colour when not stained by pink bollworm damage. Usually the shortest stapled cotton in India. A number of varieties under this class is suitable for spinning up to 8s./10s. ordinary reeling of weft yarn.

BERAR.—Mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum* with a staple of ¾" to 6/8" with a dwindling amount of *G. indicum*. Grown in Berar. Ginning percentage 35, coarser varieties 38-40. Suitable for spinning up to 12s./14s. reeling.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.—The usual mixture of varieties of *G. Neglectum* with small quantities of *G. indicum*. Unimportant in quantity. Ginning percentage 34. Grown mainly in Saran, Santhal Parganas and Ranchi districts of Bihar and Orissa.

BROACH.—A general name for cotton grown over lower Gujrat as far north as Baroda. Consists of a mixture of varieties of *Gossypium herbaceum*. The part of Gujrat south of the river Narbuda now grows mainly the superior Surat type, and the Broach tract proper now lies north of the river.

BROACH DESHI (G. HERBACEUM.—Linn.)—A variety of Broach grown in northern part of Broach district from Hansot to Amod. Staple ¾" to 6/8", ginning percentage 32. Suitable for spinning up to 18s./20s. weft yarn.

BROACH GOGHARI (G. HERBACEUM.—Linn.)—A variety of Broach grown in part of Amod and the whole of Jambusar Talukas. The shortest staple type of *G. herbaceum*. Staple 4/8" to 6/8". Ginning percentage 40.

BURI (G. HIRSUTUM—Mill).—An old acclimatised American cotton grown in North-East Hyderabad and to a small extent in Chhota Nagpur and the Central Provinces. Of little commercial importance as it is rarely grown pure. Staple ¾" to 1". Ginning percentage 31.

MANUFACTURE SOAP ? READ "MANUFACTURE OF SOAP." INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

BURMAHS.—These cottons are largely exported direct from Rangoon to overland to China and are little known in India. Principal centres are Myingyan and Thayetmyo. The principal varieties are:—**Wa-gale** (Myingyan)—*G. neglectus burmanicum* and **Wa-gyi**—*G. obtusifolium* (Thayetmyo). Suitable for spinning up to 8s./10s. reeling. The Shan State cottons are of superior staple but are little known.

CAMBODIA.—A type of American upland (*Gossypium hirsutum*) obtained direct from Cambodia in 1905. The best Cambodia is grown in Coimbatore district (Tirupur) and West Madura (Bodi-nayakkannur). When well grown and properly handled probably the best of the Indian cottons. The best irrigated Cambodia is of 1½" staple; the unirrigated crop is extremely variable in staple, frequently only ¾". The annual production of irrigated Cambodia is about 120,000 bales and that of unirrigated Cambodia about 50,000 bales. Ginning percentage 33. Suitable for spinning up to 36s. warp.

CAWNPORE AMERICAN (G. HIRSUTUM—Mill).—An old acclimatised upland American. Grown with irrigation in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore. Staple 1". Ginning percentage 31-33.

CENTRAL INDIA.—Mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum* belonging to the Oomra class. Grown in Central India States. Staple 5/8" to 6/8". Ginning percentage 33. Suitable for spinning up to 16s./20s. weft yarn.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—A variety of Oomras composed of different varieties of *G. neglectum* with a certain amount of *G. indicum* (Bani). Grown in the following civil districts of the Central Provinces:—Yeotmal, Chanda, Wardha, Nagpur, Chhindwara, Seoni and Bhandara; in a small adjoining portion of Berar and the neighbouring part of the Hyderabad State. Average staple 5/8" to 6/8". Ginning percentage 35.

COCANADAS (G. OBTUSIFOLIUM COCANADA.—Gammie and G. INDICUM—YERRAPATTI).—Grown in Guntur and parts of Nellore, Kistna and Godavari districts of Madras and South-East Hyderabad. Staple ¾" to 1". Ginning percentage 23. Suitable for spinning up to 20s. warp.

COMILLAS (G. CERNUUM AND G. SYLHETENSE).—A very rough cotton grown in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *G. Sylhetense* is khaki coloured. Staple 3/8" to 4/8". Ginning percentage 43.

DHARWAR-AMERICAN.—Same as Saw-Ginned Dharwar. Most of this cotton is now roller-ginned.

DHARWAR NO. 1.—A select type of Kumpta. Ginning percentage 28.5 Staple better than ordinary Kumptas which it is rapidly replacing in general cultivation. Should not be confused with Dharwar-American.

DHOLLERAS.—A general name for certain types of cotton grown in northern Gujrat, Kathiawar, etc. A very mixed class of cotton at present. Includes five varieties. Suitable for spinning up to 20s./22s. warp.

GADAG NO. 1.—A pure upland type established on a considerable scale in the Dharwar District. Ginning percentage 34-35. Staple 1". Spins up to 24s. warp.

JATHIA (G. INTERMEDIUM).—Grown in Bihar and Orissa. Staple 5/8" to 6/8". Ginning percentage 17. Of very little or no commercial importance.

KANVI or LALIO.—The vernacular name for Broach Deshi (q.v.).

KAPOK.—The floss obtained from seed capsules of white flowered *eriopendron anfractuosum* (*Bombax pentandrum*—Linn.) which grows in hot moist tracts of Western and Southern India and Burma. The

**THICK TYPE INSERTIONS IN THESE PAGES ARE
PROFIT MAKING—SURELY.**

fibre is too short, light and smooth to be easily spun unless as an admixture with other flosses. Chiefly used in upholstery and lifebelts. The floss obtained from *Bombax malabaricum*, the red silk cotton tree, is also incorrectly called Kapok.

KARUNGANNI.—The best indigenous cotton of Madras and the best type of Tinnevelleys (which is the Madras cotton regularly quoted and dealt with in the Liverpool market). Karunganni cotton is now mainly sold as such. Grown in villages near Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, Madura, Ramnad, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. A variety of *Gossypium indicum*. White in colour. Ginning percentage 25 to 26. Staple 9/10" to 1"

KHANDESH.—The lowest grade of Oomra being a mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum*. Grown in East and West Khandesh and Nasik—the same type is found in adjoining parts of Hyderabad, in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and North Bijapur. Average staple 4/8" to 5/8". Ginning percentage 33 to 38.

KUMPTAS.—A variety of *Gossypium herbaceum* grown in large areas in the Southern part of the Bombay Presidency and the northern districts of Mysore; also grown in the adjoining part of the Hyderabad State. Staple 7/8". Ginning percentage 26 to 27. Has a yellow tint and comes in the market in a very leafy condition. Suitable for spinning up to 22s./28s. warp.

MALWA (OR MALVI, G. NEGLECTUM MALVENSE—Gammie).—A variety of Oomra grown in Malwa Plateau in Central India. When pure, staple 6/8" to 7/8". Ginning percentage 25.

NANDYAL 14.—A pure *indicum* type of Northern commandment a premium over the present mixture. Spins up to 36s. warp.

NAVSARI (G. HERBACEUM—Linn).—The best type of Surtee Broach grown in the extreme south of the Surat district and of the Baroda State, the principal centres are Navsari and Billimora. Staple 7/8" to 1". Ginning percentage 31. Suitable for spinning up to 30s. warp, 40s. weft.

NORTHERNS.—A very leafy cotton being a mixture of *G. herbaceum* and *G. indicum*. Grown in Kurnool and part of Cuddapah districts (chief centre Nandyal). Has two sub-varieties—Red and White.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—A variety of cotton grown in Peshwar valley, generally superior to Punjab cotton. A mixture of *G. indicum*, *G. indicum Mollisoni* (Gammie), *G. N. Verum*, *G. N. Malvense* (Gammie), *G. N. roseum* and *G. obtusifolium*. Staple 5/8" to 6/8". Ginning percentage 32.

OOMRAS.—A general name given to cottons produced over very large areas of the Central Provinces, Central India, Berar, Khandesh, Nasik and the Nizam's Dominions and includes many varieties. Name derived from Amraoti, the headquarters of the Berar Division.

PUNJAB-AMERICAN (G. HIRSUTUM—Mill).—An acclimatised upland American cotton grown in the Canal Colonies of the Punjab. Resembles ordinary upland American in colour and style. Principal constituent Punjab American 4F. Ginning percentage 32. Suitable in good season for spinning up to 25s. warp. Staple about 9/10."

PUNJAB DESHI.—Also termed "Sind-Punjab." Grown in the Punjab to the north-west of a line drawn from Ambala to Hissar and consisting mainly of the various varieties of *G. neglectus* with variable proportions of *G. indicum Mollisoni* (Gammie) and *G. sanguineum*.

RAJPUTANA.—A variety of Bengals grown in Rajputana.

ROSEUM (G. N. ROSEUM).—A variety of Oomras grown in Berar and adjoining tracts. Staple 4/8" to 5/8". Ginning percentage 40.

SALEMS.—The old trade term for the cottons grown in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Arcot including mainly Uppam, Nadam and Bourbon. The important cotton of these districts is now Cambodia. Suitable for spinning 20s. or higher counts.

SHAN STATE COTTONS.—Burma cottons grown in Shan States. Little is known of these as they are largely exported overland. Types up to 1" staple occur, the average being $\frac{3}{4}$ ". A botanical survey of these cottons is in progress.

SILK COTTON.—Same as **Kapok**.

SIND-AMERICAN.—Grown with irrigation, mainly on the Jamrao Canal. Is practically identical with Punjab-American.

SIND-DESHI.—A variety of Bengals (Sind-Punjab) grown in Sind. The usual mixture of varieties of **G. neglectum**. Staple $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " Ginning percentage 35.

SURAT (G. HERBACEUM—Linn).—A variety of Broach grown in Surat and southern part of Broach district—Staple $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1". Ginning percentage 32. Suitable for spinning up to 20s./22s. warp.

TINNEVELLYS.—A mixture of varying productions of Karunganni (a variety of **Gossypium indicum**), and Uppam (**Gossypium herbaceum**). Strong, of a slightly creamy colour. Grown in Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. Staple $\frac{6}{8}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Ginning percentage 27. Is being replaced by pure Karunganni. Suitable for spinning up to 20s. warp

UNITED PROVINCES.—A variety of Bengals grown in U. P.

UPPAM (G. HERBACEUM).—A variety of Salems grown in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and parts of South Arcot. Is also the general name for the **Herbaceum** constituent of Tinnevelly cottons. Staple $\frac{6}{8}$ ". Ginning percentage 25. Being replaced by Cambodia and Karunganni.

WAGAD (Synonym **WAGADIA** or **SAKALIO—G. HERBACEUM SAKALIA—Gammie**).—The best variety of Dholleras grown in North Gujrat (chief centre Viramgaum), Kathiawar and Cutch. Is a closed boll type and the Kapas is separated from the bolls after picking. Staple $\frac{6}{8}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Ginning percentage 33. Spins 20s./22s. wrap.

WESTERNS.—**G. herbaceum** with variable and relatively small amounts of **G. indicum**; the general name for the cotton grown in Anantpur and Bellary districts of Madras, part of Bijapur district of Bombay and South-West Hyderabad. Staple $\frac{6}{8}$ ". Ginning percentage 25. Suitable for spinning up to 20s. warp. Usually a very leafy cotton due to defective picking.

WHITE FLOWERED ALIGARH (G. N. ROSEUM).—A variety of Bengals, grown in Aligarh and surrounding tracts. Staple $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{4}{8}$ " Ginning percentage 39.

II—Weights and Measures.

BALE.—Unit of cotton for shipment. The standard Indian bale is 400 lbs. gross (392 lbs. nett); in Madras 500 lbs. bales are common. The limits of weight allowed in Bombay are:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Cambodia, Tinnevelly and Karunganni	340	530
All other cottons	340	450

If delivered against forward contracts the weight of 100 bales must be within the following limits:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Cambodia, Tinnevelly and Karunganni	49 candies	64 candies.
	of 784 lbs.	

Saw-ginned Dharwar and Machine ginned

Kumta	46	51
All others	49	51

- Differences outside this range are at the buyer's option. The dimensions vary considerably but the average Indian bale of 400 lbs. gross is about 48"×20"×16".
- BALE (KAPOK).**—Unit of shipment weighing 2 lbs. nett in Calcutta, 2 to 2½ cwt. in Bombay.
- BHAR.**—Unit of **Kapas** in Gujrat. At Surat one bhar = 924 lbs.
- BOJA OF GINNED COTTON** in Hinganghat and in the Central Provinces generally—392 lbs. (14 mds. of 28 lbs.).
- CANDY (KHANDI).**—Unit of sale of cotton in Bombay and South India, equivalent to 784 lbs. in the former and generally 500 lbs. in the latter. The Khandi (Candy) of ginned cotton varies at Gujarat different markets, e.g., Surat 799 lbs. Khandi of unginced cotton in Hinganghat is equivalent to 28 maunds or 784 lbs.
- DOKRA.**—A large bundle of **kapas** or unpressed cotton covered with gunny; **kapas** comes into many markets, especially in the Southern Division of Bombay, in this form. Weight very variable usually about 300/400 lbs.
- FAIR STAPLE.**—(**Liverpool Standard**).—Cotton of approximately a commercial inch in staple. (In New York cotton of not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ " staple).
- "FULL-PRESSED" (BALE).**—A bale hydraulically pressed to a density of about 11½ cubic feet or less and weighing on an average 400 lbs. except in the case of Tinnevely, Karungauni and Cambodia cottons whose bales often weigh about 500 lbs.
- "HALF-PRESSED" (BALE)** means a bale pressed by hand machine to a density of about 12 cubic feet or more weighing about 300 lbs.
- LONG STAPLE COTTON.**—(**Liverpool Standard**).—Cotton over 1½" in staple.
- MAUND (COTTON AND KAPAS).**—Units of sale in Karachi (84 lbs.). Calcutta (82.3 lbs.). The maund of **kapas** varies greatly in the various markets but two standard maunds are recognised, viz., the railway maund of 82.3 lbs. and, throughout the Central Province and Berar, the small maund of 28 lbs.
- MAUND (KAPAS).**—28 lbs. in Bombay.
- NAGA OF KAPAS.**—Weight used at Gadag and other markets in the Southern Mahratta country 1,344 lbs. Naga of cotton 336 lbs.
- STAPLE COTTON.**—(**Bombay Standard**).—Any cotton measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ " or over in staple.
- TON (FREIGHT).**—40 cubic feet (on an average 100 bales = about 27 tons).

III—Contracts.

- ALLOWANCES.**—Allowances 'on' and 'off' are stated in Bombay in Rupees per candy (in Liverpool in "points," i.e., hundredths of a penny per lb.). Cotton tendered against a Hedge Contract is subject to mutual allowances. The buyer is entitled to receive cotton not more than half a class **below** the basic grade in **Bengal and Oomras Contracts** and **not below a grade in case of Broach and Southern Contracts** and must accept cotton within **these ranges** at the 'off' allowance fixed by the arbitrators. The seller can claim 'on' allowances up to two full grades above the basic grade and must accept the arbitration award. The difference in value between grades is determined from the spot rates fixed by the Daily Rates Committee.
- ARBITRATIONS.**—Under East India Cotton Association rules all disputes as to quality between buyer and seller must be referred to arbitration. One arbitrator is appointed by each party and the arbitrators must nominate an umpire if they disagree. An appeal lies to the Appeal Committee from all arbitrators. Appeals are "blind,"

i.e., the Committee are not aware of the names of the parties involved or of the marks on the bales.

A "STRADDLE."—Means a transaction for future delivery of cotton either for the purchase of a certain number of bales of one growth for a specific period of delivery and for the sale of an equivalent number of bales of similar growth for another period of delivery, or for the purchase of a certain number of bales of one growth for a specific period of delivery and the sale of an equivalent quality of bales of another growth for the same or another period of delivery.

BASIS.—Relation between future contracts and even running spot cotton.

DELIVERY CONTRACT.—Any forward contract other than a Hedge Contract.

DUE DATE.—The latest date for delivery. In the case of Hedge Contracts the 25th of the month of maturity.

FAIR TENDER.—In order to constitute a "fair tender" under East Indian Cotton Association rules the following conditions must be fulfilled:—

- (1) All bales must bear press marks in conformity with the provisions of the Cotton Ginning Pressing Factories Act or with the law in force for the marking of bales in any Indian State.
- (2) The cotton must be of the description sold.
- (3) If tendered against a Hedge Contract—
 - (a) Each unit of 100 bales must be of one and the same description of cotton.
 - (b) The cotton must have been pressed at one of the stations approved for the description tendered.
 - (c) The standard against which the cotton is entitled to be surveyed shall be correctly stated.
 - (d) The delivery order must comply with the rules of the Association.
- (4) If tendered against a delivery contract, if a district is mentioned in the contract, the cotton must have been pressed at one of the stations approved for the district tendered.

FUTURES.—Contracts for the future delivery of cotton.

HEDGE CONTRACT.—A Hedge Contract is a contract for future delivery of cotton within a specified period of a certain broad description (in units of 100 bales of cotton) tenderable against a Hedge Contract as specified in Schemes 'A' and 'B' appended to the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association. It differs from a delivery contract in that it can be 'passed on' to another buyer and that differences are **always** settled periodically (in Bombay fortnightly through the Clearing House of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.). The object of purchase or sales of futures is to protect a consumer of merchant who has entered into future commitments against wide market fluctuations. Thus a spinner who has made a forward sale of yarn, or a merchant who has accepted an order for the sale of cotton on a future date can partially protect himself against a rise in the market by purchasing the appropriate Hedge Contract. Rarely does he accept actual cotton tendered against a contract, but after securing the particular cotton required by spot purchase usually sells back his contract. Similarly a merchant holding unsold stocks can insure himself against heavy fall in the market by **selling** Hedge Contracts. He also comparatively rarely tenders cotton against his sales but buys back his hedges as he makes sales of actual cotton. Hence daily transactions in the Hedge Contracts

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prevent wide market fluctuations by discounting in advance changes in crop and market prospects.

NOTE.—Differences in respect of Delivery Contracts are also settled periodically except in respect to those Delivery Contracts made for cotton equal to stamped bales or sealed or type samples and in which delivery is stipulated to be taken within a period of six weeks from the original date of contract.

LONG.—A merchant who has bought spot cotton or cotton future contracts and has not yet resold is said to be "long" of the market.

SHORT.—A merchant who has sold future contracts or spot cotton forward and not repurchased them is said to be "short" of the market.

SPOTS.—All transactions in cotton which are not dealings in future contracts.

—Indian Trade Journal.

GLOSSARY OF RAW JUTE AND MANUFACTURES.

I.—Weights, Measures, Etc.

DOLLOP.—A fixed weight of raw material to be spread on a Breaker Feed Cloth in a given time.

DOUBLE WARP.—Two threads going into one heddle.

END.—A single unit of silver or yarn during process of manufacture.

KACHHA BALES.—Half-pressed bales of raw material used solely by Indian Mills, generally packed $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per bale.

PAKKA BALES.—Hard packed or pressed bales of raw material used principally for export, packed 405 lbs. gross or nearly 5 maunds per bale.

PLAIN WEAVE.—Manufacturing fabrics by aid of two cambs only. The shotting is inserted alternatively as the odd threads of warp are up and the even down and vice versa.

PORTER.—The measure by which warp threads in a web are counted, contain 20 splits and indicates the texture so far as the warp is concerned.

SHOT.—Denotes one thread of weft running from selvage to selvage, i.e., the width of the cloth.

SIMPLE TWILL.—An ordinary twill woven with three cambs.

SPLIT.—One spare in the loom reed between the wires twenty of which make a porter.

TWILL WEAVE.—A weave requiring three or more cambs.

II.—Jute Raw.

ASHMARA.—A term denoting weak jute.

ASSAM.—Jute grown in Assam. In Assam jute occupies 2.5 per cent of the total area cropped. Districts: Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Garo Hills.

BATCH PAT.—Fibre from immature plants rejected at the time of thinning.

BOGI.—Denotes a class of dark coarse jute.

BOMBAYS.—A recognised mark of pucca baled jute, containing hard short and barky fibre and inferior to other principal pucca baled marks.

BUCKCHHAL.—Is the bark still remaining on the fibre due to the plants having grown in flood water and exposed to the sun on the flood receding.

CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS.—One of the two cultivated species of jute grown from rounded seeds. Northern Bengal jute is exclusively grown from this seed.

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CORCHORUS OLITORIUS.—This seed is principally cultivated in the districts of Hooghly and 24-Parganas. Its distinguishing feature is that its fruit is in the form of pods.

CROPPY.—Fibre with top ends rough and hard.

CUTTINGS.—The portions of jute cut from the bottom or top of the fibre to bring it under a uniform quality.

DACCAS.—Bales containing long, hard, coarse jute of superior colour taken from the districts of Mymensingh and Dacca.

DEORA.—Denotes "char" or low-lying lands adjacent to the river.

DESHI (OR DAISEE).—Jute grown on the high lands in the neighbourhood of Calcutta—dark or reddish in colour owing to the steeping being done in dirty water.

DESWAL.—Jute grown on the western bank of the Jumna River.

DIAMONDS.—A recognised mark of pucca baled jute packed out of picked fibres of the Mymensingh and Dacca districts.

DISTRICT JUTE.—Jute from the "char" or low-lying lands, coarse and barky.

DOWRAHS.—A harsh class of jute grown on the low lands of the Faridpur Division.

EASTERN.—Jute grown in the Eastern districts of Bengal, Mymensingh, Dacca, Tipperah, Faridpur, Rangpur, etc.

FINE.—Fibre of superior quality free from coarseness or thickness.

FLABBY.—Wanting in firmness of body, loose.

FUL PAT.—Jute cut at its flowering stage, generally excellent in colour

GUTI PAT.—A class of jute grown in the Midnapore district, white in colour but of weak fibre.

HARD.—Jute from districts such as Naraingunge, Chandpur, Akhaura, Choumuhani, etc.

HEARTS.—A recognised mark of pucca baled jute of a low weak grade.

JATS.—A term applied to superior jute from the principal growing districts the fibre of which is long, strong, healthy and of good colour.

JUTE BUTTS.—The short hard roots cut off the ends of jute. These are pucca baled for export.

KNOTTY.—Knots in the fibre or portions sticking together due to insect bites or punctures in the growing plants. This term may also be applied to knots tied on small hanks of jute to note a worker's daily production.

LIGHTNINGS.—A recognised mark of pucca baled jute made up from the medium Northern qualities.

MANGOS.—A recognised mark of pucca baled jute made up from the medium district qualities.

MOSSY.—A term applied to the moss which gathers on the stem of jute grown in standing water and adheres to the fibre.

NARAYANGUNGE.—This class of jute is grown in the tracts of land watered by the old Brahmaputra River, which are the cleanest water tracts in India, Narayangunge, Chandpur, Mymensingh, Dacca and Tipperah.

NORTHERN.—This class of jute is grown in the tracts of high lands watered principally by the tributaries of the Brahmaputra; Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Rangpur, etc.

PAT.—Is the Bengali word for jute.

REJECTION.—Lowest grade of assortments containing fibre which is rejected from higher grades due to varying faults, heavy root, dirt, etc.

ROOTY.—A term applied to jute containing heavy roots.

ROPES.—Hand-made ropes used for packing bales and sometimes tendered in rejections.

SERAJGUNGE.—Jute obtained from lands watered by the new Brahmaputra river. This water is not so clean as in the Naraingunge district, Pabna, Bogra, Cooch Behar, Rangpur.

SHUTI PAT.—A term applied to white jute.

SOFT.—Denotes jute grown in the Northern or Uttaraya districts of Bengal.

SPECKY.—Jute having small patches of outer bark adhering to the fibre.

STICKY.—Fibre containing broken pieces of sticks, piths or stalks, often caused by the plants being too small to clean properly.

TOSSA.—A quality of jute grown from the "Tossa" seed. It grows in almost any district and its characteristics are good strength and low percentage of root. The fibre is of a coarse brownish yellow colour.

UTTARAYA.—The Bengali word for Northern Bengal jute.

WESTERN.—Jute from the western districts of Bengal: 24-Parganas, Nadia, Hooghly, Cuttack, Midnapore, Howrah and Burdwan.

III.—Jute Manufactures.

AUSTRALIAN CORNSACKS (TWILL).—A hemmed bag 41" long by 23" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 8 porter, 9 shots.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PACKS.—A hemmed bag with attached top measuring 54" long, 27" broad, 27" deep, 8 porter, 9 shots and 11½ lbs. in weight.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PACKS (SYDNEY).—A hemmed bag with loose top measuring 54" long by 27" broad and 27" deep, 8 porter, 9 shots and 11½ lbs. weight including top.

BAGGING.—A term applied to loosely woven coarse bags.

BROAD LOOM E's.—A hemmed bag made from 30½ and 32" cloth, weight in proportion to 40 × 28 hd. 1½ lbs. 5 × 8.

BURLAP.—The term is applied in the American trade to manufactured cloth.

C. BAGS LIGHT.—A hemmed bag 40" long by 28" broad, 2 lbs. in weight, 8 porter, 8 shots or 7 porter, 9 shots.

C. BAGS PLAIN.—A hemmed bag 40" long by 28" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 8 porter, 9 shots with no coloured stripes.

CAPE WOOL PACKS.—A hemmed bag with attached top measuring 54" long, 27" broad, 27" deep, 8 porter, 9 shots and 10 lbs. in weight.

CHAFF PACKS.—A hemmed bag 54" long by 27" broad by 27" deep, weighing 2½ lbs. or 3 lbs., or 2½ lbs., 3½ lbs., 7 porter, 9 shots or 8 porter, 8 shots, or 8 porter, 9 shots.

CUBA SUGAR BAGS (CUBANS), and CUBAN SUGAR TWILLS.—A hemmed bag 48" long by 29" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight. 8 × 8.

E. BAGS.—A hemmed bag 40" long by 28" broad, 1½ lbs. in weight, 5 porter, 8 shots.

EGYPTIAN DAIRA TWILL BAGS.—A hemmed bag measuring 42" long by 29" broad, weight 2½ lbs. Daira stripe Red and Blue 8 porter, 8 shots or 6 porter, 8 shots.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR BAGS (TWILL).—A hemmed bag measuring 48" long by 28" broad, weighing 2½ lbs., 6 porter, 8 shots.

FINE TWILL SACKING CLOTH.—A fabric varying in width and weight, also porter and shotting—generally 10 porter, 12 shots,

FLOUR BAGS.—A hemmed bag measuring 58" long by 29" broad, 3 lbs., in weight, 8 porter, 9 shots.

GUNNIES.—A general term applied to manufactured goods.

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HEAVY C's.—A hemmed bag 40" long by 28" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 8 porter, 9 shots, usually containing a coloured stripe.

HEAVY GOODS.—The term by which Sacking Bags are denoted.

HESSIAN CLOTH.—A superior material in the form of cloth, made from jute.

K. BAGS.—A hemmed bag 40" long by 28" broad, 1½ lbs. in weight, 6 porter, 8 shots.

LIGHT C's.—(Vide C Bags Light).

LIVERPOOL TWILLS.—A hemmed bag 44" long by 26½" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 8 porter, 8 shots.

NEW ZEALAND CORN SACKS.—A hemmed bag 48" long by 26½" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 8 porter, 9 shots.

PLAIN D. W. (FLOUR).—(Vide Flour Bags).

PLAIN E's (D. W. E. BAGS).—A hemmed bag 40" long by 28" broad, weighing 1½ lbs., 5 porter, 8 shots.

SACKING.—Varies from Fine Twill Sacking Cloth only in count, generally 6/8 porter and 8/9 shots.

SALT BAGS (D. W.) NITRATES.—A hemmed bag 33" long by 24" broad, 25 oz. in weight, 8 porter, 8 shots.

SALT NITRATES.—A hemmed bag 35" long by 26" broad, 25 oz. weight, 6 porter, 8 shots.

SAND BAGS.—A selvaged bag 33" long by 14" broad, 9 oz. in weight, 9 porter, 10 shots.

SAND BAG CLOTH.—33" wide, 6 oz. wt. per yd. 9 × 10.

TWILLS A.—A hemmed bag 44" long by 26½" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 8 porter, 9 shots.

TWILLS B.—A hemmed bag 44" long by 26½" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 6 porter, 8 shots.

TWILLS No. 2.—A hemmed bag 44" long by 26½" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 6 porter, 8 shots.

TWILL CORN SACKS.—A hemmed bag 44" long by 26½" broad, 2½ lbs. in weight, 8 porter, 9 shots.

TWILL ORE POCKETS.—A selvaged bag 30" long by 20" broad, 24 oz. or 28 oz. in weight, 8 porter, 9 shots.

—Indian Trade Journal.

GLOSSARY OF RAW WOOL TRADE TERMS.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL.—Wool from Australian sheep consisting generally of 70 per cent. merino wool and 30 per cent. cross-bred wool.

BALE.—Sacks are of 364 lbs.

BIKANER WOOL.—Probably the best wool in India, so named after the place it comes from. It is much prized for carpet weaving.

BOTANY.—Originally merino wool grown near Botany Bay, Australia; at the present time a term applied to all classes of fine wools, and also applied to all fine worsteds.

BROWN.—A woolsorters' term indicating about 30's quality, this wool usually coming from the haunches of the sheep.

CASHMERE WOOL.—Fine downy wool obtained from Cashmere goats and employed in the production of Cashmere shawls and hosiery.

CENTRAL ASIAN WOOL.—Wool obtained from sheep in Central Asia entering India through Afghanistan. The chief collecting centres in India are Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan. It is generally of better quality than average Indian wool.

POPULAR HAND BOOKS, 4 Aa. EACH: WRITE TO INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

COLOURS OF WOOL.—Black seems to be as common as white in the plain. In hilly tracts the colour of wool obtained may be black, or white or bluish or reddish brown or grey.

FALLEN WOOL.—Wool taken from the sheep which have died.

GALAS.—Same as Punis.

GERMAN WOOL.—Wool obtained from Germany and imported into India for making cheap alwans and for knitting purposes.

HAIR-YIELDING BREEDS.—Goats yield hair rather than wool. Fairly extensive supply of wild woolly hair is obtained from goats in Ladhak. The hill goats of the Deccan, Sind, Rajputana, Baluchistan yield more woolly hairs than plain goats. Himalayan goats also supply good hair.

JORIA WOOL.—Trade names of wool coming from the Joria District.

KANDAHAR WOOL.—Named after the place of origin.

KIRMANI.—This term implies foreign pashm coming from Bokhara, via Kabul and Kirman to Bombay and Amritsar. It is much employed in the manufacture of the woollens in Kashmir.

MARWAR WOOL.—A class of Indian wool obtained from the neighbourhood of Marwar, remarkable for its purity.

MERINO WOOL.—The name is given to wools sheared from Merino sheep. It is a very fine wool giving 60's to 80's quality. It is also very soft and white.

MOHAIR.—The woolly product obtained from the Angora goats.

MUNGO.—The waste produced by grinding up the more-felted worsteds and woollens; usually fine and very short.

NEAT.—A term applied to the wool coming from the sides of an average lustre place. 32s to 36s quality.

PASHM.—This is otherwise known as shawl wool, the silky underfleece of Tibetan shawl goat.

PUNIS.—This name applies to balls of cleaned wool reduced to sizes weighing about one chhatak in preparation of spinning.

STAPLES.—Staple varies in length from 2 inches in common breed to 6 inches or even more in the case of certain hill breeds.

THOSH.—White and grey wool obtained in Tibet from a small species of goat. No wool is so soft and so rich.

TIBETAN WOOL.—This is wool from Tibetan goats and collected at Kalimpong. This consists in the main of shawl wool. It is also imported from Upper Tibet by way of Rampur on the Sutlej, Kashmir and Ladhak.

UNITS OF SALE.—The unit of sale in Karachi is the maund of 84 lbs. and in Bombay the candy of 21 Bombay maunds. In Madras sales are made per lb.

VARIETIES OF RAW WOOL.—The varieties of raw wool are generally denoted after the place it comes from. But the principal varieties as shown in the Liverpool Price Market Returns are Bikanir, Joria, Kandahar and Marwar, white and yellow, and native black and grey. These denote more trade names for wools of different grades of purity and cleanness than the places of origin. Besides these, there are other varieties of wool mainly imported by land over the frontier, viz., Tibetan wool, Kirmani wool, German wool, Australian wool (which see).

WAHAT SHAHI PASHM.—Foreign pashm coming from Persia inferior to Kirmani wool.

WASTY WOOL.—Wool which is short and weak in fibre and in which sand is present.

WOOL CENTRES.—The best wool, according to Sir George Watt, is that of the Punjab and Frontier Province of which perhaps Hissar

would take the foremost place, but Ferozepur, Lahore, Jhang, Shahpur, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Amritsar, Multan, Rawalpindi, and Jhelum, each produce wool in fair quantity and quality. In the United Provinces the most useful wool comes from the Himalayan tracts, Garhwal, Almora and Nainital, while the important districts in the plains are those of Agra and Mirzapore. The best known local wools of Western India are the black Deccan and Khandesh and white wools of Sind, Gujrat and Kathiawar. In Central Provinces good wool is obtained at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Chanda, Wardlia, and Raipur. In Rajputana and Central India Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Ajmer produce wools and that of Bikaner is much prized all over India, especially for carpet weaving. In Southern India the wool of Bellary, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Mysore have recognised commercial value. Sheep of other parts of India yield hair rather than wool and is wanting in felting properties.

WOOL YIELDING BREEDS.—Wool is generally produced from sheep and woolly hair from goats. Strictly speaking, half the breeds found on the plains of India afford a kind of hair rather than wool. But certain breeds give fairly good wools. Of this class may be mentioned the black-headed Coimbatore sheep, the Mysore sheep, the Deccan sheep, the Marwar sheep, the so-called Patna sheep in Bengal and the United Provinces, the Madras sheep, the Dumba sheep, etc., etc.

GLOSSARY OF RAW SILK TERMS.

BAND.—The crop of silk produced by a generation of worms is called a band. In Bengal the ordinary crops or bands are known as the November band, the March band, and the July band, but there is occasionally a fourth band attempted after the close of the July one, by such rearers as have sufficient leaf.

BIVOLTINE.—See **Life History**.

BOROPOLO.—See **Life History** and **Mulberry Silkworms**.

COCOON.—This is the ball formed by the silk worm about the size of a pigeon's egg, and of a golden yellow colour. The upper layer of all cocoons contains filaments of greater diameter than the lower layer. Thick cocoons have thick filaments and thin cocoons, thin filaments. Commonly known as **guti**.

CHASAM.—Silk waste.

CHHOTO POLO.—See **Life History** and **Mulberry Silkworms**.

DESI.—See **Life History**.

DERNIER.—A weight of 24 grains or 1/24 oz.

DISEASES.—Silkworms are generally liable to attack from various diseases such as pebrine, grasserie, flacherie and muscardine.

DUMB SINGLES.—This stands for the silken thread, simply wound and cleaned.

ERI SILK.—It was at first thought that this class of silk is solely the production of Assam but it has now been cultivated throughout East Bengal, in the districts of Purnea, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur and even in Darjeeling, Nepal and Kumaon. The Eri worm is multivoltine and reared entirely within doors. The big crops are usually reared from September to November and February to March when the climatic conditions are ideal. Two species of Eri are generally cultivated in India known as *Attacus ricini* and *Attacus synthia*—the former being cultivated in Assam as Eri silk. They generally live on leaves of castor (*Ricinus communis*) and Keseru (*Heteropanax fragrans*).

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FLOSS SILK.—This stands for the outer portion of the cocoon, worked up into yarns for cheap handkerchiefs and shawls by processes somewhat resembling cotton-spinning.

HARD SILK.—Silk from which, the gummy substance contained in the thread has not been removed is termed hard silk.

LIFE HISTORY.—The silkworm exists first as an egg, then as a worm (or caterpillar), which later on spins a cocoon within which the chrysalis stage is spent, and lastly from the cocoon in due course emerges the winged moth, which, after coupling, lays eggs and dies, thus procreating once during its lifetime the cycle briefly indicated above. The four stages (egg, caterpillar, chrysalis and moth) thus constitute one generation, and insects that take a year to pass through these stages are called univoltine. Occasionally special breeds are met with what are bivoltine, that is to say, a first batch of the eggs germinate, almost immediately after being laid, thus allowing time for two generations in the year. The bivoltine insect of China was perhaps first introduced into Europe by the Genoese, but trivoltine insects occur in Tuscany, and even quadrivoltine forms are met with in many countries. In India a still more complex condition prevails, where the heat of Bengal and Assam causes the insects to become multivoltine. The boropolo (barapalu) insect (*Bombyx textor*) is univoltine, but the desi (*B. fortunatus*), the Mad-rasi (*B. craesi*), the chhoto polo (*B. sinensis*), and the nyapaw (*B. arracanensis*) all pass through a series of generations in the course of the year, which sometimes amounts to as many as eight in number.

LOADING.—The operation of scouring and softening silk causes a loss of weight in the raw silk. This loss is made good by loading the silk with cane sugar, grape sugar and molasses, the ingredients used being tannins such as gallnuts for light shades and sumach for dark shades, stannous and stannic chloride, ferrous pyrolignite, basic ferric sulphate, sodium phosphate and water glass.

MUGA SILK.—The muga silkworm is cultivated in Assam and feeds on leaves of several species of trees especially the sum (*Machilus odoratissima*) and sualu (*Tethranthera monopetala*), which grow abundantly in Assam. This type of worm is commonly known as *Antheraea Assama*.

MULBERRY SILKWORMS.—These domesticated or mulberry-feeding silkworms are the most profitable of all to breed. They live on leaves of mulberry tree. They are divided into several groups:—(1) Bombay *arracanensis* of Burma; (2) *B. Craesi*: golden yellow cocoons; produces very soft silk. It is known as Nistari; (3) *B. Fortunatus* (*Chhoto polo*): produces brighter yellow and stronger silk in composition than (2); (4) *B. Mori*: the annual silkworms reared in Kashmir, China, France, Italy, Japan, etc.; (5) *B. Sinensis*: produces the smallest of all cocoons; (6) *B. Textor* (*Boropolo*): the annual silkworms of Bengal; the cocoons are flossy but not hard. About 25 to 30 mds. of mulberry leaves are usually required for producing one maund of green cocoons.

MULTIVOLTINE.—See *Life History*.

NETS.—These are used in the different stages of the worms. The refuse leaves and faeces of the worms are removed by means of these nets. A net is spread over the worms with fresh leaves; when the worms crawl up through the meshes to feed upon the fresh leaves, the net is transferred to a new tray.

NYAPAW.—See *Life History*.

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ORGANZINE.—Double twisted silk as opposed to tram which is only single twisted. It is composed of two or more threads twisted separately and afterwards combined together, the twist being given in contrary directions. When thus prepared it is called thrown silk.

QUALITY.—The quality of silk is denoted by the number of yards which go to a *denier*, equal to 24 grains, and equal also to 1/24 of an ounce.

REELING.—The dry cocoons are steamed for about 20 to 30 minutes to make the filaments of the cocoons loose and the steamed cocoons are boiled with water in the reeling pan for 2 or 3 minutes stirring roughly by means of a small stick until the natural gum with which the fibre is covered softens and so allows the thread to adhere to the stock. After the coating has been removed, the reeler finds the end of the thread when four, five or more of such ends are taken up and passed through a big hole of the perforated plate and then through an iron hook and guider to the reel. Filaments from another lot are passed through another big hole of the plate and hook and the thread is then crossed once or twice with the above thread and then it is passed through the guider to the reel. The reel is now turned by a winder and the reeler goes on adding new ends of cocoons when any of the filaments from a thread are exhausted and broken.

RAW SILK.—This is the state when the silk thread is simply wound off the cocoons into skeins or hanks. It is in fact in threads composed of several fibres, united by their natural gum.

SILK WEIGHT.—English silk reel is 818 bounts of 44 inches=1,000 yds. The standard of silk measure is about 400 yds. The multivoltine races of India have 1½ to 2½ *deniers* and the univoltine races have 2 to 4 *deniers*.

SILKWORM'S EGGS.—This is called seed by the silk cultivators. They are of greyish tint and about the size of the mustard seed. To preserve them they should be kept free from damp and too many of them should not be put in the same packet. One ounce of eggs can produce 40,000 univoltine and 60,000 multivoltine worms and can easily be reared in a space of about 590 square feet.

SOFT SILK.—Silk from which the gum has been removed.

SPECIES.—There are four species of silkworms generally bred in India viz., the common or mulberry silkworms, the muga, the eri and the tasar (which see).

SPINNING.—Pierced cocoons are spun into coarse thread on the taku or takuri (spinning spindle). A paste is prepared by rubbing red peas with water and cocoons are soaked in this paste for about 12 hours and then they are spun. Cocoons can also be spun on the charka (spinning wheel). In this method they are subjected to boiling for about two hours with soap and then thoroughly washed and dried in the sun. They are then ready for spinning.

SPINNING TRAYS.—These are made of split bamboos with special design on which mature and full-grown worms are kept for spinning.

TASAR SILKWORMS.—There are several varieties of these insects, which are commonly known as *Antheraea paphia*. The chief forms are.—(1) *Mylitta*: the most yellow; (2) *Paphia*: pale brownish-yellow; (3) *Nebulosa*: greenish-brown, clouded with fuscous as far as post-medial line; (4) *Cingalesa*: dark brownish-yellow. These insects are generally fed with sal (*Shorea robusta*), sagun (*Tectona grandis*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), etc. Bhagalpur, Chotanagpur, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Nagpur, Nerbudda and Jabulpore are the chief centres of the production of this class of silk. The tasar silkworm has two crops. The first crop generally comes in the month of August while

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THROWING.—This indicates the process of spinning and preparing hard silk for warp and weft threads for the weaver.

THROWN SILK.—See *Organzine*.

THROWN SINGLES.—This indicates silken thread which has not only been wound and cleaned but also thrown. (Cf. *Dumb singles*).

TRAM.—Single twisted silk is tram. This is formed by twisting together not very closely, two or more threads of raw silk. This is commonly used as weft and shot of manufactured goods.

TRAYS.—Trays for keeping the worms are made of split bamboos with edge turned up so as to produce a raised border.

WASTE SILK.—This is the part which is first wound off the cocoons in the operation of reeling; and such cocoons as being eaten through by the worm cannot be wound off by the reel, but are afterwards carded and spun; also of short ends arising from winding.

GLOSSARY OF SILK MANUFACTURES.

ANARASI SAREE.—A fine cotton and silk fabric made at Tangail in Bengal.

ANCHAL.—The end piece of a saree ornamented with coloured silk or cotton yarn.

BACHKANI.—A silk bordered dhoti measuring from 5 to 8 yards worn by boys in the Central Provinces.

BAFTA—1 (in the United Provinces). These are lower grades of "Kimkhwab" (silk brocades) with raw silk warp and cotton weft in which the figures are produced from silk instead of gold thread. 2. The term also denotes a cloth made from cotton mixed with silk. It is manufactured in Bankura, Dacca and Bhagalpur.

BALA-LONGYI or PASO.—Fabrics, especially silk fabrics, or plain weave. Cf. *Longyi*.

BALI.—A silk-bordered white *Lugada*, more generally known as *Patal*, which is worn by women in the Central Provinces.

BANKARA KAPOR.—A costly wrapper made of silk or cotton with floral designs of gold thread. Made in Assam.

BEGUM BEHAR SARI.—A beautiful check saree of cotton and silk manufactured at Tangail in Bengal.

BOSKY.—A fancy striped shirting cloth made from cotton mixed with artificial silk. Made in the Punjab.

CHARKHANA.—Any checked cloth, whether from single or folded cotton, silk, art silk or woollen yarns. Generally used for ladies' garments.

DABBIDAR LUNGI.—A turban cloth generally used by the Mohammedans. Made from art silk and cotton.

DUGEBIA.—A very fine cloth with cotton and silk in stripes or checks having two dents of cotton and two dents of silk throughout the cloth. A piece consists of 9 to 12 yards and is used for shirts etc., for summer wear.

FATKA.—Head-dress of men and women of fine cotton yarn or silk. A piece generally measures 9 yards by 24 inches.

GALRA.—A smooth, even cloth, in plain and twill weaves, often with broad stripes of silk and narrow stripes of cotton in the warp, 10's to 30's. cotton yarn being used in the weft. Generally made into garments for Mohammedan women.

GARIALI SELENGS.—Wrappers with stripes of Muga silk. Made in Assam.

GHAHER.—A smooth, even fabric with narrow and uniform stripes of cotton and silk in plain or twill weave. The weft is of 10's, to 30's. yarn. Generally used for garments for Mohammedan women.

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GRUBH-SUTRU.—A cloth woven with silk warp and cotton weft, just as Mushru (which see).

GULBADAN.—A variety of Susi imitating a silken fabric of the same name. Made with fine English yarns and glazed with gum. The distinguishing feature of this fabric is its narrow stripes.

KADIBA.—Velvet cloth.

KASIDA.—A coloured cotton fabric embroidered with untwisted Muga silk thread. Made in Bengal.

KATARI CLOTH.—A fine coloured fabric handwoven in the Malda district (Bengal). It is woven from pure silk yarn in the warp and fine cotton yarn in the weft. The yarns used are red, yellow, deep-blue or patched yellow silk and black cotton.

KATAU.—A variety of Chikan work so called from "Katna," to cut, because the fabric is cut away in course of the operation.

KATEY.—Coarse cloth made of hand-spun waste Tussore yarn used for sarees, chaddars, etc.

KHANDALA.—A fancy coloured fabric with solid border and small designs in stripe form made of cotton, silk and artificial silk. Used for ladies' petticoats or jackets.

KIRGI.—A small sari ornamented with silk borders. Worn by girls.

KOKTI.—Hand-spun and hand-woven cotton cloth woven in Darbhanga district. The cotton used is of a brown shade and is locally grown.

LUNGI.—(1) A loin cloth generally in check from two to nine and a half yards long, 29" to 44" wide woven from ordinary as well as mercerised cotton and sometimes from an admixture of cotton yarn with silk, artificial silk and mercerised cotton yarn. Worn by Mohammedans. (2) Also a favourite head-dress with a large class of population in the Punjab as well as the North-West Frontier Province. It is woven in plain white, or in check and "chini" designs mostly on primitive looms from mill-made yarn of 20's. to 40's. counts. The first two varieties are used by almost all classes, especially among the Hindus, while the latter called "chini" (woven with blue and white ends in alternate order) is preferred by the Mohammedans. The chief districts of production are Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Sialkot and Anritsar.

MAKHMAL.—Cotton or silk velvet.

MATKA.—Cloth made of hand-spun silk yarn used for dhoties, sarees, chaddars, suitings, shirtings, etc. Manufactured in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad.

MUNDA.—A fabric bordered with silk and occasionally ornamented with gold and silver thread.

MURI.—Raised needle work in Chikans. The predominating motive in chikan work designs is floral, though butter-flies, baskets and birds are also depicted. Whatever the designs or pattern it is first outlined in muri. The material within these outlines may then be embellished with jali or katau or may be worked over with muri without any drawing-out of threads or cutting-away of fabric. Muri is done from the right side of the cloth and may be worked either with one or more threads of ordinary cotton according to the nature of the embroidery required, or with thick mercerised cotton thread (D. M. C. or Perilusta), the needle being moved backwards and forwards until the vacant space has been covered with the desired thickness of embroidery. Used in floral patterns to outline stalks in stem stitch and to represent leaves by patches of embroidery.

MUSHRU.—(1). A fine fabric, in which silk yarn is used in the warp and cotton yarn in the weft (Bombay), (2) A variety of Sofi (q.v.) with black cotton warp of 30's. and red cotton weft of 40's. (Punjab).

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NAKLI DARYAI.—A fine plain cloth in imitation of the true Daryai which is of silk. Generally in yellow and light green colour.

PHULWAR.—Fine cloth ornamented with silk thread.

POPLIN.—A plain weave fabric originally all silk but now made chiefly in mercerised cotton.

SAFA.—A turban or cloth used as head-dress by men. Made of fine cotton, silk and gold thread with headlines on both sides and generally dyed in fancy shades.

SATIN.—A fabric noticeable for its lustre made entirely of silk or with a fine silk warp and a cotton weft.

SAT-LONGYI OR PASO.—Fabric with several stripes of various colours (usually silk) in which each stripe is obtained by the use of the same colour for warp and weft. (See Longyi and Paso).

SOFI.—A smooth, evenly woven cotton cloth made in the Punjab with coloured stripes in plain or twill weave. Has two varieties.—(1) With black silk warp and 40's cotton in the weft. (2) With black cotton warp of 40's and red cotton weft of 40's. This variety is called Mushru.

VELVET.—A fabric having a silk back and covered with a close short pile of silk formed on the warp-like basis.

—Compiled from Indian Trade Journal.

GLOSSARY OF SUNN HEMP TRADE TERMS.

BENARES SUNN.—It is obtained from Benares and certain other districts in the United Provinces. For export purposes it is further divided under Nos. 1, 2 and 3. It is exported from Calcutta in bales of 350 lbs. each.

CANNABIS SATIVA.—This is the true hemp and is cultivated in India not so much for the fibre it yields as for the narcotic in the form of bhang, charas or ganja derivable from it. As a source of fibre it is grown in two chief localities, viz., the North-West Himalaya including Garhwal, Kumaon, Nepal, Simla, Kangra and Kashmir, and, to a smaller extent, in Sind.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The name applies to the sunn obtained from Raigarh and the Central Provinces generally. This is classified under the following grades: Fine Itarsi, Fine Sewnee, Extra Fine Jubbulpore, Fine Jubbulpore No. 1 and No. 2. Mainly exported in fully pressed bales of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each from Bombay.

COCANADA.—This comes from Districts South of the Lower Godavari.

DEWGHUDDY.—It is obtained from the place noted and is known as Devgad. The various grades are Extra fine, Fine, No. 1, No. 2, Salsi P. L. Exported from Bombay in pressed bales of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Grades Nos. 1 and 2 rarely exported.

GRADE.—The sunn hemp exported from India is classified for trade purposes in various grades known by the tracts from which the fibre comes. The principal trade descriptions are: Benares, Raigarh, Bengal, Pilibhit, Itarsi, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Devgarh, Gulbarga, Cocanada, Gopalpur, Warangal and Upper Godavari, which see.

GULBURGA.—It is obtained from Gulbarga and Warangal in Hyderabad and classified under Fine, No. 1 and No. 2 the last two grades being rarely exported.

GOPALPORE.—It is obtained from Gopalpore in the Madras Presidency. On cleaning, this gives white 75 per cent., brown 15 per cent. and shorts or tows 10 per cent.

GREEN OR RAIGARH HEMP.—It is mainly obtained from Raigarh and Central Provinces generally. The standard qualities as exported from Calcutta are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and tow.

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Y. B. 22.

HARD FIBRE.—See **Soft fibre.**

HIBISCUS CANNANIBUS.—See **Crotalaria juncea.**

PALINORA.—A variety of hemp exported in small quantities from the Madras coast. It is principally drawn from Narsapur.

PILIBHIT.—A variety of hemp exported in bales of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. each from Bombay.

SEASON OF SHIPMENT.—October to May.

SINGAREM.—The hemp from Rajahmundry, usually exported from Madras.

SOFT FIBRE.—In the case of true hems the fibre is embedded within the stem of the plant, in the so-called hems the fibre is extracted from the leaves or the leaf stalks of the plants. In technical language the former type of fibre is called the soft fibre while the latter type of fibre is designated hard fibre.

SPECIES.—The term hemp is used to denote the fibre of at least four important crops which are grown in India, viz., *Cannabis sativa*, *Agave sisalana* (sisal hemp), *Hibiscus Cannanibus* and *Crotalaria juncea*. But it is the last named, known generally as sunn hemp which ranks first in commercial importance and which is extensively grown for local consumption and export.

UPPER GODAVARY.—The hemp obtained from the Sirivansa and Dumugudem districts. The hemp from the former is both longer and of lighter colour than that from Dumugudem which is itself a good variety but usually short.

UNIT OF SALE AND SHIPMENT.—Shipment of hemp from Calcutta takes place in bales of 400 lbs. though the bale of 350 to 375 lbs. is also recognised; from Bombay in bales weighing from 336 to 392 lbs. and from Madras in steant pressed bales of 400 lbs. each. The unit of sale in Madras is the candy of 500 lbs. and in Bombay the candy of 22 Bombay maunds

USES.—The hemp plant is widely utilised for its valuable fibre which is spun into cords and cordages. The seed is used as food for birds and an oil is extracted from it. In India and other tropical countries the exudations from the stalks, leaves and flowers are made into violent intoxicants.

WORLD'S TRADE.—The principal countries where the plant is cultivated are Russia, Italy, Hungary, India, Siberia, Australia, France, Japan, Turkey, China and the Western and Southern areas of the United States of America. The plant however grows wild in the central part of Asia. In world's trade, Italian fibre is considered to be the best of all varieties available. Russian fibre possesses a special affinity for tar and this fibre is therefore made use of in the manufacture of heavy cordage for maritime purposes. Russian, Italian and Indian hemp generally fall under the category of true hemp. The many varieties of so-called hems going in trade by the name of Manila Hemp, New Zealand Hemp, Sisal Hemp, Bowstring Hemp and Mauritius Hemp are not really hemp plants.

YIELD.—The average yield of fibre ranges from 500 to 800 lbs. per acre and it has been calculated that the percentage of fibre to dry stems is about 8.

GLOSSARY OF RICE TRADE TERMS.

AHU.—The name refers to numerous kinds of rice grown in Assam on high lands requiring little rain.

ALOCHIRA.—This is made by steeping the rough paddy for a night in cold water; it is then parched and afterwards flattened by beating.

FOR NEAT PRINTING WRITE TO
INDUSTRY PRESS, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

AMAN.—The term is used in reference to the rice sown in May in Bengal and reaped in November. This is known as winter crop.

AUS.—The rice crops sown in April-May in Bengal and reaped in July-September. This is known as early autumn rice.

AUTUMN RICE.—Autumn-Rice is sown from April to July, and reaped from August to November.

BADSHABHOG.—A fine rice with sweet flavour peculiar of their own when boiled into rice. It is used on festive occasions.

BAKTULSI.—A fine variety of rice growing in Bengal.

BALLAM.—This is a special rice cultivated in the Bakarganj district and is imported into Calcutta in large quantities for local consumption. Bakarganj, Jhalakati, Sahebganj, Banariparah, Gulisakhali, Parerhat and Charamaddi in the district of Barisal are the important centres where large sale and purchase of this rice is made at the time of the new harvest.

BANKCHUR.—This also is a fine rice and very costly.

BAO.—Cf. *Ahu* and *Sali*. This comprises the varieties in Assam grown on the lowest land which will support rice.

BASUMATI.—A variety of fine rice with sweet flavour.

BANSHMATI.—A kind of sweet flavoured paddy growing in Monghyr district.

BIHAR RICE.—Varieties of superior class of rice can be had in several places in the district of Monghyr in Bihar; of these Asorganj, Goculshah, Dhusar, Katrani, Samudrabali, Keshar and Kelashar are notable.

BORO.—Summer rice sown in swamps in January or February and reaped in April or May; also grown on sand banks. This is sown in June-July and is harvested in October. This is otherwise known as autumn rice.

BRAN.—Rice meal obtained as a bye-product in removing the husk.

BURMA RICE.—Rice grows abundantly in Burma. The most part of rice is husked by machinery, and they are of the Atop (sun-dried) class. Burma rices are assorted according to their quality as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and rice meals as Nos. 1, 2, and 3. They are exported in large quantities to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta as well as to England. Formerly the people of Bengal never used Burma rice, but of late owing to high prices the poor people have commenced to use it. In Calcutta it is imported in the docks of Kidderpore whence it is transported to Chitpur for sale. The rich Nakodas are the chief dealers of this rice.

CACHAR RICES.—The enumerated rices are dumai, murali, asra and sail.

CARGO RICE.—This is the product of the huller or sellers from which the husk has been winnowed and the "rough" broken grain and meal removed but the shelled and unshelled grains have not been completely separated. In cargo rice 5 to 20 per cent of the unshelled grains are mixed up.

CHAOL-KA-ATTA.—Rice meal made by slow grinding in heavy hand mills. It is kneaded with water into balls or cakes, which are boiled like a pudding or used as bread.

CHABYAM.—A Madrasi term for unpolished rice.

CHURA OR CHIRA.—Some paddy is boiled, dried and pound to separate the husks; the rice thus obtained is then heated in a wide-mouthed earthenpot, and while still hot is flattened by beating. This preparation may be eaten alone, but it is often made into balls with gur or molasses, or taken with curdled milk (dohi), with milk and tamarinds, or with sweetmeats.

CHAUL.—Vernacular name for rice.

CHINISAKHAR.—These are very fine rice and sweet to the taste.

CLEANED RICE.—Rice from which the outer husk, the inner cuticle and the rough broken grain are excluded. The proportion of cleaned rice to threshed paddy or rice in the husk is taken as 6·25 or 10·0 by weight, and roughly 1 to 2 by volume.

COMPOSITION OF RICE.—Water 12·44 per cent., Fat 0·35 p.c., Crude fibre 0·19 p.c., Protein 7·44 p.c., Ash 0·44 p.c., Nitrogen-free extract 79·20 p.c. Calories per pound 1630.

DAUDKHANI.—This is considered a very good variety of rice and is suited for use by sick persons.

DHENKI.—An indigenous rice husker.

DUDHE NONA.—This is sweet to the taste, yielding to mastication and easily digestible, almost of the same class as Jatakalma.

FINISHED WHITE RICE.—First class rice unbroken and whole. It is superior to White Broken.

GANDHA MALATI.—A variety of good rice with delicate flavour peculiar of its own when boiled into rice.

GRADE.—Rices may be grouped by their colour, size, or shape, or according as they are awned or awnless. The colour of the husk or enclosing glumes gives, however, no positive indication of the colour or shape of the contained grain. The grades in Burma are Small Mills special and Big Mills special. In Madras rice is grouped as Mill No. 1, No. 2 No. 3.

GRAIN.—The grain of rice is composed of an outer skin, which consists of the fruit wall and seed coat fused together, enclosing except at one end where the germ is situated, a layer of cells rich in proteins, within which, and forming the bulk of the grain, is the starchy portion or the endosperm.

HABITAT.—The cultivation of rice prevails in all the river valleys and on all the coasts of Eastern and Southern Asia; it is a common article of subsistence in various countries bordering on the Mediterranean; it is grown in the Japan Islands, on all the sea-coasts of China, the Philippine and other large Islands of the Indian Archipelago, in Ceylon, Siam, India, on the both shores of the Red Sea, in Egypt, on the shores of the Mozambique channel, in Madagascar, in some parts of Western Africa, South Carolina and Central America. India, however, occupies a predominant position in respect of the world's production of rice and trade in rice. For details see **Agricultural Resources of India.**

HARVESTING.—Early varieties of the Kharif crop ripen in September and October, and the late varieties in November and December. The crop is cut with a sickle near the ground and laid in open bundles of sheaf size. These get dry in a few days, and are then tied into large bundles and carried to the threshing floor.

HINGCHA-LAGHU, KHEPA, BORET, KATA.—This species does not grow except on first class fertile lands, and its cultivation has largely decreased.

HUSK, HULL OR SHUDE.—The rough rice (paddy) as it leaves the thresher consists of the fruit or grain, surrounded by a closely enveloping scaly bract, known as the husk, hull or shude. It forms about 20 p.c., of the total weight.

HUSKING.—The husking of paddy should be deferred for 7 or 8 months after harvest, but if steaming is done very little breakage takes place even in the case of new rice.

JATAKALMA.—Grows abundantly in Bengal and is consumed by the middle class people.

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KABUL RICE.—In Kabul there grows a kind of long-grained rice used for preparing Polao and such other food. This rice has a very agreeable flavour, is sweet to the taste and is very light. It sells at a very high price. In Calcutta it is sold at Re. 1-8 per seer.

KAMINI RICE.—Sun-dried rice of sweet flavour used in making payash or paramanna.

KANAKCHUR.—Not well suited for preparing boiled rice. It is specially for khai (parched) paddy.

KATARIBHOG.—Fine rice with sweet flavour.

KAUKGYI.—A class of Burmese rice which requires 120 to 150 days to attain maturity. It is usually sown in August and harvested in January. It is otherwise known as "great paddy."

KAUKLAT.—A class of Burmese rice remarkable for its early maturing qualities as it develops fully in from seventy-five to ninety days, being sown in August and reaped in November.

KELASHAR.—A variety of sweet flavoured rice of the Monghyr district.

KHAI.—This is made by parching rice which has been exposed to the dew. It is eaten with molasses, constituting *murki*, or with milk.

KHOOD.—The broken grains of rice in the course of hulling or pearling. Also known as *coodie*.

LOONZAIN.—Burmese term for cargo rice.

MAGURSHALI.—Takes a comparatively long time to grow into maturity.

MADRAS RICES.—These comprise kanny, makaram, poonja, kar, pishnam, etc.

MANURES.—Many rice-fields which received much silt with irrigation water are rarely or sparingly manured. Otherwise a good crop is exhausting, and liberal manuring is generally necessary to produce a valuable variety. In places green manuring is practised, for which purposes sunn (*crotalaria juncea*) is sown thickly with the first fall of rain. In Madras and the Coast districts of Bombay, the green leaves and twigs of certain trees are used as manure. Castor-cake is sparingly used in places; but by far the commonest applications are ordinary cattle dung, and tank mud where available.

MURALI.—A well-known type of rice in Sylhet.

MEEDONG RICE.—Special grain white rice from Burma.

MURI.—This is prepared by first heating rice with salt for about half an hour in a shallow earthen vessel kept agitated, and finally parching it. It is eaten as tiffin generally by itself but sometimes with oil.

MYSORE RICES.—These comprise bara batta, punaji, nati, kar, etc.

NILKANTHA SHALI.—Like Bhura Ramshali this also is harvested in the month of Kartik.

OLD HARD.—Bengal rice grown chiefly in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

PADDY.—Rice in the husk before hulling. It is commonly known as dhan or dhanya.

PAIRA URI.—This paddy is black-skinned and is cultivated on a very small scale.

PARAMANNA SHALI.—Light and digestible as sago and barley, and having a very sweet flavour; is suited to the preparation of Payash which is another name for Paramanna.

PARBOILED.—The paddies are first boiled, then dried in the sun, and finally husked by the ordinary pestle and mortar. Such rice is, in trade, termed "par-boiled."

PATNA.—Coarse rice having bold grains grown in Khulna, 24 Pargs. and elsewhere. Does not imply locality of origin. It belongs to the

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medium class, can be well cleaned, is sweet to the taste and its demand is very great.

POLISHER MEAL.—The outer layer of the rice grain which is removed during polishing of rice.

PUNJAB RICES.—There are upwards of 60 cultivated forms of which the most esteemed are begami, basmati, jhinwa, nakanda, kamadh, and rangari, ziri, santhi, ramali, ramjamani, etc.

RAMSHALI.—This is a fine rice and being easily digestible is best suited to those who are diseased and invalid. Bhura Ramshali is harvested during the month of Kartik.

RANDHUNI-PAGNA.—A variety of fine rice giving out a delicious flavour when boiled into rice.

RICE CROPS.—There are early, medium and late ripening varieties of paddy. The several rice-crops of India may be termed spring, summer, autumn, and winter-rice, from the seasons in which the different varieties are harvested, which see.

RICE MILLING.—Rice-milling is carried on in different stages:—Preliminary cleaning of the grain from foreign matter; Shelling; Winnowing; Separating; Whitening and polishing; Grading; Bagging.

ROUGH BROKEN.—The remnants in the milling of rice left after the removal of finished white rice, white broken, and white meal.

ROUGH RICE.—Paddy on being hulled and before pearling.

SCENTED RICE.—Some forms of rice are scented, while the majority have no smell whatever. Scented rices are common, for example, in Orissa, Thana, Bihar, etc. and are much prized by certain classes of people.

SEASON.—The season for the import of the new harvest commences from the month of Agrahayan and continues in full swing till the month of Falgoun.

S. Q.—Straits quality, i.e., rice for shipment to the Straits Settlements.

SITA.—A variety of boiled Bengal rice.

SOILS FOR RICE.—The best soils for rice are clays or clay loams of fair depth. The crop luxuriates on soils through which water can percolate with freedom, and over which it flowers slowly; but in Northern India it is grown successfully even on clays which are almost impervious.

SPECIES.—Rice is an annual grass belonging to the tribe Oryzaceae of the natural order of Gramineae. It grows from 2 to 10 or more feet in height; the panicles vary 8 inches to 1 foot or even more in length, and become drooping; the fruit or grain is enclosed in but does not adhere to the poles. Twenty species are noted to belong to the genus Oryza, but scarcely five of these can be well distinguished, and that even the five easily recognised forms are very generally viewed as but varieties of one species, viz. *O. Sativa*. Linn.

SALI.—The name is applied to all transplanted rice grown on land lower than that required for *ahu* and higher than that needed for *bao*.

SPRING-RICE.—Spring-rice is sown, according to locality, from September to February, and reaped from March to June.

STORING.—Paddy is safer to store in go-downs for a long time than rice, but even rice can be stored free from weevils and other pests if carbon bisulphide is used, say 1 lb. for every 20 maunds of rice stored in air-tight vessels, such as big earthenware jars tarred inside and out, and covered with earthenware dish sealed up with cowdung-paste after the jars have been filled with rice.

SUMMER-RICE.—Summer-rice is sown from May to July, and reaped from September to October.

TABLE RICE.—White Bengal rice of the best variety.

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TANK RICE.—Rice found on the margins of tanks or frequently deeply submerged fields in Bengal, Madras and Burma.

THRESHING.—The grain is threshed by beating on a board or log of wood, placed over a large cloth so spread out as to catch the grain as it falls. A small bundle is beaten at a time and a few vigorous strokes separate most of the grain. The crop is also trampled under the feet of oxen and the grain separated.

U. P. RICES.—The important rices are naha, bansmatti, bansphal, jhilma, seondhi, sumhara, munji, bhadori, kuari.

VARIETIES OF PADDY.—These vary from fine to very coarse, within numerous intermediate varieties. Most of the finest grades are grown from transplanted seedlings, and have long, thin, sharp-pointed grains, which are yellow or golden yellow in colour. The husked rice is nearly white, very translucent, long, and thin. The finest rice is also fragrant or scented. The grains of coarse varieties are usually large, full-bodied, deeply scored, and dark coloured, while the husked rice is usually thick and opaque. Its colour may be white, creamy white, pale brown or reddish brown. If exhaustive collections were made in all the provinces of India, the total number of named and cultivated rices would perhaps be little short of 10,000.

WHITE BROKEN.—Next in importance to finished white rice. The rice is white but broken in appearance. It is priced more than white meal

WHITE MEAL.—The white meal is left after the milling of white finished and broken rice.

WHITE RICE.—Paddy after being hulled and pearled.

WINTER RICE.—Winter-rice is the most important of rice crops constituting as it does about three-fourths of the entire amount. The several rice-crops bear different names in different parts of India. Winter-rice is sown March to August, and reaped from November to January.

YAHINE RICE.—Special grain white rice from Burma.

YIELD.—The yield in different tracts, from different soils, and from different methods of cultivation varies very greatly. In good soil an average transplanted crop yields about 2,400 lbs. of paddy per acre in a favourable season. Broadcast and drilled rice yields much less.

UNITS OF SALE AND SHIPMENT.—The unit of sale in Calcutta is the bazar maund and shipment is made in bags of 164 or 224 lbs. nett. The unit of sale and shipment in Madras is the bag of 164 lbs. nett; that in Bombay is the bag of 168 lbs. gross; in Karachi the unit of sale is the candy of 656 lbs. and shipment is made in bags of 2 or 2½ maunds nett. Paddy prices in Rangoon are quoted with reference to a unit of 100 baskets containing 46 lbs. each. Akyab baskets are of 23 lbs. The unit of shipment is the bag which varies from 168 to 225 lbs. nett.

GLOSSARY OF HIDES AND SKINS TRADE TERMS.

AGRAS.—Cow hides from slaughtered animals in and around Agra. The term also signifies any hides equal in fineness to the Agras proper. Abbreviated Form—A.

AIR-DRIED HIDES.—So called as they are dried in the air. These are prepared during the cold weather and the summer months, this method of treatment being impracticable during the monsoon. (See Framed).

AMRITSARS.—Large-sized goatskins from Amritsar and other Punjab districts. These are dry salted and have a good spread.

DO NOT HANKER AFTER SERVICE WHEN YOU CAN BE YOUR OWN MASTER. "MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS" EXPLAINS.

ARSENICATED.—Air dried hides are usually preserved by dipping them in a solution of arsenic, hence the term arsenicated. The hides are usually re-arsenicated before export. The arsenicated types of hides are Agras, North Westerns, Darbhangas, Purneas, Ranchis, Patnas, Sambalpurs, etc. Abbreviated Forms.—A.

BANGALORE.—Raw skins of the finest quality coming from Bangalore.

BAZAR HIDES.—Indifferently cleaned and cured hides containing flaws.

BEST.—The second grade tanned hides generally coming from the Madras Presidency, second in quality to 'primes' but better than the types of hides represented by 'good.' Abbreviated Form—B.

BUFFALO HIDES.—Hides obtained from buffaloes and used for the manufacture of pickers, belt leather and sole leather.

BUTT.—The central position of the hide which is by the way the most valuable part of the hide.

CALF SKIN.—The skins obtained by killing young cows at the age of about six months or from dead calves. It is very soft and milky and possesses a characteristic fine grain and compact texture. It is exclusively used for the manufacture for leather for boots and shoes, book binding cloth, gloves, etc.

CHROME LEATHER.—The term applies to leathers exposed to the action of bichromate solution to render them strong, soft and elastic.

COASTS.—A variety of tanned hides generally sorted into "pure" and "ordinary" Coasts, which correspond to the terms "primes" and "bests" used for tanned hides in general.

COCONADAS.—Trade name of the best Madras skins.

COIMBATORE.—Cured skins collected in and around Coimbatore.

COMMISSARIATES.—The finest type of slaughtered hides, a designation due to the fact that for many years the Indian Government purchased large numbers of cattle to supply British troops with beef, the hides of which were branded with letter "C."

COMMONS.—See **Slaughtereds**. Abbreviated Form.—C.

COW HIDES.—Generally obtained from dead cows. Only a small quantity is available from slaughtered houses and military centres. Abbreviated Form—C.

CURING.—After flaying the hides are cured for transport according to either of these three methods: (1) wet-salting, (2) dry salting and (3) air-drying and arsenication. Wet-salted hides are rarely shipped abroad.

DACCAS.—Dry-salted hides collected in and around Dacca. Abbreviated Form—D.

DAISSIES.—Dry-salted hides coming from Central and Western Bengal.

DARBHANGAS.—Air-dried hides coming from Darbhanga.

DEADS.—As opposed to slaughtereds. These have more defects than the slaughtereds. The term however does not refer to the manner of death of the animal. Abbreviated Form—D.

DRY-SALTED GOAT SKINS.—The best qualities of dry-salted goat skins sold in the Calcutta market are Daccas, Kushtias, Dinajpurs and Muzaffarpurs, other classes being Darbhangas, Patnas, Daisies and Chourichauras.

DRY-SALTED HIDE.—The term applies to hides which are both dried and salted. In this condition they are more readily brought to a plain state than the dried hides. Various adulterants are used to increase weight such as mud, lime, etc. These generally come from the damp regions of Northern and Western Bengal. The chief types are Daccas, Meherpurs, Dinajpurs, Rangpurs and Daissies.

BE INDEPENDENT GIVE UP SERVICE. "MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES" Explains. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

DULL KID.—This differs from glaze kid in its finish. Instead of being glazed with glass and agate, as in the case of glaze kid, they are ironed by hand and oiled off.

EAST INDIA (E. I.) KIPS.—These are half tanned or 'crust' tanned hides produced mostly by Indian half-tanners in Madras and Bombay.

FIRSTS.—See *Goat Skins*.

FLESH SPLIT.—The fleshy side of the hide when it is split into two. Cf. *Grain Split*.

FLINT-DRIED.—Hides which have been dried in air to be tough as flint.

FRAMED.—The finest class of air-dried hides so-called because of their being dried by stretching on frames.

GLAZE KID.—A term for a typical chrome light (goat skin) leather glazed after tannage with agate and oiled off.

GOAT SKINS.—These are mostly dry-salted with the hair on; but sometimes they are flint-dried and occasionally wet-salted in the haired or unhaired state and pickled in a solution of alum and salt. The most important goat skins are distinguished by the names of the areas from which they come such as Daccas, Dinajpores, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpores, North Westerns, Amritsars, Kushtias, etc. These are sorted into firsts, seconds, etc. The goat skins are generally larger, heavier and of better texture than sheep skins and are manufactured into various kinds of morocco leather for book-binding, upholstery and fancy articles and light chrome leathers.

GOOD.—Third grade tanned hides coming from the Madras Presidency, the two superior grades being known as 'Primes' and 'Best.'

GRADES.—All hides are sorted into different weights and also into several grades. The basis of grading is the extent of freedom from various defects. They are sold in lots of regular run, consisting usually of 25 per cent. seconds (there being no "firsts" in tanned hides), 50 per cent. thirds and 25 per cent. fourths or sometimes 20 per cent. seconds, 60 per cent. thirds and 20 per cent. fourths.

GRAIN-SPLIT.—The grain side, i.e., the hairy side of a hide, when it is split into two.

GREEN SALTING.—Same as *Wet-Salting*.

HARD STOCK.—The name is given to skins which are dry-salted.

HEAVIES.—Cow-hides weighing 12 to 16 lbs. in the dry state.

HIDE.—The term signifies the raw, dressed or tanned skins of larger and full-grown animals such as buffaloes, bullocks, cows, horses, camels, etc.

IMITATION GLAZE KID.—The term applies to glaze kid made from sheep skins and finished in much the same manner as glaze goats.

KILLS.—The same as *Slaughtereds*.

KIPS.—These are skins of the smaller animals of the bovine class. These are used for boot uppers, "waxed kip butts," satin kip, box calf imitation.

LIZARD SKINS.—The following are the species of lizards from which the commercial lizard skins are obtained:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ringed or Water Lizards— <i>Varanus</i>
Salvator (Vernacular—Ramgoddi). | } Length, four feet (inclusive of tail) and girth eleven inches. |
| 2. Black Lizards— <i>Varanus</i> <i>Nebulosus</i>
(Vernacular—Kalagoddi). | |
| 3. Yellow Land Lizards— <i>Varanus</i> <i>Flavescens</i> (Vernacular—Sonagoddi). | } A girth measurement of eight inches. |
| 4. Grey Land Lizards— <i>Varanus</i> <i>Ben-galensis</i> . | |

BE INDEPENDENT GIVE UP SERVICE. "MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES" Explains. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

MADRAS SKINS.—In the Madras Presidency the skins are generally dry-salted with the hair on but sometimes these are flint-dried or wet-salted. These are then graded into two divisions, 'firsts' and 'seconds'.

MEHERPORES.—Dry salted hides from Central and Western Bengal. The real Meherpore is regarded as the proper standard for dry-salted hides. Abbreviated Form—M.

MYSORES.—Raw skins coming from Mysore.

NORTH-WESTERNS.—These are large-sized wet-salted goat skins collected in Cawnpore and Delhi. When applied to hides the term implies air-dried hides from the Eastern Punjab and Delhi and from parts of the Central Provinces.

ORDINARY.—As applied to hides the term refers to the lowest grade tanned hides, the superior varieties being 'prime,' 'best' and 'good' Abbreviated Form—O.

PATNAS.—This term refers to air-dried hides which are often divided into crumpled and uncrumpled.

PLASTER-CURED.—Dry-salted hides which are finally coated with chalk or kaolin to improve appearance.

PRIMES.—The first grade tanned hides generally coming from the Madras Presidency. The hides designated "primes" have closer grain, better substance, more uniform colour and a cleaner flesh side.

PURNEAS.—Air-dried hides from Purnea and neighbouring places.

REJECTIONS.—The term applies to hides containing more faults than allowable in the **commons**. Abbreviated Form—R. Those hide which are most faulty are called double rejections, abbreviated as R. D.

SAUGORS.—Cow hides from slaughter houses in Saugor.

SHEEP SKINS.—The export trade is distributed between Sind and Madras. The sheep districts, viz., Punjab and U. P. now send their consignments to Karachi instead of to Calcutta because of cheaper freight available there.

SKINS.—As opposed to hides skins are those obtained from smaller animals such as sheep, goats, deer and other wild animals.

SLAUGHTEREDS.—The term signifies the sides from the slaughtered animals and generally fetch better prices. The term also applies to hides from dead animals which are equal in fineness to that of the slaughtered animals. The slaughtereds are subdivided into "kills" and "commons." Slaughtereds are hides practically free from visible defects, only minor defects being permitted in second slaughtereds and no defects being allowed in commissariat slaughtereds. Abbreviated Form—S.

SOFT STOCK.—Wet-salted skins are sometimes known as soft-stock.

TANNED HIDES.—By tanned hides fully fine shed leather is not understood. In Indian trade it is meant to convey a peculiar meaning. By it is meant all that has undergone the preliminary treatment in tanning: the articles are to be subsequently fully tanned or dyed as the case may be. These are classified under four classes: 'primes,' 'best,' 'good' and 'ordinary' (which see). The chief varieties of tanned hides, based on the names of the tanning centres or districts, are Bangalores, Hyderabad, Coasts, Mutwadas, Ranipets, Trichies, Dindiguls and Up-countries. They differ from one another in tonnage and in the class of pelt used.

TANNED SKINS.—Finest tanned skins are those made in Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Dindigul and are made into light leathers finished in light colours. Skins obtained in other parts of the Madras Presidency and Hyderabad are of average quality. Broadly speaking, tann-

ed skins fall into three classes of tannage—prime, medium and common.

TRADE MARK.—As regards trade marks both tanning and exporting firms have their own marks. Both in the direct order business and in the London public sales, the quality, tannage and other factors affecting the value of the tanned stock are known by the marks under which the goods are offered or shipped.

TRICHINOPOLIES.—Raw skins of reliable quality coming from Trichinopoly.

UNITS OF SALE.—Raw hides are sold per unit of 20 lbs. or per corgé of 20 pieces in Calcutta. In Bombay and Rangoon the unit of sale is the lb. but in Karachi, as in the Punjab and the United Provinces, the unit of sale is the maund of 28 lbs. The units of sale of tanned hides in both Madras and Bombay markets is the lb. Raw hides are sold per hundred pieces in Madras while they are sold per lb. in Bombay and Karachi although sometimes sales are based on scores of 22 pieces in Karachi. The recognised unit of sale in Madras for tanned skins is the lb.

UNITS OF SHIPMENT.—In Calcutta raw hides are packed in bales of 100 to 200 pieces (and in the case of hides weighing less than 4 lbs. a piece, 300). Raw buffalo hides and calf skins are packed in bales of 40 to 50 pieces and 500 pieces, respectively. The units of shipment in Bombay and Karachi are 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. and 1,150 to 1,200 lbs. gross respectively. Tanned hides are shipped in pressed, gunned and roped bales of 600–675 lbs. from Madras and in bales of 500 lbs. from Bombay. As regards raw skins, these are shipped from Madras in pressed bales of 756 lbs. or in the case of salted and pickled skins, the cask. In Bombay dry skins are exported in bales of 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., sun-dried and salted skins in bales of 600 to 700 lbs. and in the case of wet salted skins in casks of 560 lbs. In Karachi the recognised unit of shipment is 950 to 1,400 lbs. Tanned skins are shipped in bales of 500 to 550 lbs. in Bombay and in pressed bales wrapped in gunnies and ropes weighing 500–600 lbs. from Madras in the case of sheep skins and 610 lbs. nett in the case of goat skins.

WET-SALTED.—Prepared for the direct use of the tanners.

II.—Basis for Contracts.

By mutual consent between the leading Calcutta shippers and the principal buyers in Hamburg a definite basis has been fixed and a uniform system of marking has been adopted. This is known as the Hamburg "classifications" or descriptions and this is recognised as one of the bases for contracts relating to hides meant for shipment from Calcutta to the important European countries. But in the raw skin export trade the standard for sorting varies almost from firm to firm, and there is no such generally accepted classification as the Hamburg classification for hides.

In either case, but especially in the case of hides, careful assortment is undertaken only after the raw stock reaches the chief markets—generally the ports. Thus hides arrive in Calcutta in mixed lots and parcels of "arsenics" (i.e., air-dried arsenicated hides) or salted hides, and are put up for sale by the local commission agents. The lots vary in size from about 100 to 30,000 pieces or even more. Prospective buyers make a preliminary assortment as a basis for their offers but final assortment is made only after purchases and removal to the shippers' godowns.

The tanned stock export trade is carried on lines similar to those adopted by the raw stock exporters. The technicalities are similar and almost equally complex. But there are two important differences

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—one more so than the other. In the raw stock export trade, grading and specifications are governed to a large extent by the Hamburg classification. There is no such system in force in the case of tanned stock. Tanned stock, especially tanned hides and special classes of tanned skins, are sent chiefly to London, sometimes in execution of firm orders and under the special trade marks of the exporting firms and at others on consignment. The consignments are re-assorted or regrouped and sold by auction.

Various abbreviations are used in the contracts entered upon; e.g., AACCS/A stands for an assortment Selected Arsenicated Agra Commissariat Cow hides Slaughtered; B. D. S. stands for Best Dacca Slaughtered, B. M. S. for Best Meherpore Slaughtered; C. C. S. for Calcutta Commissariat Slaughtered; D. P. R. for Dead Purneahs Rejections; M. D. S. for Mixed Daccas Salted, etc.

HAMBURG DESCRIPTIONS.

The "Hamburg descriptions" of 1927 are now recognised as the basis for contracts in all European countries which purchase hides for shipment from Calcutta. The following details are gathered from Hide Cess Committee's Report.

The assortment of all classes of hides is made as follows:—Slaughtereds, Deads, Rejections, Double Rejections, and Triple Rejections. These terms (abbreviated S., D., R., R/D, R/T) signify grades.

I. ARSENICATED HIDES are classed as follows:—

(i) "Framed" Agras and North-Westerns with the following marks of assortment:—

(a) AACCS/A, AAC/S/A, AAS/A, AACD/A, AACR/A
(Superior framed hides of the "Agra" class).

(b) AACCS, AAS, AACD, AACR, AACR/D.
(Framed hides of the "Agra" class).

(c) AACCS/NW, AACD/NW, AACR/NW.
(Framed hides of the "North-Western Bengal" class).

The difference between Superior Agras and Agras is defined officially as "assortment the same as in the superior assortments but somewhat darker and not as clean on the flesh side."

A somewhat similar distinction is made between Agras and North-Westerns in respect of which definite rules are laid down as to the number of warble holes a hide may contain in various grades; e.g., in "deads" a small proportion of hides with up to 10 visible warble holes is permitted.

Special mention is also made of "good marks."

(ii) "Unframed":—

(a) Purneahs: PRACS, PRACD, PRACR, PRACR/D:—

Substantial, mostly broad hides, without warbles, clean on the flesh side.

(b) Real Darbhingas; RDACS; RDACD, RDACR:—

Substantial, partly broad, partly long stretched, somewhat dark and with a certain amount of fibrous substance attached to the flesh side.

(c) Darbhingas: DACS, DACD, DACR, DACR/D:—

Of a somewhat inferior preparation to Real Darbhingas.

(d) DPS/A, DPD/A, DPR/D/A:—

Hides from various provinces, partly rather crumpled, etc.

(e) DPS, DPD, DPR, DPR/D, DPR/T:—

Crumpled hides from various provinces, etc.

The difference between "district" classes are only indicated above but not given at length as in the Hamburg descriptions.

II. SALTED HIDES are classed as follows:—

Daccas: BCS, BDS, MDS, MDD, DR/D, DR/T.—

May contain up to 25 per cent hides with moderate excess of salt, etc.
 Real Meherpores: RMS, RMD, RMR, RMR/D:—
 Mostly substantial hides of only light cure, etc.
 Meherpores: MS, MD, MR, MR/D:—
 Hides of heavy cure.
 Salted Agras: SACCS, SACS, SAAS, SACD, SACR, SACR/D:—
 The same type and assortment as arsenicated Agras but prepared with salt.
 BUFFALOES. Arsenic Agra Buffaloes (Framed):—
 AABCS, AABS, AABD, AABR, AABR/D.
 Arsenic Purneah Darbhanga Buffaloes (unframed):—
 PRDABS, PRDABD, PRDABR, PRDABR/D.
 Arsenic Common Buffaloes:—
 ABS, ABD, ABR, ABR/D
 Dacca Buffaloes.
 DB, I, DB II, DB III, DB IV.
 The buffalo hide assortment corresponds generally to similar cow hide assortment.

GLOSSARY OF LAC TRADE TERMS.

ALTA.—Cotton-wool soaked in strong lac-dye for use by Hindu women for colouring the soles of their feet.
ANTI.—The name is given to a branch of tree covered with brood-lac, 8 to 11 inches in length, fifty such sticks forming a bundle commonly known as "Tudi" or "Tura."
AREAS OF CULTIVATION.—The areas whence lac is principally obtained are Chota Nagpur, Chattisgarh and Nagpur, Orissa, Hyderabad, Bengal, Sind, Central Assam and Burma.
BABUL.—A thorny tree (*Acacia arabica*) which in Sind is a common host of the lac insect. The bark is used for tanning.
BATTA.—The term indicates refraction on, or impurity contained in, resinous lac. It also stands for the discount to be paid when the shellac contains more than the usual refraction on resinous lac allowed by trade, which is 1 to 2 per cent. of resin.
BEER (BER).—A thorny shrub (*Zizyphus jujuba*) which in the Punjab is a common host of the lac insect.
BEULI LAC.—Lac free from dust, pieces of stick, or other adulterants.
BHUSI.—Pieces of stick-lac, etc., obtained by washing stick-lac with water. It is usually used in the furnace for reclaiming passewa.
BUTTON LAC.—A fine grade of shellac made in small circular thin discs containing neither orpiment nor resin. This is offered in 3 or 4 grades.
BYSAKI.—One of the four lac crops called after the Bengali month 'Bysak,' corresponding to April-May, when it comes commercially into sight.
CHAPRA.—See **Shellac**.
CHOWRIE.—See **Seedlac**.
DUST LAC.—See **Molamma**.
DHAK.—A common host of the lac insect (*Butea frondosa*) also known as palas.
FINE ORANGE.—A grade of shellac, usually fine and golden yellow in colour.
FINE SHELLAC.—The term is used to indicate a finer grade of shellac than the Standard I but it is lower in grade than the Superfine. Its colour is finer than that of Standard I shellac.
GANTHI.—Knots, accumulation of dirt, etc., in the sheet lac.

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GARNET LAC.—A grade of dark-red shellac made from small, granular seedlac, each sheet or piece being one-tenth of an inch thick.

GRADES OF SHELLAC.—The various grades of shellac are superfine, fine, Standard I and T. N. (which see). Button and tongue lac are usually made from medium to good quality stick-lac from which shellac is made in all grades.

GRAIN LAC.—Same as **Stick-lac**.

JETHWA.—The lac crop which comes on the market in June-July, called after the corresponding Bengali month "Jaistha."

KANJA.—Powdered stick-lac.

KARTIKI.—A lac crop that comes commercially into sight in November, called after the corresponding Bengali month "Kartik."

KHAM LAC.—Stick-lac.

KHANDOWLA.—Fine dust obtained by sifting washed seedlac.

KHUD OR GARD.—Fine dust obtained by sifting ground stick-lac before washing it with water.

KIRI.—The residue left within the cloth-bag after the melted portion has been turned into shellac. It is finally turned into circular, flat cakes containing almost 50 per cent. of lac. These are used locally for bangle-making, etc. Gramophone records are also made from this.

KUSHMI.—One of the four lac crops marketed in November-December.

KUSUMB.—A forest tree (*schleichera trijuga*) the host of the lac insect from which the best lac is derived.

LAC-DYE.—Is the colouring matter obtained by washing stick-lac with water. The crimson pulp which settles at the bottom and consists of wax and dirt is pressed and cut into small, circular pieces or turned into large flat cakes.

LAKHDANA.—Seedlac.

LIVERY LEAF.—A grade of shellac.

MOLAMMA.—Fine dust obtained by separating the washed seedlac. It is generally mixed with khud for making bracelets, etc.

MORHA.—A twig covered with lac.

NAGLI OR NAGOLI.—Kusumb stick-lac.

N. Y. T. N.—New York T. N. A purer grade than ordinary T. N.

ORANGE LEAF.—A grade of medium quality of shellac.

PANNA.—Melted lac drawn out into a sheet.

PASSEVA.—Is the residual matter left in the rope-like, twisted bags, the resinous portion being taken out and pressed into flat round cakes, 8 to 12 inches in diameter $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick.

PHUMKI OR PHUNGI LAC.—Stick-lac collected after the emergence of young insects.

PIPUL.—A sacred tree (*figus religiosa*) an occasional host of the lac insect.

RANGEEN.—Palas stick-lac, so called on account of its containing a large quantity of colouring matter.

SAL.—A fine timber yielding tree (*shorea robusta*) which is also a common host of the lac insect.

SEEDLAC.—Is lac obtained by soaking and washing ground stick-lac with water.

SHELLAC.—Seedlac mixed with resin and orpiment, cooked and drawn into thin sheets. Superior grades are beautiful pale orange in colour. The colour and texture depend upon the variety of stick-lac from which it is manufactured.

SIRIS.—A forest tree, (*albizzia lebbek*), a host of the lac insect.

SITA.—Lac cells from which the young insects have swarmed out.

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STANDARD I SHELLAC.—The term is used to indicate a finer grade of shellac than what are commonly known as T. N.'s. It possesses a finer colour than the T. N. Standard.

STICK-LAC.—Lac collected either before or after the emergence of young insects.

SUPERFINE.—It is the purest quality of shellac available in the market. It usually fetches Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 more than that ruling for fine shellac. Recently Superfine quality has been further graded into Ralli Bros., Ultra Superfine or Becker Gray & Co.'s Superfine Special. These special qualities are made from Kusumbi Chauri for which special cultivation is required.

T. N.—A grade of shellac containing 2 to 3 per cent. of resin. It is also manufactured pure without any resin or orpiment according to trade requirements. Four grades of T. N. Shellac are known in the market. These are in order of their fineness:—Good Mirzapur T. N., Imamgunge T. N., Low T. N. and Off T. N. In U. S. A., 3 per cent. refraction (impurity) is allowed in the case of T. N.

TONGUE LAC.—A special grade of shellac made from transparent pale yellow twisted flakes of resin on female cells. It is usually made in the form of lustrous fine threads.

UNITS OF SALE.—In Calcutta the unit of sale is the bazar maund but for export purposes the quotations for the London markets are per cwt. while that for New York is per lb.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TIMBERS.

ANDAMAN PADAUK (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides* Roxb.)—The handsome dark crimson variety of this timber is often beautifully figured and forms a decorative wood of the first class, though the more brightly coloured timber does not suit all tastes. The colour, however, mellows with time to a fine golden brown. A fine effect is produced in suitable cases when panelling in this timber is relieved with ebony mouldings or headings. The timber is officially recognised as fire-resisting. It is largely used in railway carriages, etc.

BLUE PINE (Koil).—Is a large, evergreen conifer of the Himalayas from 6,000 to 12,500 feet elevation. Its wood, which is pink and moderately hard, is used for making boats, furniture and general carpentry.

BURMA MAHOGANY (*Pentace burmanica* Kurz).—This valuable wood is worth full consideration for decorative work. It does not belong to the mahogany family, but resembles Cuban mahogany in general appearance; figured material is often obtainable. The working and polishing qualities are satisfactory, but carefully seasoned stock is essential.

BURMA PADAUK (*Pterocarpus macrocarpus* Kurz).—Is closely related to the more striking and better known Andaman Padauk, from which it differs chiefly in its more subdued reddish brown colour. The figured material is of exceptional beauty and dignity, and must be regarded as one of the best panelling timbers available. The wood takes an excellent polish and has good technical qualities, although it is hard and a little difficult to work.

BURMA TIMBER.—There are three main classes of Burma timber, namely:—1. Constructional timbers such as *pyinkado* (*Xylia dolabriformis*) and *thityaingyin* (*Shorea obtusa* *Pentacme suavis*) for general and usually rough use such as building, sleepers, etc. 2. Industrial timbers such as *yon* (*Anogeissus acuminata*), *binga* (*Stephegyne diversifolia*) and *hnaw* (*Adina cordifolia*) for tool handles, printing

blocks, etc. and **Yindaik** (*Dalbergia cultrata*), **panga** (*Terminalia Chebula*) and similar very hard woods for the friction collars or oil well sucker rod protectors used by the oil companies. 3. Furniture timbers such as **taukkyan** (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and the two mahoganies **yinma** (*Chukrasia tabularis*) and **Kyana** (*Carapamoluccensis*) for house furniture of artistic value.

DEODAR.—It is a large, evergreen, coniferous tree found in the Western Himalayas. It is one of the most important timbers of India, being largely used for railway sleepers, carpentry, building and construction of all kinds.

EAST INDIAN ROSEWOOD (*Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb).—This fine decorative wood is perhaps too dark in colour for prevailing fashion, but it should be considered for use in special cases, as it is one of the most ornamental timbers available.

EAST INDIAN (Ceylon) SATINWOOD (*Chloroxylon Swietenia* DC.)—Is too well-known and valued to need more than mention.

GURJUN (*Diptersocarpus* Spp.)—A pale reddish-brown timber of bright clear appearance which works excellently and polishes well, especially good results being obtained with a dull "egg-shell" finish. It is chiefly known as a flooring wood and has been little used for panelling, but is well worth attention for this purpose.

INDIAN LAUREL WOOD (*Terminalia tomentosa* Wight and Arn).—One of the finest and most beautiful of the new Indian timbers. It bears a general resemblance to walnut in colour and figure, but the character of the wood is distinctive and attractive on its own merit. It is hard and difficult to work and needs careful selection and matching, but is worth all reasonable trouble and expense.

INDIAN SILVER GREYWOOD (*Terminalia bialata* Wall).—An ornamental timber with a bold figure which renders it specially suitable for large panels. The varying colour (yellowish-grey to grey brown) is one of the characteristic features of the wood; the tones have little or no resemblance to stained "greywood," but are quite permanent and render the wood a useful substitute for the popular walnut. The working and polishing qualities are satisfactory, but care is needed in gluing. The wood is suggested as a useful alternative to the walnut at present so much used for the panelled back grounds of shop windows.

INDIAN WHITE MAHOGANY (*Canarium euphyllum* Kurz).—Is one of the most useful of the Indian woods if quarter-sawn; the flat-sawn timber is apt to "move" unless used for fixed work. Quarter-sawn stock resembles a pale, banded mahogany. The wood is mild and straight grained, works well, and stains to any desired colour; the unstained, clear, polished timber, however, has a very good appearance, and is recommended as worth consideration for domestic decorative work. The timber needs careful finishing but no special difficulty is involved. Botanically, it does not belong to the mahogany family.

KOKKO (*Aldizzia Lebbek* Benth).—It is handsome lustrous brown timber showing a considerable variety in colour and markings. Kokko is hard, has a fine texture with somewhat open pores and stands well. It needs careful finishing, but an excellent surface and polish are obtainable.

LONG-NEEDED PINE (*Chir*).—Grows on the Himalayas and Siwalik hills. Its wood is now being extensively tapped in the Punjab and U. P. for the manufacture of resin. Its wood is light reddish brown and moderately hard. It is used for making ordinary furniture, tea boxes, boats and general carpentry.

PADAUK.—See *Andaman and Burma Padauk*.

PYINKADO.—It grows abundantly in Burma. The wood is reddish brown, very heavy, strong and durable. It is used for railway sleepers, boats, carts, agricultural implements, house building, etc.

ROSEWOOD.—It is a large tree of Southern and Central India. Its timber is also known as blackwood. It is a handsome dark purple wood with black streaks. This wood is used in India for door and window frames, panelling, tool handles, carts, carriage wheels and fancy work of various kinds.

SAL.—It is a tall, gregarious tree found in Northern and Central India, in the sub-Himalayan tract from the Kangra to the Nowgong District, in the Garo Hills, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Ganjam district. Sal is one of the most valuable timbers of India, being reputed for its great strength and durability. It is in extensive demand being used largely for railway sleepers, in the construction of bridges and buildings, railway wagons, agricultural implements, etc.

SANDALWOOD.—Mainly found in the States of Mysore and Coorg and in the Nilgiris. Volume per volume it is the most valuable timber in India. Its heartwood is yellowish brown, close-grained and strongly scented. This wood is burnt as incense and fancy work of all kinds while sandalwood oil is distilled from it.

SHISHAM or SISOO.—Found in the sub-Himalayan tract of Northern India. Its wood is strong and durable and is used for furniture, cart wheels, carriage building, carving, turning, etc.

TEAK (*Tectona grandis* L.)—The decorative value of selected teak is not fully recognised, the familiar more or less plain variety usually being regarded as expressing the full extent of the ornamental capabilities of the wood. It illustrates the value of even moderately figured wood. Highly figured material, however, is also available and is one of the most ornamental timbers for high class panelling. Objection is sometimes raised to the characteristic odour of freshly worked teak; the smell is not permanent and should not be regarded as a drawback to the use of the wood for internal work.

WHITE BOMBAY (*Terminalia procera* Roxb.)—This timber is as yet little known in the United Kingdom, but is an attractive decorative wood which works and finishes well. It is a lustrous yellowish-grey to light brown wood often with darker streaks, and is close and even grained. It is comparatively cheap and supplies a decorative material for less important work.

WHITE CHUGLAM (*Terminalia bialaia* Wall.)—Is a pale yellow-grey mottled wood with good and easy working qualities. It stains and polishes well and is very satisfactory for light coloured panelling and for ornamental structural work.

GLOSSARY OF CHEMICAL TERMS.

ABRASIVES.—Substances used in making grinding wheels. These include corundum, carborundum, emery, pumice powder, kieselsguhr, tripoli, whetstone, etc.

ACACIA.—Vernacular equivalents are babla, babul, gu-kikar, nagatumba. Yields a gum commonly known as gund.

ACETIC ETHER.—Chemically termed as ethyl acetate.

ACID OF SUGAR.—The common name of oxalic acid.

ADHESIVES.—Substances which hold particles together and are made of starches, gums, glues, etc.

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AERATION.—Charging of water, syrups of other liquids with carbonic acid or other gases.

AGAR-AGAR.—An adhesive made of seaweeds used for veneering and sizing silk; China grass.

AJOWAN OIL.—Prepared from the seeds of *carum ajowan*, otherwise known as *ajowan*, *juvani*, *chochara*, *anam*.

ALDEHYDE.—The shortened form of acetaldehyde.

ALIZARINE.—The colouring principle of Indian madder (*manjit*, *manjistha*), now prepared synthetically.

ALKALI.—Caustic soda, caustic potash, lime water, etc.

ALKANET.—A dyestuff obtained from the roots and leaves of the shrub *Lawsonia inermis*. Gives a red dye.

ALLSPICE OIL.—An essential oil distilled from *Pimenta officinalis*, commonly known as *shahjeera*.

ALUM.—A double sulphate of aluminium and potassium. Commonly known as *phatkari*, *phitkari*, *sphatikari*, *shib*, *zak*.

ALUM CAKE.—Stands for powdered aluminium sulphate.

ALUM CHROME.—Otherwise known as potassium chromium alum and is a double sulphate of potassium and chromium. Used in tanning and dyeing.

ALUM SHALE.—Refers to aluminium.

ALUMINA.—The common name of aluminium oxide.

ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—An alloy of 90 parts copper and 10 parts aluminium.

ALUMINO-FERRIC.—A mixture of sulphates of aluminium and soda.

ALUMSTONE.—Natural double sulphate of alumina and potash.

ALUNDUM.—Refers to fused alumina.

AMALGAM.—Any combination of mercury with zinc, silver and other metals.

AMBER.—A resin-like substance used in making varnishes and in the construction of pipe mouth pieces. Found in Prussia and in certain alluvial soils as fossil. Ver. equ.:—*kahrub*, *amberg*, *payen*, etc.

AMBERGRIS.—A highly odorous substance occurring in the intestinal tract of sperm whale. Grey-blue in colour. Met in the bazars as *abri-i-amber*, *amber* or *araba*.

AMORPHOUS.—Having no crystalline form.

ANHYDROUS.—Devoid of water as a constituent part.

ANILINE.—Chemically known as aminobenzene or phenylamine. It is an oily colourless liquid much used as a base for the manufacture of methyl violet, methylene blue, etc.

ANILINE SALT.—A crystalline salt obtained by treating aniline oil with hydrochloric acid; aniline hydrochloric.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL.—Obtained by burning bones of animals; possesses great refining properties.

ANISEED OIL.—Obtained by distillation from *Pimpinella anisum* and *Illicium anisatum*, commonly known as *mauri*, *saurif*, *sewa*, *kuppi*.

ANNATTO.—Seeds of *Bixa orellana*, used for the orange red dye. Commonly known as *latkan*, *roucon*, *jarat*, *kisri*.

ANTHRACENE.—Obtained by the destructive distillation of coal.

ANTHRACITE.—Hard form of coal burning with little smoke and flame.

ANTICHLOR.—A substance used to remove the excess of chlorine after bleaching, e.g., sodium sulphite and sodium thio-sulphate.

ANTIMONY BLACK.—Chemically known as antimony trisulphide. Ver. equ.:—*Surma*, *surmah-i-isfahani*, *anjan*, *anjanakkallu*, *anjanam*, *ismad*, etc.

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ANTIMONY VERMILION.—The common name for antimony oxy-sulphide.

ANTIMONY WHITE.—Refers to antimonious oxide.

ANTIMONY YELLOW.—The common name of basic lead antimoniate.

AQUA FORTIS.—Nitric acid.

AQUA REGIA.—A mixture of 18 parts of nitric acid and 82 parts of hydrochloric acid used for dissolving gold.

ARACHIS OIL.—Peanut oil, Earthnut oil

ARCHIL.—A purple dye for cotton and silk.

ARGOL.—The crude form of tartar (potassium bitartrate) deposited in wine casks or at the bottom of fermenting vessels.

ARRACK.—A spirituous drink.

ASPIRIN.—Acetyl-salicylic acid.

AZURITE.—Basic copper carbonate.

BAKELITE.—Synthetic resin from formaldehyde and a phenol. A black plastic and insulating material. A trade name.

BAKING POWDERS.—Powder of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, etc. to make bread spongy.

BAKING SODA.—Sodium bicarbonate.

BARIUM WHITE.—Barium sulphate.

BALSAM.—Resinous oils exuding from trees, viz., capaiba balsam, Peru balsam, Tolu balsam, Canada balsam, Storax balsam, etc.

BARYTA.—Barium oxide.

BARYTES.—Barium sulphate or heavy spar.

BAUXITE.—Hydrated alumina for the extraction of aluminium.

BEET SUGAR.—Sugar from beetroots.

BEGASSE.—The exhausted sugarcane after the extraction of the juice.

BELL METAL.—An alloy of 78 per cent. copper and 22 per cent. tin. Commonly known as Kansa.

BENTONITE.—Impure aluminium silicate.

BENZINE.—Refers to petrol.

BENZOL.—The common name of benzene.

BENZOIN GUM.—A resinous substance from the bark of styrox ben-zoin. Ver. equ.:—Luban, hussi, shamibrani, kaminian.

BERYL.—A mineral consisting of a double silicate of aluminium and glucinum.

BICHROME.—Potassium bichromate.

BITTERN.—The term refers to sea water after the crystallisation of salt.

BITUMEN.—Soft deposits in petroleum tanks.

BLACK ASH.—Impure sodium carbonate.

BLACK OXIDE.—Cupric Oxide.

BLANC FIXE.—Barium sulphate.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Calcium chlorohypochlorite used for bleaching textiles, paper pulp, etc.

BLENDE.—Natural zinc sulphate.

BLOODSTONE.—Red hematite

BLUE SALTS.—Nickel sulphate.

BLUE STONE.—Copper sulphate, which see.

BLUE VERDITER.—Basic copper carbonate.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Copper sulphate, tuntia, mortutta, mavil tuttam, turichu.

BONE ASH.—Impure calcium phosphate.

BONE BLACK.—Crude animal charcoal, fine carbon prepared by burning bones.

BORACIC ACID.—Boric acid.

BORAX.—Sodium tetraborate, sohaga, tincal, venkaram, tankankhar.

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- BRASS.**—An alloy of copper 67 parts and zinc 33 parts.
- BREMEN BLUE.**—Basic copper carbonate.
- BRIMSTONE.**—Sulphur, which see.
- BRITANNIA METAL.**—An alloy of 90 parts of tin and 10 parts of antimony.
- BRONZE.**—An alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts and zinc 1 part.
- BRONZE POWDER.**—Employed for decorative purposes.
- BURNT ALUM.**—Anhydrous potassium aluminium sulphate.
- BURNT LIME.**—Calcium oxide.
- BURNT OCHRE.**—Ferric oxide.
- BUTTER OF ANTIMONY.**—Antimony trichloride.
- CADMIUM YELLOW.**—Cadmium sulphide.
- CAJUPUT OIL.**—An essential oil distilled with water and leaves of *Melaleuca leucodendron* L.
- CALAMINE.**—Zinc carbonate.
- CALCITE.**—Mineral calcium carbonate.
- CALCOTHRAR.**—Red oxide of iron in crude form.
- CALICHE.**—Impure sodium nitrate.
- CALOMEL.**—Mercurous chloride.
- CANE SUGAR.**—Sucrose.
- CANTHARIDES.**—Spanish flies used in making tinctures for being compounded into hair tonics.
- CARAMEL.**—A brown colouring matter made from canesugar.
- CARBIDE.**—Calcium carbide yielding acetylene.
- CARBOHYDRATE.**—Substances having carbon and hydrogen as hair constituents.
- CARBOLIC ACID.**—Phenol.
- CARBON, DISINFECTING.**—Naphthalene.
- CARBONIC ACID.**—Carbon dioxide.
- CARBORUNDUM.**—An abrasive made of carbon and silicon carbide. Greenish blue-black in colour.
- CARMINE.**—The colouring principle of cochineal.
- CARNALLITE.**—Magnesium potassium chloride.
- CASCARILLA BARK.**—Bark of *Croton cascarilla*, indigenous to West Indies.
- CASTILE SOAP.**—Hard soap from olive oil for pills and plasters.
- CAUSTIC POTASH.**—Potassium hydroxide.
- CAUSTIC SODA.**—Sodium hydroxide, khara.
- CERUSE.**—Basic lead carbonate.
- CHALK.**—Carbonate of lime, calcium carbonate, khari-matti, kharya matti.
- CHILE SALTPETRE.**—Sodium nitrate.
- CHINESE BLUE.**—Prussian blue.
- CHINA CLAY.**—Aluminium silicate.
- CHINESE RED.**—Basic lead chromate.
- CHINESE WHITE.**—Zinc oxide.
- CHLORIDE OF LIME.**—Bleaching powder, which see.
- CHLORIDE OF SODA.**—Sodium hydrochlorite solution.
- CHLORINATING.**—Charging a substance with chlorine.
- CHLOROPHYLL.**—The green colouring matter of leaves and other parts of plants.
- CHROME ALUM.**—Potassium chromium sulphate.
- CHROME GREEN.**—Chromium oxide.
- CHROME RED.**—Basic lead chromate.
- CHROME YELLOW.**—Lead chromate, peori-wilayti.
- CIDER.**—Fermented juice of apples.

- CINNABAR.**—Sulphide of mercury, hingul.
CITRAL.—An oil obtained from oil of lemon, orange or lemon grass. Also geranium.
CIVET.—An unctuous secretion from the civet cat. Much used as a fixative agent in perfumery.
COBALT BLACK.—Cobalt oxide.
COBALT GREEN.—Cobalt zincate.
COCHINEAL.—A reddish colouring matter from insects of the genus coccus.
COAL TAR.—The black liquid obtained in the destructive distillation of coal, peat, lignite or bituminous shale.
COLZA OIL.—Rape seed oil.
COMMON SALT.—Sodium chloride.
COPAL GUM.—A kind of gum from N. America, East Indies and Madagascar.
COPPER SULPHATE.—Blue vitriol, tuntia, mortutta, mayil tuttam, turichu, bluestone, nila-thuthia, qalgand, douth.
COPPERAS (Blue).—Cupric sulphate, blue vitriol, which see.
COPPERAS (Green).—Ferrous sulphate, hirakas.
COPPERAS (White).—The term applies to the crude form of sulphate of iron.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—Mercuric chloride.
CORUNDUM.—An abrasive, being the natural oxide of aluminium; can cut glass.
CREAM OF TARTAR.—Acid tartrate of potassium, potassium hydrogen tartrate.
CREOSOTE.—Obtained from coal tar and forms the basis of many disinfectant preparations.
CRUCIBLES.—Pots intended for heating solids to a high temperature.
CURCUMIN.—Turmeric yellow.
DECANTATION.—Pouring off the clear liquid when the suspended impurities have settled down.
DELIQUESCENT.—Absorption of moisture from air.
DENATURANTS.—Substances which render alcohol, into which these are dissolved, unfit for human consumption.
DERBY RED.—Basic lead chromate.
DEXTROSE.—Glucose.
DIASTASE.—An amorphous active principle which converts starch into soluble substance.
DIGEST.—To steep for impregnation.
DOLOMITE.—Calcium and magnesium carbonates.
DRAGON'S BLOOD.—A red resin secreted by the fruits of a species of palms in Sumatra and West Indies.
DUTCH LIQUID.—Ethylene chloride.
EAU-DE-JAVELLE.—Potassium hypochlorite solution.
EAU-DE-LABARRAQUE.—Sodium hypochlorite solution.
EBONITE.—Vulcanite.
EBONY.—Black heartwood of *Diospyros ebenum* found in Ceylon. Madagascar, etc.
EBULLITION.—Boiling.
EFFERVESCENCE.—Escape of gas from a liquid.
EFFLORESCENCE.—Giving up the water of crystallisation and crumbling into powder.
EMERALD GREEN.—Copper aceto-arsenite.
EMERY POWDER.—Impure aluminium oxide.
EMULSION.—A mixture of oils and water which do not naturally mix.

ADVERTISE IN THE PAYING WAY—WRITE TO
MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

ENAMEL PAINTS.—Paints which leave a glossy surface on being used.

EPSOM SALT.—Magnesium sulphate.

ESSENCE OF BITTER ALMONDS.—Benzaldehyde.

ESSENCE OF MIRBANE.—Nitrobenzene.

EVERITT'S SALT.—Potassium ferrous ferrocyanide.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION.—A solution of cupric sulphate mixed with Rochelle salt (a double tartrate of potassium and sodium).

FELSPAR.—Potassium aluminium silicate.

FERRO-PRUSSATE.—Potassium ferrocyanide.

FERROUS SULPHATE.—Sulphate of iron, copperas, hirakash, green vitriol.

FERRUGINOUS.—Containing iron.

FIXED WHITE.—Barium sulphate.

FLINT.—A kind of quartz.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.—Sulphur.

FLUORSPAR.—Calcium fluoride.

FLUORESCENCE.—Yielding a bloom or colour different from that of the substance showing it.

FLUX.—Substance to assist fusion by heat.

FORMALIN.—40% aqueous solution of formaldehyde.

FORMIN.—Hexamethylene tetramine, hexamine.

FRANKINCENSE.—Gum thus: an oleo resinous exudation from spruce firs.

FREEZING MIXTURE.—Employed to lower the temperature below zero. Generally ice mixed with salt.

FREEZING SALT.—Crude sodium chloride.

FRENCH VERDIGRIS.—A basic copper acetate.

FRIT.—Material used in compounding glass and enamels as obtained by the baking and calcination of them before fusion.

FRUIT SUGAR.—Fructose.

FULLER'S EARTH.—Hydrated silicate of magnesium and aluminium, often incorrectly called saji-mati.

FULMINATING MERCURY.—Mercuric fulminate.

FUSEL OIL.—Mixed amyl alcohol.

GALENA.—Natural lead sulphide, surma, anjana.

GALVANISING.—Coating with zinc.

GAMBIER.—Inspissated juice of *Uncaria gambier*. Imported from Singapore.

GAMBOGE.—A gum resin from Siam.

GASOLENE.—Petrol.

GELATINE.—An albuminous substance used in the preparation of jellies, confectionery, adhesives, etc.

GERMAN SILVER.—An alloy of 52 parts copper, 26 parts zinc and 22 parts nickel.

GHEE.—Clarified butter.

GLAZES.—Fusible mixtures of felspar and other substances used in the ceramic industries.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—Sodium sulphate, khari, kharinum.

GLUCOSE.—Dextrose, grape sugar.

GLUE.—Gelatinous body from hoofs, horns of animals.

GREEN OIL.—A heavy crude creosote oil.

GREEN VITRIOL.—Ferrous sulphate, which see.

GUN METAL.—An alloy of 90 parts of copper, 8 parts of tin and 2 parts of zinc.

GYPSUM.—Calcium sulphate, kulnar, karsi, makol, jirah, kurpukasilasit, sangjerahat.

- HALIDES.**—Chlorides or bromides or iodides or fluorides.
HEAVY SPAR.—Barium sulphate.
HEXAMINE.—Hexamethylene tetramine, formin.
HORN BLEND.—Compound silicate of magnesium, iron and calcium.
HORN SILVER.—Native silver chloride.
HUMUS.—Decayed vegetable matter.
HYDROSULPHITE.—Sodium sulphite formaldehyde.
HYGROSCOPIC.—Absorbing moisture from air.
HYPO.—Sodium thiosulphate.
IMPERVIOUS.—Not admitting passage to water.
INCINERATION.—Reducing to ashes by burning.
INDIAN RED.—Ferric oxide.
INDIGO CARMINE.—Sulpho-indigotic acid.
INFUSION.—Extract prepared by steeping a substance in a liquid.
IRON BLACK.—Precipitated antimony.
IRON MORDANT.—Ferrous sulphate, which see.
ISINGLASS.—A gelatine (pure) from the internal membranes of the bladders of the sturgeon.
JEWELLERS PUTTY.—Oxide of Tin.
KAINIT.—Double salt of potassium magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride.
KAOLIN.—China clay, aluminium silicate
KELP.—Ashes of burnt seaweeds.
KERATIN.—A gelatinous substance obtained from hoofs, nails, and hair of animals.
KERMES (Mineral).—A mineral form of antimony sulphide.
KETONES.—A class of organic bodies, produced by the oxidation of the secondary alcohols.
KIESELGUHR.—A soft, white, earthy deposit of hydrated silica.
KIESERITE.—Mineral magnesium sulphate.
KEPLER NICKEL.—Compound of nickel with arsenic.
KING'S YELLOW.—Arsenic sulphide.
LACQUER.—Varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol and coloured as desired with saffron, annatto, etc.
LACTOSE.—The sugar contained in milk sugar of milk.
LAKES.—Pigments obtained by precipitation of dyestuffs and colouring matters.
LAMP-BLACK.—A finely divided carbonaceous deposit resulting from imperfect combustion of natural gas and lamp and other oils and fatty substances. Impure carbon.
LARD.—Fat of the hog.
LAUGHING GAS.—Nitrous oxide.
LEMON CHROME.—Barium chromate.
LEVIGATION.—The reduction of lumps and hard parts of substances to pulverulent form by grinding in water or other liquid.
LIME.—Calcium oxide chunam, chunah, sunnam, churna, hunna.
LIME STONE.—Calcium carbonate yielding lime on calcining, kalai-kapattar.
LIQUATION.—The stage reached, when heating an ore or other metallic mixture containing ingredients differing sensibly in fusibility, at which the most fusible constituent melts and flows away from the mass.
LITHARGE.—Lead monoxide, mурdasang, marudar.
LITMUS PAPER.—Blotting or filter paper soaked in a solution of litmus. Turns blue with acids and red with alkalis.
LIVER OF SULPHUR.—A mixture of potassium sulphides.

LIXIVIATE.—To extract, by solution or washing, alkaline substances from materials containing them.

LUBRICANTS.—Preparations used to decrease the friction between opposed solid faces, which arises from true cohesion.

LUNAR CAUSTIC.—Silver nitrate.

LYE (Ley).—A solution of alkali, such as caustic soda, much used in soap-making.

MAGMA.—A thin paste.

MAGNESIA.—Magnesium oxide.

MALT.—Barley or other grain, the starch of which has been converted into malt sugar by the enzyme diastase during germination by the process known as malting.

MARBLE.—Calcium carbonate.

MERCERIZATION.—A treatment by which a silk-like lustre is given to cotton clothes or yarns when they are treated with a solution of caustic soda.

METALLURGY.—The art of extracting and working in metals.

MICROCOSMIC SALT.—A compound phosphate of hydrogen, sodium and ammonium.

MILK OF LIME.—Calcium hydroxide.

MILK OF SULPHUR.—Precipitated sulphur.

MINIUM.—Red lead, lead tetroxide, sandhur, segapu.

MORTAR.—A mixture of burnt lime slaked with water to a thin cream, and sharp sand.

MUCILAGE.—Gum prepared from seeds and roots which contain large quantities of a substance which swells up with water.

MURIATIC ACID.—Hydrochloric acid.

MURIATE OF LIME.—Chloride of lime.

MYRRH.—A resinous gum which exudes from the Balsam odendron myrrha associated with a volatile oil.

NAPHTHA.—A more or less general term given to oily bodies produced in the distillation of cannel-coal and bituminous shale, containing paraffin in solution of mixed hydrocarbon.

NASCENT.—A term used to indicate the state of chemical substances at the moment of their generation or formation, when they are often more active in their properties than ordinary.

NATRON.—Sodium carbonate.

NEUTRALIZATION.—The removal of acidity or alkalinity from a solution to a neutral state by means of an alkaline or acid solution.

NITRATION.—A term given to a chemical process by which using strong nitric acid, the nitro group is introduced into organic compounds.

NITRE.—Potassium nitrate, sora.

NITRO LIME.—Calcium cyanamide.

NITROUS ETHER.—Ethyl nitrite.

NORDHAUSEN ACID.—Fuming sulphuric acid.

OCHRE.—A name given to a large number of metallic oxides—yellow, red and brown—found naturally in a more or less equivalent form.

OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.—Benzaldehyde.

OIL OF GARLIC.—Allyl sulphide.

OIL OF MIRBANE.—Nitrobenzene.

OIL OF MUSTARD.—Allyl isothiocyanate.

OIL OF PEARS.—Amyl acetate.

OIL OF TARTAR.—Deliquesced carbonate of potash.

OIL OF VITRIOL.—Concentrated sulphuric acid.

OIL OF WINTER GREEN.—Methyl salicylate.

OLIBANUM.—A gum-resin used as incense obtained from a tree of the terebinthaceous order growing in Arabia. Commonly known as salai-gugul.

OLIFIANT GAS.—Ethylene.

OPODELDOC.—Ordinary soap liniment containing a higher percentage of soap.

ORPIMENT.—Arsenic trisulphide, harital.

ORES.—Compounds of metals as found in nature.

OXIDATION.—A process by means of which oxygen is either added to a substance or made to remove hydrogen from a substance.

PAINTS.—Mixtures of white lead, red lead, zinc, barium sulphate, or other metallic bases with boiled linseed oil and turpentine.

PARIS BLUE.—Basic ferrocyanide.

PARIS GREEN.—Copper aceto-arsenite.

PEARL ASH.—Potassium carbonate, sarjika, jhar-ka-namak, jon-khar, ivak-char, yavak-shara, karam.

PEARL WHITE.—Bismuth oxichloride.

PERMANENT WHITE.—Barium sulphate.

PERMUTIT.—Artificial hydrated aluminium silicate with replaceable sodium.

PETROLEUM ETHER, PETROLEUM SPIRIT.—Petrol.

PHENIC ACID.—Phenol.

PHOSGENE.—Carbonyl chloride.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.—Calcium phosphate.

PIGMENTS.—Insoluble coloured substances used as bases in compounding paint.

PIPE CLAY.—A peculiar variety of clay used for making tobacco pipes, and certain kinds of pottery.

PLASTER OF PARIS.—Calcium sulphate which has been deprived of a part of its water of crystallisation by heat. Commonly known as gach.

PLUMBAGO.—Graphite.

POTASH.—Potassium carbonate in the crude state, sarjika, jon-khar, ivak-char, karam.

POTASSA.—Potassium hydroxide, caustic potash.

PRECIPITATE.—To deposit or fall in the solid state out of a solution.

PRECIPITATED CHALK.—Calcium carbonate.

PROOF-SPIRIT.—Alcohol containing 49.28 per cent absolute alcohol by weight; every additional 0.5 per cent. alcohol above that is described as "1 degree over proof"

PRUSSIAN POTASH (RED).—Potassium ferricyanide.

PRUSSIAN BLUE.—Ferric ferrocyanide of potassium.

PRUSSIC ACID.—Hydrocyanic acid.

PUMICE STONE.—A porous lava of volcanic production, probably derived from felspar, which floats in water, and is composed largely of silicate of aluminium.

PUTTY.—A mixture of whiting and 18 per cent. linseed oil, with or without the addition of white lead.

PUTTY POWDER.—Impure stannic oxide.

PYRITES.—Ferrous sulphide.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.—Crude acetic acid.

PYROLUSITE.—Manganese dioxide.

PYROXYLIN.—Gun cotton.

QUICK LIME.—Calcium oxide, unslaked lime, kali-ka-chuna, kali, kalai.

QUICK SILVER.—Mercury, parad

Immense possibility for ambitious men, Read Banerjee's Money Making by the Mail. Rs. 2. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

QUINOL.—Hydroquinone.

REALGAR.—Arsenic disulphide, red orpiment, lal harital, manashila, warangal, lal sambal.

RECTIFICATION.—Purification of volatile liquid by distillation.

RECTIFIED SPIRIT.—Alcohol 90 %.

RED ANTIMONY.—Antimony oxysulphide.

RED CHROMATE OF POTASH.—Potassium bichromate.

RED LEAD.—Lead tetroxide: much used to adulterate vermilion.

RED LIQUOR.—Solution of aluminium diacetate.

RED PRECIPITATE.—Oxide of mercury.

RED PRUSSIAN OF POTASH.—Potassium ferricyanide.

REH OR SAJJ-MATTI.—This is an efflorescence that occurs on the surface of the ground, in most provinces of India. It is a mixture of sodium carbonate (sajji), sodium sulphate (khair) and sodium chloride (common salt).

RESINS.—A class of uncrystallizable vegetable products which are insoluble in water as distinct from gums.

ROCHELLE SALT.—Potassium sodium tartrate.

ROCK ALUM.—Crystals of alum, which see.

ROCK OIL.—Petroleum.

ROCK SALT.—Native sodium chloride, known as sandhab laban.

RONGALITE.—Sodium formaldehyde sulphonylate.

ROTTEN STONE.—A disintegrated rock of limestone.

ROUGE.—A common name for an amorphous form of ferric oxide.

SACCHARIN.—Benzoic sulphimide, noted for its sweetness.

SAFFRON (CROCUS).—A yellow colouring matter, being the stigmas of the saffron crocus (*crocus sativus*). Commonly known as jafran, kesar, kunkuma, saurab, etc.

SAL-GEM.—A commercial name for native rock-salt or chloride of sodium.

SALOL.—Phenyl salicylate.

SALT CAKE.—Crude sodium sulphate as manufactured by the Leblanc soda-process.

SALAMMONIAC.—Ammonium chloride, nisadal, narasara, nausadar.

SALSODA.—A commercial name for carbonate of soda.

SALT.—Sodium chloride, nimak, laban, loon.

SALT OF AMBER.—Succinic acid.

SALT OF CHROME.—Potassium chromate.

SALT OF LEMON }

SALT OF SORREL }

Potassium hydrogen oxalate.

SALT OF TARTAR.—Potassium carbonate.

SALTPETRE.—Potassium nitrate, nitrate of potash, shoro kalimi.

SAND-BATH.—Consists of an iron saucer containing a thin layer of sand heated from below used in laboratory to secure a fairly regulated heat.

SAPONIFICATION.—A term given to the hydrolytic chemical action whereby fats and oils containing glycerides are converted into soaps.

SATURATION.—The maximum degree to which a liquid can hold a solid in solution at any given temperature.

SATIN WHITE.—Calcium sulphate.

SCHEEL'S GREEN.—Copper hydrogen arsenite, a pigment.

SCHLIPPE'S SALT.—Sodium thioantimonate.

SICCATIVES.—Agents which promote drying, more particularly applied to so-called "driers" used in connection with varnishes, oils, and paints.

SILICA.—Silicon dioxide.

- SLAG (BASIC SLAG).**—Cinder from blast furnaces consisting largely of silicate of calcium and aluminium.
- SLAKED LIME.**—Calcium hydroxide.
- SOAP-STONE (STEATITE, FRENCH CHALK).**—Composed chiefly of talc or a native form of magnesium silicate. See **Talc**.
- SODA.**—Sodium carbonate, *khar achi*.
- SODA ASH.**—Commercial sodium carbonate, *sajji*.
- SODA CRYSTALS.**—Sodium carbonate in crystal form.
- SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.**—Sodium thiosulphate.
- SOFT SOAP.**—Potash soap, the oil being saponified with potash alkalies.
- SOLUBLE GLASS.**—Sodium silicate, silicate of soda.
- SOLUBLE PRUSSIAN BLUE.**—Potassio-ferric ferrocyanide.
- SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN.**—Ammonia solution.
- SPIRIT OF SALT.**—Hydrochloric acid, muriatic acid.
- SPIRIT OF TARTAR.**—Pyro-tartaric acid.
- SPIRIT OF VITRIOL.**—Dilute sulphuric acid.
- SPIRIT OF WINE.**—Ethyl alcohol of indefinite strength.
- SUBLIMATION.**—A sort of dry distillation or volatilization of solid substances and the condensation of their vapours anew into solid form.
- SULPHONATION.**—Treatment of organic bodies with sulphuric acid.
- SUGAR OF LEAD.**—Lead acetate, *murdarsing* (Urdu).
- SULPHUR.**—*Gandhak*, *gandak*, *gendagum*.
- SULPHURIC ETHER.**—Diethyl ether.
- SUPERPHOSPHATE.**—Impure acid calcium phosphate.
- SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.**—Ethyl nitric.
- SYLVINE.**—Potassium chloride.
- SYLVINITE.**—Sylvine with rock salt.
- TALC.**—A widely diffused mineral, partly composed of hydrous magnesium silicate, *soapstone*, *abrak*, *sil-khari*, *appractum*, *sang-i-palaun*, *bulpum*.
- TALLOW.**—Fats of ox and sheep.
- TARTAR.**—Crude potassium bitartrate.
- TARTAR EMETIC.**—Potassium antimonyl tartrate.
- TARTAR, SOLUBLE OR NEUTRAL.**—Potassium tartrate.
- TERRA COTTA.**—Baked earth or clay.
- TETRALIN.**—Tetrahydronaphthalene.
- TINCTURES.**—Alcoholic solutions of drugs.
- TIN CRYSTALS.**—Stannous chloride.
- TIN SALT.**—Stannous chloride.
- TIN WHITE.**—Stannic hydroxide.
- TOLUOL.**—Toluene.
- TRIPOLI.**—An impalpable siliceous earth resulting from the natural decomposition of siliceous limestone.
- TRITURATION.**—Grinding to a very fine powder.
- TRONA.**—Natural sodium carbonate.
- TURKEY RED OIL.**—Sulphonated castor oil.
- TURNBULL'S BLUE.**—Ferrous ferricyanide.
- ULTRAMARINE YELLOW.**—Barium chromate.
- VANILLIN.**—Methyl ether of protocatechualdehyde.
- VENETIAN RED.**—Ferric oxide.
- VERDIGRIS.**—Green-coloured basic copper acetate, *zangar*.
- VERMILION.**—Red mercuric sulphide, *sindur*.
- VINEGAR.**—*Sirka*, 4% acetic acid solution.
- VINEGAR SALT.**—Calcium acetate.
- VITRIOL.**—Sulphuric acid.

WASHING SODA.—Sodium carbonate.

WATER GLASS.—Potassium tetrasilicate.

WHITE ACID.—Hydrofluoric acid and ammonium fluoride.

WHITE ARSENIC.—Arsenious oxide.

WHITE LEAD.—Basic lead carbonate, a mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide.

WHITE VITRIOL.—Zinc sulphate.

WHITING.—Calcium carbonate, pure chalk.

WITHERITE.—Barium sulphate.

WOOD ALCOHOL.—Methyl alcohol.

WOOD NAPHTHA.—Methyl alcohol.

WOOL FAT.—Contains a number of fats and cholesterin.

WOOD NAPHTHA.—Methyl alcohol.

XYLOL.—Xylene.

XYLONITE.—A celluloid material, made by the British Xylonite Company Ltd. in sheets, rods and tubes in a great variety of colours.

YELLOW PRUSSIAN OF POTASH.—Potassium ferrocyanide.

ZINC VITRIOL.—Zinc sulphate.

ZINC WHITE.—Zinc oxide.

For Beaume's and Twaddle's hydrometer and Thermometric scales, see pge 97.

PACKING DIRECTIONS FOR CHIEF EXPORTS.

Efficient packing for export means great economy to the parties interested in the transfer of goods for shipment. The essential requirement for this is a knowledge of the weight relative to the bulk of various cargoes. Packing directions for the staple Indian exports with the dimensions, weight of each unit of package and the quantities that will go to a ton of 20 cwt. or of cft. are given below:—

RAW JUTE.

Bales (Jute) measure from 4 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. 8 ins. to 4 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight from 400 to 406 lbs. per bale.

Stows—

Dacca quality	57 cft.	Per ton of 20 cwt.
Naraingunge	$57\frac{1}{2}$ cft.	" "
Serajunge	$57\frac{1}{2}$ cft.	" "
Bombay	$58\frac{1}{2}$ cft.	" "

Dacca rejections, bales $59\frac{1}{2}$ cft. per ton of 20 cwt. Cuttings, stow

Naraingunge	$58\frac{1}{2}$ to $59\frac{1}{2}$ cft.	Per ton of 20 cwt.
Bombay	58 cft.	" "

GUNNIES.

Bales of gunnies are of many sorts and sizes according to the packing, and stows from 44 to 88 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco leaves in a dried condition are sorted and packed in cases, bales, bundles and casks.

Hogsheads stows 8 ft. cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Bales—3 ft. 1 in. \times 2 ft. 1 in \times 1 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Weight 378 lbs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ bales per ton of 50 cft. or 6 bales per ton of 20 cwt.

Bales—4 ft. 2 ins. \times 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Weight 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb. $4\frac{1}{2}$ bales per ton of 50 cft. or $5\frac{1}{2}$ bales per ton of 20 cwt.

Bales—3 ft. \times 1 ft. 8 ins. \times 1 ft. 9 ins.—Weight 2 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. $5\frac{1}{4}$ bales per ton of 50 cft. or $8\frac{1}{4}$ bales per ton of 20 cwt.

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Bales—3 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Weight 424 lbs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bales per ton of 50 cft. or $5\frac{1}{2}$ bales per ton of 20 cwt.

Bundles—2 ft. 11 ins. \times 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. 8 ins.—Weight 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ bundles per ton of 50 cft. or $11\frac{1}{2}$ bundles per ton of 20 cwt.

Bundles from Buxar, Benares and Bettiah—3 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 3 ft. 4 ins. \times 2 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Weight 478 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bundles per ton of 50 cft. or 5 bundles per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—1 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Weight 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. $11\frac{1}{2}$ cases per ton of 50 cft. or $11\frac{1}{2}$ cases per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—1 ft. 10 ins. \times 1 ft. 10 ins. \times 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Weight 1 cwt. 2 qrs. $11\frac{1}{2}$ cases per ton of 50 cft. or $13\frac{1}{2}$ cases per ton of 20 cwt.

TEA.

Tea is shipped in bags and chests.

Bags—weight 112 lbs. and stows 156 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. $6\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 50 cft. or 20 bags per ton of 20 cwt.

Chests—of 92 different sizes, packed according to quality in full and half chests, and stows 69 to 139 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

RICE.

Shipped in bags—weight 164 lbs. and stows 44 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. $8\frac{3}{4}$ bags per ton of 50 cft. or $13\frac{1}{4}$ bags per ton of 20 cwt.

Bags—weight 160 lbs. and stows 62 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. $11\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 50 cft. or 14 bags per ton of 20 cwt.

Hard Old Bengal Rice (Patna quality); long grain, in bags—weight 228 lbs. $8\frac{3}{4}$ bags per ton of 50 cft. or $9\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 20 cwt.

Bags—weight 228 lbs. and stows 54 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. 9 bags per ton of 50 cft. or $9\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 20 cwt.

Bags—weight 168 lbs. and stows 50 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. $13\frac{1}{4}$ bags per ton of 50 cft. or $13\frac{1}{4}$ bags per ton of 20 cwt.

Broken Rice in bags—weight 210 lbs. $12\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 50 cft. or $10\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 20 cwt.

COAL.

According to grades, coal stows from 37 cft. to 45 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

LAC OR SHELLAC.

Lac in bags weight 168 lbs. and stows from 67 to 77 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Lac in cases—2 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. and stows 67 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—3 ft. 1 in. \times 1 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. 7 ins.—weight 3 cwt. and stows 70 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—2 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. and stows 73 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—3 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. and stows 75 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—3 ft. \times 1 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. 4 ins.—weight 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. and stows 76 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 1 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. 3 ins.—weight 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs. and stows 82 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

COFFEE.

Shipped in bags as coffee seeds, weighing 183 lbs. and stows 55 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

11 bags per ton of 50 cft. or $12\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 20 cwt. Also shipped roasted and ground, in tins contained in cases—2 ft. \times 1 ft. 7 ins. \times 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 92 lbs. and stows 86 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Cases—2 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. \times 2 ft. 1 in. \times 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.—weight 118 lbs. and stows 91 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

COPRA.

Shipped in bags—8 ft. \times 4 ft. \times 2 ft. 9 ins.—weight 140 lbs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 50 cft. or 16 bags per ton of 20 cwt.

Bags—6 ft. 2 ins. \times 3 ft. 9 ins. \times 2 ft. 10 ins.—weight 105 lbs. $9\frac{1}{4}$ bags per ton of 50 cft. or $21\frac{1}{4}$ bags per ton of 20 cwt.

COTTON.

Bales—1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. 7 ins. \times 3 ft. 1 in.—weight 3 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. Stow 49 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Bales—4 ft. 1 in. \times 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. 11 ins.—weight 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. Stow 61 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Bales—4 ft. 2 ins. \times 1 ft. 6 ins. \times 1 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. Stow 62 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Bales 4 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.—weight 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. Stow 68 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

Bales 4 ft. 2 ins. \times 1 ft. 6 ins. \times 1 ft. 11 ins.—weight 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. Stow 69 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

COTTON GOODS.

Shipped in cases—2 ft. 7 ins. \times 2 ft. 3 ins. \times 2 ft.—weight 2 cwt. 22 lbs. Stows 106 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

COTTON SEEDS.

Shipped in bags weighing 125 lbs. and stow 81 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

11 bags per ton of 50 cft. or $17\frac{3}{4}$ bags per ton of 20 cwt.

COTTON SPUN.

Shipped in cases—2 ft. 8 ins. \times 1 ft. 11 ins. \times 1 ft. 7 ins.—Weight 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. and stows 99 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ cases per ton of 50 cft. or 12 cases per ton of 20 cwt.

GRAIN AND CORN.

Shipped in bags or bulk, and stows 46 cft. to 48 cft. to ton of 20 cwt.

Barley stows	46 cft	per ton of 20 cwt.
Beans	" 44 "	" " "
Oats	" 44 "	" " "
Peas	" 44 "	" " "
Rye	" 46 "	" " "
Wheat	" 46 "	" " "

FLOUR.

Shipped in bags and barrels. Bags weigh 2 cwt. and stows 60 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. Barrels—2 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. 9 ins. \times 1 ft. 9 ins. of fine flour, weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. and stows 77 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. There is also a coarse flour shipped in bags of 2 cwt. which stows 45 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

GROUND-NUTS.

Shipped in bags—Weight 44 lbs. and stows from 107 to 127 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. according to the season shipped.

HIDES.

Buffalo (Raw):—

Shipped in bales—8 ft. 7 ins. \times 3 ft. 2 ins. \times 2 ft. 8 ins.—weight 11 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. and stows 128 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. 1 bale per ton of 50 cft. or $1\frac{1}{4}$ bales per ton of 20 cwt.

Buffalo (Salted):—

Shipped in casks—3 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins.—weight 1032 lbs., and stows 47 cwt. per ton of 20 cwt.

Cow (Arsenicated):—

Shipped in bales—8 ft. 11 ins. \times 3 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 bale per ton of 50 cwt. or 2 bales per ton of 20 cwt.

Cow (Raw):—

Bales—8 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 3 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.—weight 10 cwt. 2 qrs. $\frac{1}{2}$ bale per ton of 50 cwt. or 2 bales per ton of 20 cwt.

Cow (Salted Dry):—

Bales—5 ft. 11 ins. \times 3 ft. 1 in. \times 1 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 9 cwt. 1 lb. and stows 76 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bales per ton of 50 cwt. or $2\frac{1}{4}$ bales per ton of 20 cwt.

Cow (Salted):—

Shipped in casks—2 ft. 9 ins. \times 2 ft. 1 in. \times 2 ft. 1 in.—weight 4 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ casks per ton of 50 cwt. or $4\frac{1}{2}$ casks per ton of 20 cwt.

Hide Cuttings:—

Bales—3 ft. 8 ins. \times 2 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 672 lbs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ bales per ton of 50 cwt. or 3 bales per ton of 20 cwt.

Hide Fleshings:—

Bales—3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 2 ft. 3 ins. \times 1 ft. 5 ins.—weight 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ bales per ton of 50 cwt. or 6 bales per ton of 20 cwt.

LEATHER.

Shipped in cases—2 ft. 9 ins. \times 2 ft. 1 ins. \times 1 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 295 lbs. and stows 90 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. $4\frac{1}{2}$ cases per ton of 50 cwt. or 8 cases per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—2 ft. 9 ins. \times 2 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 268 lbs. 4 cases per ton of 50 cwt. or $11\frac{1}{2}$ cases per ton of 20 cwt.

Cases—3 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 2 ft. 7 ins. \times 2 ft. 3 ins.—weight 437 lbs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cases per ton of 50 cwt. or 5 cases per ton of 20 cwt.

HEMP.

Shipped in bales, which vary from 4 ft. 2 ins. \times 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 404 lbs. and stows 55 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. to bales 4 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \times 1 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 404 lbs. and stows 62 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

PADDY

Shipped in bags—weight 168 lbs. and stows 63 to 69 cft. per ton of 20 cwt. $10\frac{1}{2}$ bags per ton of 50 cwt. or 13 bags per ton of 20 cwt.

INDIGO.

Shipped in cases—3 ft. \times 2 ft. 1 in. \times 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weight 3 cwt. 4 lbs. 5 cases per ton of 50 cwt. or $6\frac{1}{4}$ cases per ton of 20 cwt.

MICA.

Shipped in cases, from 1 ft. 7 ins. \times 1 ft. 1 in. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 2 ft. \times 1 ft. 5 ins. \times $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—weighs from 120 to 130 lbs. and stows from 44 to 53 cft. per ton of 20 cwt.

This information is culled from Dictionary of Merchandise and Stowage Notes by Captain Jas Knox

GLOSSARY OF BANKING TERMS.

ACCEPT A BILL.—To accept a bill is to write one's name across the face of it, thereby engaging to pay it when due.

ACCEPTANCE.—A Bill of exchange which has been accepted, i.e., the acceptor has signed his name across the bill accepting responsibility for its payment.

ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOUR.—On the failure of the drawee to accept a B/E, or after accepting it, he becomes bankrupt, anyone may accept the bill for the honour of the drawer.

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ACCEPTANCE SUPRA PROTEST.—A term used when a B/E, after being protested, is accepted, by another party to save the credit of the drawer.

AT SIGHT.—A term used upon bills of exchange when they are payable on demand. Such bills do not require accepting.

BANK BILL is a bill of exchange issued or accepted by a bank.

BANK RATE.—The term implies the rate of interest charged by the Bank for loans advanced to its customers.

BAZAR RATE.—It is the rate at which the small trades' hundis are discounted by the bankers.

BILL OF EXCHANGE (B/E).—The phrase stands for an open order from one man to another, desiring him to pay a sum named therein to the writer or to a third person on his account.

BLANK ENDORSEMENT.—The term means simply signing one's name on the back of a bill or similar document without stating the name of the person to whom it is given.

CHEQUE (CHQ.) is a written order on a banker for the payment of money on demand. It may be payable to a certain person or bearer, and it then requires no endorsement. When it is made payable to a certain person or order, the payee before presenting it for payment, must endorse it by writing his name on the back of the document. Cheques are sometimes crossed, i.e. two transverse lines are drawn across the face of the cheque with or without the words & Co., written between them. Payment of a crossed cheque can only be produced by passing it through a bank.

CLEARING.—The term refers to a special plan adopted by banks to avoid bills and cheques being taken individually to the banks upon which they are drawn.

COLLATERAL SECURITY.—Any secondary or indirect security which may be available in the event of default in the repayment of a loan, or the failure of some personal or other obligation.

COUNCIL BILLS.—See **Council Drafts**.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—Drafts issued by British Government upon the Indian Government and payable at the Bank of India, to raise funds in England without the transmission of bullion.

DAYS OF GRACE.—As applied to the Bills of Exchange the days of grace allowed are three in number. In the case of hundis, no days of grace are allowed on hundies of less than 11 days' usance, in case of hundies of 11 to 20 days' maturity, the days of grace reckoned are 3; and for those of longer usance they are 5.

DEBIT NOTE.—When a firm returns goods, owing to some imperfection, or corrects an over-charge, it is usual to send a Debit Note.

DEKHANDAR HUNDI.—Payable to the presenter or bearer.

DEMAND DRAFT (D/D).—A bill of exchange payable on demand, i.e., it is payable as soon as presented. Unlike the usance bills, these do not require accepting.

DHANIJOG HUNDI.—The term applies to a Darshan or Muddati hundi payable to a dhani or person. The drawee has no liabilities whether the person presenting the bill is the proper person or not.

DISCOUNT A BILL.—To discount a bill is to obtain money for a bill before it is due, proper allowance being made for the interest for the remaining term of the bill after the expiration of which the bill can be realised.

DISHONOUR.—To dishonour a bill means a drawee refusing to accept a bill, or an acceptor failing to pay it when due.

DOCUMENT BILLS.—A term used to indicate a set of bills of exchange having the bill of lading, invoice, and policy of insurance

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attached to them, these latter documents being available in the event of the bills of exchange not being duly honoured at maturity.

DOCUMENT CREDIT.—This is a Letter of Credit, issued on condition that certain named securities shall be deposited as a collateral security for the money advanced.

ENDORSEMENT.—This means writing one's name upon the back of cheques, bills of exchange, etc., so that they may be paid away to, or collected by other parties.

FIRMANJOG HUNDI.—A hundi payable to order.

FIRST-CLASS PAPER.—A phrase given to bills, drafts, promissory notes and similar documents which bear the names of well-known houses or financiers as acceptors or endorsers.

HUNDI.—A written order, usually unconditional, made by one person to another for payment, on demand or after a specified time, of a certain sum of money to a person named therein. Hundies are of two kinds, Darsani (sight or demand bills) and Muddati, sometimes called Maidi (deferred or usance bills), i.e., bills payable after a stipulated period of time mentioned in the Hundi and reckoned from the date of drawing.

HYPOTHECATE is to place or assign property as security under an agreement; to pledge, or mortgage.

JOKHAMI HUNDI.—Hundies drawn against goods despatched under the condition that if the goods are lost or destroyed on transit, the drawer or the holder of the hundi has to suffer the loss.

LETTER OF CREDIT (L/C.)—A letter from bankers or mercantile houses, addressed to their agent or correspondent either at home or abroad, requesting him, upon the credit of the writers, to advance the bearer a certain or an unlimited sum of money and charge the amount advanced to their account, or draw upon them, as may be agreed upon in the body of the letter.

LONG-DATED BILL.—A long-dated bill has a long term to run, such as a bill drawn at six or nine months after date, or after sight.

NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS.—These when transferred from one person to another entitle the possessor to the property or goods named therein.

NOT NEGOTIABLE.—When a cheque is marked "Not Negotiable" it means "that the receiver shall not have, and shall not be capable to giving, a better title to the cheque than the person from whom he received it had."

NOTE OF HAND OR PROMISSORY NOTE.—A document promising payment of a sum of money named at a specified rate of interest on a particular date. Promissory notes have to be stamped with British postage stamps of one, two or four annas according as the loan is under Rs. 250, between Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 1,000 respectively.

ON DEMAND.—Applied to bills of exchange when they are payable on presentation.

OPEN CREDIT is the name given to a letter of credit, an unconditional request to advance money to another.

OVERDRAFT.—The amount of cash which a banker allows his customer to draw out of his banking A/c, over the total moneys paid in to the customer's credit.

QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE on a bill of exchange is either:—(1) Conditional, making payment depend upon the fulfilment of a condition therein stated. (2) Partial, for only a portion of the amount named on the bill; (3) Local, making the bill payable at a particular place, and there only.

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RATE OF EXCHANGE.—The amount in the currency of one country offered for a fixed sum in the currency of another country on a given date.

REFERENCE.—A person or firm who will agree to answer questions as to the financial status, etc., of the party giving his or its name.

RETIRE A BILL.—To retire a bill is to pay a bill when it falls due, or, as it is usually termed, to pay a bill when it arrives at maturity; but a bill may be retired under discount before it is due.

SANS RECOURS.—A term used in the endorsement of bills and notes by an endorser desiring to free himself from responsibility, the expression literally meaning without recourse to the drawer.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS PAPER indicates the commercial reputation or standing of acceptors and endorsers of bills, etc.

SHAJOG HUNDI.—This signifies a Darsani or Muddati hundi or bills having less than ten days to run.

SHORT LOANS are advances made for short periods at a fixed rate of interest.

STALE CHEQUE.—A cheque remaining unpaid for some considerable time, either through delay in its presentation, or from any other cause.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (OR T. T.).—Rate of exchange for transferring money by cable from one country to another.

TERM OF A BILL.—The time for which a Bill is drawn, also currency of a Bill.

TREASURY BILL.—Short term Government loans.

USANCE is the time allowed by usage for the currency of bills of exchange between any two countries. The Muddati hundis are drawn from 11, 21, 41, 51, 61 or even more or less days up to 361. They are sometimes classified according to their term stipulated, such as iksath-dini (of 61 days), eksovisdini (of 120 days), baramasi (of one year), etc.

GLOSSARY OF STOCK & SHARE MARKET TERMS.

ABOVE PAR.—Stocks and shares are said to be above par or at a premium when their prices get higher than that originally paid for them.

ACCOUNT DAYS.—Two days in a month (one about the middle and other towards the end of it) on which the members of the Stock Exchange have to settle bargains entered into by them. Also called Settlement Days.

ALLOTMENT.—Distribution of shares after applications have been made for them.

AMORTIZATION.—The process whereby bonds and shares are redeemed by means of annual drawings from a sinking fund, or the complete extinguishment of a loan by means of a single payment out of a fund specially created for the purpose.

ARBITRAGE.—The term implies buying securities in one market and selling them in another.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.—An important document giving the terms of agreement upon which the concern has been transferred, and specifying the rules and conditions upon which the company's business is to be managed and carried on.

BACK.—An abbreviation of Backwardation. See **Backwardation**.

BACKWARDATION.—Backwardation is said to be in evidence when securities can be bought cheaper "for the Account" than "for Money." The term also denotes the rate of interest, charged or

allowed for carrying forward a "bear" transaction to the next Settlement.

BEAR.—A "bear" is one who "sells for a fall," that is, sells when the price is high, in order to buy back when it is low.

BELOW PAR.—When the price for stocks, shares or other securities is lower than that originally paid for them, they are said to be below par or at a discount.

BONDS.—An extra dividend sometimes given to shareholders in Public Companies when the profits made are far above the usual average. Also a periodical addition made to Life Insurance Policies out of the general profits of the company.

BROKER.—A broker does not deal on his own account. He is an agent acting for his principal the client, his remuneration taking the form of a commission that he charges to the client.

BUCKET SHOP.—This term is given to the outside brokers who carry on a purely gambling business.

BULL.—A "bull" is one who "buys for a rise," that is, he buys expecting the price to rise above the figure he pays and intends to sell again when it does.

BUYING IN.—If the seller fails to deliver securities to the buyer on the due date, the latter can enforce delivery by buying in against the seller, and in that case, the seller would be responsible for all charges and expenses the buyer might incur in getting delivery of his purchase.

CALL.—A demand for payment due on a stock or share which is not fully paid.

CARRYING OVER.—Postponing the settlement of an account from one settling day to another, contango or "backwardation" being charged or allowed for the accommodation. The first is "**contango**" or "**continuation**" day.

CONTINUATION RATES.—The rates (**Contango** and **Backwardation**) charged or allowed for carrying over bargains to the next Account.

CUM DIVIDEND.—With the dividend, due or accruing. When stocks or shares are sold "cum div.," the buyer takes the benefit of the dividend about to be distributed; but when they are quoted "ex div.," the seller wishes to dispose of the securities but retain the dividend upon them.

CUM NEW. With the right to claim any new shares or new issues of stock about to be issued in virtue of present holdings.

CUM-RIGHTS.—The term means that the purchaser also acquires any right attaching to the shares to take up further issues, etc.

CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.—See **Preference Shares**.

DEBENTURE OF DEBENTURE BOND.—This is a written transferable instrument given by a company under its seal in acknowledgment of a loan to the company. The instrument contains an undertaking to pay periodically interest on the loan at a specified rate; and unless it be an irredeemable debenture, to repay the loan itself, either at a stated time or at such time as the company may determine.

DEFERRED SHARES.—These are such as have their claim to dividend put back until a certain rate has been paid on the ordinary shares. Sometimes they are called "Founders' shares," and sometimes, "Management shares" because they are taken by person intimately connected with the floating or the working of the company.

DIFFERENCES.—A term referring to those bargains in which the operator does not intend taking up or delivering the stocks in question, but is speculating for the differences in price which there may be at the settling day.

DIVIDEND.—The name is commonly reserved for a distribution on shares or stock, when the distribution depends on profits, so that it cannot be made if sufficient profit for the purpose has not yet been earned.

DIVIDEND WARRANT.—A document issued to the shareholders by a company after a dividend has been declared, entitling them to the amount of the dividend.

EX-ALL.—Ex-Dividend and Ex-New combined.

EX-DIVIDEND.—Without the dividend due or accruing. Abbreviated to **Ex-Div.** or to **X. D.**

EX-NEW.—Without the right to claim any new stocks or shares about to be issued. See **Cum New.**

EX-RIGHTS.—The term means that the price does not include rights to new stocks or shares.

FACE VALUE.—The nominal value of a security printed on a certificate or bond, as opposed to the market value.

FIXED CHARGES.—Standing charges such as debenture interest, payments to leased undertakings or loans, which a company has to meet regularly before it can distribute profits.

FLOATERS.—These are bearer securities accepted as security for loans.

FLOATING CAPITAL.—The available sum actually at command for carrying on any concern. This includes money which is not permanently invested, but only temporarily employed for profit in marketable securities.

FOUNDERS' SHARES.—See **Shares.**

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.—Government stocks and other investments of first-class quality as regards safety of both capital and interest.

GIVER AND TAKER-IN.—A "giver" is a "bull" who causes stocks bought by him to be delivered to the "taker-in" who is carrying it over for him.

GUARANTEE STOCKS.—Stocks upon which the interest, or principal and interest, are guaranteed.

INTEREST.—When the distribution must be made, whether profit sufficient to provide the amount has been earned or not, "interest" is the term that is used.

INTERIM DIVIDEND.—A dividend paid at a moderate rate when the first half of the year has passed.

JOBBER.—The jobber is a merchant dealing on his own account in certain classes of stocks. A dealer or jobber will "make a price" for a broker who approaches him, and without knowing whether the broker will require him to buy or to sell.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—These are public companies whose capital is formed of shares and in which every shareholder is usually liable only for the amount unpaid on his shares. The shares or joint-stock companies are transferable, and they may be sold at any time.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT.—These are sent to all persons whose applications for shares have been accepted informing them that so much stock or so many shares have been allotted to them.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.—Public companies with a capital formed of shares, which are transferable, but the liability of each of the shareholders is limited to the uncalled amount of the shares they have subscribed for.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.—A stamped document containing the objects for which a company is formed, the name of the concern, the amount of capital to be subscribed, the number and name of the shares to be issued, etc.

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NAME DAY.—See. **Ticket Day.**

OPTION.—An option is a right over certain shares. This is a right which may be exercised or not, at the pleasure of the person who has paid a fee to acquire it. The option may be to buy so much of a certain stock at an agreed price not later than a specified date. In that case, it is termed a "call." Or it may be to sell on similar conditions, and then it is termed a "put." When the right is either to buy or to sell, it is said to be a double option, or a "put and call" option.

ORDINARY SHARES.—These rank for dividend after the preference shares, if any of the latter exist in the company in question.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—The total amount of capital paid on shares which are not fully paid up, though fully subscribed for.

PAID-UP SHARES.—Shares upon which the whole amount to be paid has been paid up.

PARTLY-PAID SHARES.—Sometimes a company does not call up all the amount payable on its shares, with the result that a purchase of its shares carries with it liability to an additional payment.

PAY-DAY.—The third day of the settlement is "pay-day" or "account day."

PREFERENCE SHARES.—These entitle the holders to a fixed rate of dividend each year, out of the profits of that year, before the ordinary shares of the company have any dividend declared upon them. When they are cumulative preference shares, deficiencies of dividend accumulate from year to year as arrears to be paid off before ordinary shareholders have any claim on profits.

PRIVATE COMPANIES.—Associations of two or more persons by private arrangement among themselves for the purpose of carrying on any business or trade, each of them sharing the profits and losses as may be agreed upon, according to the amount of capital or personal ability which they individually put into the business.

PROMOTION MONEY.—Money paid to a first board of directors or promoters of a Limited Liability Company, out of the proposed capital to be subscribed by the shareholders, for their efforts in floating the concern, and the particulars of which should be stated in the prospectus.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Joint-Stock Companies, or Limited Liability Companies, which are formed of large bodies of shareholders whose individual shares are publicly saleable at any time without the consent of the other shareholders.

PUT AND CALL OPTION.—This gives the purchaser the right to call for delivery of stock at a date and price arranged when the bargain was entered into.

PUT OF MORE.—The right to sell a certain amount of stock with the option to double the quantity, at a price agreed upon.

RENTES.—The French term for loans raised by the French Government.

RIG, RIG THE MARKET.—Artificially to inflate prices much above intrinsic merits.

SAG.—The term is used when prices of securities drop slowly owing to an absence of business.

SCRIP.—Correctly, the provisional certificates of title given in respect of a new issue of shares or stock, "scrip" being a contracted form of the word "subscription." More generally, any kind of bearer certificate.

SETTLEMENTS take place about the middle and the end of every month. Each settlement extends over three days.

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SHAKE OUT.—The activities of "bull" speculators send prices up, but as weak "bulls" drop out there is a temporary reaction in the rising market. The term "shake out" is used to denote the dropping out of the "bulls" who discontinue their operations.

SHARE CERTIFICATES are the documents issued by a public company to its shareholders, showing the number of shares held and the amount paid up.

SHARES.—There are the fixed, equal and indivisible parts into which, by the terms of its Memorandum of Association, the capital of a company is divided.

SLUMP.—Sudden and violent fall. Opposite to "boom."

STAG.—The name is given to a person who has subscribed for a quantity of a new issue of shares, not intending to keep them, but hoping that the price will rise and enable him to dispose of the shares at a profit.

STOCK.—This is a form of capital which has no division into shares, and no distinctive numbers. The capital of railways and other statutory companies is usually created and issued as stock, and not as shares. Many of these railways again, have divided their ordinary stock into **preferred ordinary** and **deferred ordinary**. The preferred policy-holders is entitled to a certain rate of dividend each year, if it is earned; and the deferred policy-holder to whatever rate any surplus of revenue will allow to be paid.

STRADDLE.—This is an American term of a "Put and Call," but used when the price is the same whether the stock is "put" or "called."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—The amount of capital subscribed or guaranteed by shareholders to a public company. As a rule, the subscribed capital is not all paid at once, but only a certain portion of it is paid on allotment, and the balance by "calls" either at stated intervals, or as may be required.

TICKET DAY.—The second day of the settlement is "ticket" or "name" day, when the clerks of members hand over tickets with the names of the buyers of the stocks.

TRUSTEE STOCKS.—Securities in which trustees are permitted by law to invest trust funds.

UNCALLED CAPITAL.—That portion of the subscribed capital of a company, which has not been called for by the directors.

UNDERWRITING.—The term means that in return for a commission, a certain number of individuals pledge themselves to take a fixed proportion of any shares or stock that the public may not have applied for; it is, in fact, a sort of insurance by the promoters of the issue or company against failure in the event of the public not subscribing readily.

VENDOR.—A person on whose behalf a sale is made, or the person who is himself the seller.

VENDORS' SHARE.—Shares taken, instead of cash, by parties who convert their business into a public company.

WATERED STOCK.—Stock representing a company's capital that has been increased without any corresponding addition having been made to the company's assets.

GLOSSARY OF SHIPPING TERMS.

ACT OF GOD.—A clause used in the Bill of Lading to indicate such perils or dangers of the sea as are beyond human power to control or oppose. This includes any violent or sudden accident due to natural forces, as distinct from the action of man, and such that the

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carrier could not be expected to foresee the event and provide against it. Examples would be damage by lightning or by impetuous flood, or due to sudden illness of the person in charge of the goods. Also known as **Vis Major**.

AVERAGE BOND.—Where a ship has suffered an intentional loss of cargo in order to save the ship and the rest of the cargo, the master of the ship obtains from the consignees of the goods, before delivery is made, a bond, under which they agree to pay their proportion of the general average as soon as the amount is ascertained.

BACKWARD SHIP.—To load some time ahead.

BALLAST.—Water in tanks (water ballast), sand, stones, etc., carried when a vessel has no cargo on board, to make her draw sufficient water.

BILL OF HEALTH.—A certificate issued by the customs authorities stating if any infectious disease was prevalent at the port from which the vessel sailed at the time of its departure. The bills may be "clean," "suspected," or "foul."

BILL OF LADING.—The receipt for the goods shipped on board a ship stating the terms as to their delivery, freight, etc. It is also a document of title which gives the holder or endorsee the right to claim the goods at their destination. Each bill of lading consists of a set of three copies, all of which are exactly alike.

BILL OF SIGHT.—A temporary form of entry at the Custom House, permitting goods to be landed so that they may be examined in the presence of one of the officials, and a perfect entry made of them, in cases where the consignee from insufficient advice, is not certain what goods are consigned to him, or the bill of lading leaves him ignorant of the exact description, value, or quantity of goods he is importing.

BILL OF SUFFERANCE.—The term means a Customs permit allowing persons engaged in the coastal trade to carry dutiable goods from one port to another and land these on "Sufferance wharves."

BOND NOTE.—A Customs House document certifying that bond has been given for the dutiable goods leaving the bonded warehouse for export.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.—A licensed warehouse where dutiable goods may be kept until they are removed after payment of the dues.

BOTTOMRY BOND.—Under exceptional circumstances when the voyage cannot otherwise be completed the master may borrow on the security of the ship by bottomry bond, engaging on behalf of the owners for the repayment of principal and interest if the ship shall arrive at the port of destination.

BROKEN STOWAGE.—Articles used to fill up the spaces between goods.

CAPTAIN'S ENTRY.—A provisional entry passed by the captain of the ship, when it is desirable to discharge the whole of the cargo at some particular place, or in cases where the merchant has omitted to pass the prime entry within the prescribed time.

CAPTAIN'S PROTEST.—A declaration made by the captain of a ship, giving details of damage or accident to his ship or cargo.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY.—A document granted at her Port of Registry by the Registrar containing the name and description of the vessel, her tonnage, the name of the Master and her owners.

CHARTER PARTY.—A written contract act whereby the owner agrees to place his ship, or a part of it, at the disposal of a charterer or hirer of the ship, either for a stipulated time or for a specified voyage, the charterer agreeing to pay a certain freight on the cargo to be carried.

CLEARANCE OUTWARDS.—All vessels leaving a port with cargo for abroad must, before sailing, obtain a Clearance Outwards.

CONTRABAND.—Prohibited or dutiable goods smuggled into the country.

CRANAGE.—A charge made at some seaports for the hire of a crane, when used for loading or unloading such goods as are too heavy for the ordinary tackle on board. Also a charge made by dock companies for using their cranes for any purpose whatever.

CUSTOMS BILLS OF ENTRY.—Daily lists issued by the Customs authorities (to merchants and others subscribing), containing a summary of shipping, useful for general information.

CUSTOMS ENTRY.—A list given to the Customs' authorities by the importer or shipper showing the weight, value, and description of goods to be landed or shipped. (See **Entry**).

CUSTOMS HOUSE.—This is a Government office which is situated at all ports, where all ships report on arrival, and are cleared inwards and outwards, and where all entries have to be lodged. Moneys are also received here in payment of duty, light dues, etc. The captains of all ships (except those engaged in the coasting trade) have to go to the Customs House and hand in the ship's report within twenty-four hours of the vessel's arrival.

DEAD FREIGHT.—This is the compensation payable to the shipowner when the charterer has failed to ship a full cargo. The amount is, generally, assessed by ascertaining the loss actually sustained by the shipowner, after taking into account the further expenses he would have been put to if the whole cargo had been shipped.

DEAD RECKONING.—The calculation made of a ship's whereabouts by means of the compass and log-line, the former serving to point out the course she sails on, and the latter the distance run. From these two things a skilful mariner, by making proper allowances for the variation of the compass, currents, etc. is enabled, without any observations of the sun or stars, to ascertain the ship's place fairly well, in any part of the world.

DEAD WEIGHT.—That portion of a ship's cargo paying freight according to its weight; such as coals, iron, coke, flints, and similar heavy goods, either in bulk, or packed in casks or cases.

DELIVERY ORDER.—A document issued by the steam-ship officer when the bill of lading is surrendered. It instructs the dock authority to realise the goods named in the order, and enables the consignee or his agent to collect goods from the docks.

DEMURRAGE.—This signifies the charge to be made for exceeding the number of lay-days allowed.

DERELICT.—Boats and ships forsaken or found at sea and having no person in charge of them; goods cast upon the shores by the waves, abandoned, or wilfully cast away by the owner. Salvage is payable to persons bringing derelicts into safety, whether their owners appear to claim them or not.

DESPATCH.—As an implied warranty, this term requires that the voyages shall be begun and completed without unreasonable delay.

DOCK WARRANT.—This is a document issued to the owners of the goods by the Dock Company when they have removed the goods to the warehouse.

DRAW BACK.—When goods are re-exported on which customs or excise duty has been paid, the exporter may claim the duty back. The form on which he makes his claim is termed a debenture; and the return of the money, a draw back.

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DUNNAGE.—Any article used in stowing a ship's cargo to protect it from damage during the voyage.

EMBARGO.—An authoritative order restraining loading or unloading certain goods on ships preventing their arrival or departure.

ENTREPOT.—An intermediate sea port or warehouse temporarily receiving goods which are meant for reshipment.

ENTRY.—To pass 'Customs' entry is to give the authorities an exact description of goods to be shipped or landed, and pay the duty (if any) upon them. Goods arriving are "Entered Inwards" and those shipped, "Entered Outwards."

ENTRY FOR BAGGAGE AND PRIVATE EFFECTS.—This entry, which is called a "Baggage Sufferance," is required for goods of a personal character, household goods used and private effects not being imported by way of merchandise.

ENTRY FOR WAREHOUSING.—A Custom House document issued when dutiable goods are imported, but are to be stored in a Government or Bonded Warehouse until required for use.

FORCE MAJEURE.—Circumstances or events which no human precaution could have averted, and which no fraudulent intention could have produced; those dangers and accidents which are beyond human power to control or oppose.

FREE ENTRY.—If the goods are not liable to duty, a "Free Entry" is passed.

FREIGHT forms a perfectly valid insurable interest and may be roughly divided into two kinds, (a) Money payable for the carriage of goods; (b) Money payable for the hire of a ship. The agreement under which the goods are carried is termed a contract of affreightment.

FUTURES.—Goods for shipment at some future time. The term usually refers to foreign produce to be shipped. Importers, merchants and the like speculate in "futures" of produce, cotton, jute, etc., in the same way that speculators on the Stock Exchange operate "for the account."

GENERAL AVERAGE (G. A.).—A proportionate contribution levied on the owners of a ship, and the owners of her cargo, according to value, to indemnify the party who has incurred a loss, when part of the cargo, or vessel, has been voluntarily sacrificed, or any loss or expense incurred, for the preservation of the rest. This is the risk covered by all ordinary insurance policies.

JETTISON.—The name given to the throwing over-board of cargo or tackle in order to lighten the ship in an emergency.

KING'S ENEMIES.—The term refers to the actions of a foreign foe, and does not include the depredations of rebels and pirates.

LANDING ACCOUNTS.—When goods have not been removed within a certain time after having been landed, they are weighed, tared, etc., and entered on a form called the Landing Account. This contains all the particulars of the goods, marks, numbers, etc., also the weights, the name of the firm who entered them, with steamer's name from which the goods were discharged, where the steamer was from, and also from what date rent is incurred.

LANDING ORDER.—A Custom House document addressed to the chief officer of a ship (after the importer has passed his entry and paid duty, if any, upon goods he is importing), authorizing him to deliver the goods overside so as to permit of their being landed.

LAY-DAYS.—A name given in a charter party to the time allowed for loading or unloading. The days commence as soon as the ship has been given permission to load or discharge.

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Y. B. 27

LINER.—One of a line of steamers running regularly to and from fixed points in distant lands.

LLOYD'S REGISTRY.—An establishment for the purpose of surveying and classing ships so as to afford to underwriters and others interested and independent guarantee of the quality and condition of ships offered for insurance or employment.

LOADING IN TURN.—A charter party term used in the coal and other trades, meaning that when a number of boats are waiting at a loading berth to be loaded, the loading of each shall commence according to and in the order of their arrival at the berth.

MANIFEST.—A detailed account of a ship's cargo, sent by her owners or brokers at the port of shipment to their agents abroad.

MATE'S RECEIPT.—A receipt given by the mate of a ship for goods received on board. This is handed over to the shipbroker who exchanges it for the Bills of Lading.

MEASUREMENT GOODS.—Goods on which freight charges are made, not on the basis of weight but on the basis of 40 cubic feet.

NON-DEVIATION.—The term implies that the ship has not to be navigated out of the usual course, and thereby exposed to extra risks, unless deviation from the usual course is justified by necessity.

OVER-ENTRY CERTIFICATE.—When an importer over-enters the quantity of dutiable goods, and pays duty on more than is landed, an Over-Entry Certificate is issued by Customs' authorities for the difference between the quantity entered and that landed.

OWNER'S RISK.—Many goods are carried under such specially signed contracts at owner's instead of company's risk, and at much less than the ordinary rates in force.

PARTICULAR AVERAGE (P. AV.).—This is any loss arising from the partial damage of a ship or cargo from the common perils of the sea and navigation incident to a voyage, and not involving their general safety. Such a loss rests where it falls and is borne by the owner or insurer.

POST ENTRY.—When the quantity of dutiable goods landed is in excess of that entered by the importer, the latter will have to pass Post Entry.

PRIMAGE AND AVERAGE ACCUSTOMED.—In this phrase, which is usually inserted in a bill of lading, the word "Average" means a pro-rata charge levied by the ship, on the owners of its cargo, to cover the expense of lights, pilotage, wharfage, etc. It is now generally included in the charge for primage.

PRIME ENTRY.—When dutiable goods are intended for immediate home consumption, a "prime" entry or "entry for home use" is required.

PROHIBITED GOODS.—Such goods as are not allowed to be imported into this country at all, or under certain restrictions.

PROMPT SHIP.—A vessel shortly ready to load.

QUARANTINE.—A regulation in force at most sea ports cutting off and forbidding, for different periods, all communication between ships and the shore on their arrival from places commonly affected with contagious diseases.

REQUEST NOTE.—A special permit from the Customs to land perishable or other goods before the ship has reported and cleared at the Custom House.

RE-SHIPMENT.—Goods which, having been imported are re-shipped or exported.

RESPONDENTIA.—A loan under exceptional conditions raised upon the cargo of a ship on the personal responsibility of the master at

a foreign port in order to effect repairs which are absolutely necessary and is to be repayable only if the ship arrives in safety at its destination.

RUMMAGING.—Official searching of a vessel to ascertain if any dutiable or prohibited goods are concealed on board.

RUNNING DAYS.—A chartering term for consecutive days including Sundays, as opposed to working days.

SHIP ON THE BERTH.—Ready to load and booking cargo.

SHIP'S CLEARANCE.—Upon the arrival of a vessel in port, the captain, before the hatches are opened, or the bulk broken, makes known his arrival by lodging at the Custom House a report of his ship, her cargo and crew, upon the prescribed form, when on payment of the tonnage dues, etc., permission is given him to unload. This is called her "clearance." An outward steamer also, having loaded her cargo, must obtain permission from the Customs before she may sail, the form of clearance being much the same as for boats just arrived.

SHIP'S HUSBAND.—An agent appointed to manage a ship on behalf of the owner.

SHIP'S LOG.—This is a book in which particulars of the daily runs of the vessel, the weather and winds encountered, the places passed, and the time of passing, are recorded.

SHIP'S PROTEST.—The master's declaration upon oath regarding the circumstances which led to any injury to the ship or damage to her cargo.

SHIP'S REPORT.—The master of every ship, whether laden or in ballast, must within 24 hours after arrival from parts beyond the seas at any port report his ship and answer all questions relating to the ship, cargo, or crew, on the prescribed form.

SHORT SHIPMENT.—Goods are said to be a short shipment, or short shipped, when they are shut out of a ship, either accidentally or for want of room.

SLINGING.—A charge for hoisting the goods on board from the craft alongside the ship.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.—The duties which are charged at so much per maund, cwt., ton or gallon, as the case may be.

SUFFERANCE WHARF.—A wharf licensed by the Customs (and at which a Custom House officer attends) where certain goods may be landed and cleared.

SURVIVORSHIP POLICY is one under which the sum assured is payable if one person dies before another and in that event only.

SWEATING.—This is caused by cargo, such as grain, being shipped in an immature state, thus causing heating during the voyage. The air in the hold becomes warm and moist, and condenses on the hold beams in the form of sweat, which then falls back on to the cargo below, causing deterioration.

TARE AND DRAFT.—Tare is the weight of the wrapper and hoops, of the box or case, or of the cart or wagon, in which goods are packed or loaded at the time of their weights being taken. Gross weight is the weight of the goods and package together; net weight that of the goods alone. Freight is charged on the gross weight; but customs duty is payable on the net weight. It is made by the seller to the buyer of goods to cover possible shrinkage in weight after unloading from the ship and before delivery from the warehouse.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.—Bills of Lading which cover both the journey by rail to the port of shipment and the sea passage.

TONNAGE, OR TONS BURDEN.—A ship's carrying capacity—the number of tons she will carry. A ship's registered tonnage and her

actual carrying capacity differ, at times, very considerably, owing to the peculiar build of some vessels.

TRAMPS.—These are steamships and sailing vessels moving about from port to port under telegraphic instructions, in search of cargo. These are usually chartered full loads.

TRANSHIPMENT BOND NOTE.—This forms an entry for the goods when dutiable goods are transhipped, and states that the party named has given security for the due transhipment and exportation of the goods named therein.

TRANSHIPMENT ENTRY.—When goods are imported with the intention of being re-shipped to another country, transhipment entry will have to be lodged.

VATting.—A Custom House term for the mixing together of the same sorts, brands, colour or rate of duty of wines (or spirits) for the purpose of fortifying, colouring, or strengthening the whole or obtaining uniformity of character.

WAREHOUSING ENTRY.—When dutiable goods are imported, which are not required for immediate use, they are stored in warehouses approved by the Customs authorities.

GLOSSARY OF INSURANCE TERMS.

ADJUSTMENT.—A term much used in marine insurance for settling loss incurred by the insured.

ALL OTHER PERILS.—This includes only perils similar in kind to the perils specifically mentioned in the policy.

ASSURANCE.—Same as Insurance.

AVERAGE.—In marine insurance the word is used in two senses; when employed to denote partial loss it is called "particular average"; and when to denote contribution, it is termed "general average."

AVERAGE CLAUSE.—A clause in a marine insurance policy, which provides that some articles shall be free from average, unless general, and that others shall be free from average, if under a certain percentage named.

BONUS SYSTEM.—According to this, the balance, or profit, after all liabilities have been assessed and provided for, and suitable reserves set aside, is distributed amongst such of the policy-holders as are entitled to participate.

CONTRACT.—In fire insurance when a contract is made, the insurers undertake to pay or make good to the insured any actual loss or damage by fire which may happen during a particular period to specified property, not exceeding the sum named as the limit of insurance, or of each item thereof, in consideration of an immediate fixed payment.

COVERING NOTE is a form used by Insurance Companies undertaking to indemnify the insured, should any damage happen between the time the insurance is arranged and the issue of the policy.

DEFERRED ASSURANCE.—The payment of a very small annual premium being made, if death occurs before that age.

DEVIATION.—In marine insurance, any divergence from the terms and conditions specified in the policy of insurance which thereby discharges the underwriters' risk.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.—A form of life assurance according to which the sum insured is payable after the expiration of a certain term of years if the policy-holder is alive, or at his death if he dies previously. Such a policy combines the essential features of life assurance with the advantages of a savings bank.

EXPRESS WARRANTY.—This is a stipulation inserted in writing on the face of the marine policy, upon the literal truth or fulfilment of which the validity of the entire contract is dependent

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.—Bonds issued by Insurance and Guarantee Companies, whereby in consideration of the premium, they guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of trust, and undertake to make good any loss occasioned by defalcations.

FIRE POLICY.—This covers loss arising from fire due to explosion or lightning, but unless specially provided, the cover does not extend to consequential loss, i.e., rent, loss of profits, interest on debentures, etc.

FLOATING POLICY.—A policy of this nature usually describes the insurance in general terms, leaving the voyage and steamer's name to be defined by subsequent declaration.

FLOTSAM.—In marine insurance, flotsam is where a ship is sunk or cast away, and any goods forming part of her cargo are found floating on the surface of the waves.

FREE OF ALL AVERAGE means that claims for general and particular average cannot be recovered under an insurance policy containing this clause. Such a policy insures against total loss only.

GENERAL AVERAGE represents a voluntary sacrifice when in danger for the general benefit of ship, cargo, and freight.

IMPLIED WARRANTIES.—In a marine policy these are three in number. (a) that the vessel in which the venture is made is seaworthy; (b) that the venture be completed without deviation; (c) that the venture is legal.

INSURABLE INTEREST.—The merchant or shipowner who effects an insurance or who gives instructions to an insurance broker to effect an insurance on his behalf must have what is termed an "Insurable Interest."

INSURANCE OR ASSURANCE is a contract between two parties, in which one of them, the insurer, undertakes, in consideration of a certain periodical or fixed sum, called the premium, to indemnify, or assure, the other against a certain amount of loss from the occurrence of a specified contingency, as the burning of certain premises, the loss of a certain ship, or the death of a certain person.

INSURANCE PREMIUM.—The consideration paid by the insured to the insurer to cover the risks specified in the policy of insurance.

JOINT-LIFE POLICES are issued under which the sum assured is payable at the death of the first of two lives.

LIFE ASSURANCE, provides for the payment of fixed capital sum at death.

LIGAN.—In marine insurance, ligan is where heavy goods (which would sink to the bottom and be lost) are cast into the sea by jettison, having attached to them a cork or buoy so that they may be found again.

LLOYD'S.—The famous association of underwriters whose name is synonymous with maritime transactions throughout the world.

MARINE INSURANCE is a contract of indemnity in which the insurer, commonly called the underwriter, undertakes to indemnify the assured in consideration of the payment of a certain sum of money, called premium, for all losses arising from perils of the sea, that may happen to the subject insured.

MIXED POLICY.—Sometimes a ship is insured from a certain place to some other place, say for a year, in which case it is both a voyage and a time policy; hence the name.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.—An office which works for the benefit of its members only.

NAMED POLICY.—A marine insurance policy in which the name of the vessel carrying the goods insured is inserted.

NON-PROFIT POLICY-HOLDER is entitled to the privilege of assurance only, and to the extent of his sum insured and no more.

OPEN OR UNVALUED POLICY.—In such a policy the value of the ship or goods insured is not stated, but left to be ascertained.

PARTICULAR AVERAGE.—A term used in marine insurance representing damage or loss which is purely accidental in its nature and due to a peril insured against to ship, cargo or freight. See **Average**.

PERILS OF THE SEA.—A marine insurance clause referring to those dangers and accidents which a vessel may meet with on a voyage, the risk of which being excepted in a bill of lading, is undertaken by insurer.

POLICY is a document containing a contract of insurance.

POLICY VALUE.—This is the amount of money which the assurance fund should have in hand at any given time, and its amount is the present value of all future liabilities.

PRO RATA AVERAGE provides for a sharing of the loss between the insured and insurers, in proportion to the risk that each is carrying.

PROFIT-SHARING POLICY-HOLDER.—A term used in life assurance and refers to a holder who is entitled to the full privileges of his policy together with a share in such profit as the office may make, and pays on an average 10% more than the non-profit rate of premium.

PROPRIETARY COMPANY is one which possesses a body of shareholders who have subscribed the original capital, and to whom some shares in the profits must be allocated.

RE-INSURANCE.—This term denotes a form of sub-insurance to minimise the risk undertaken by the underwriters and others.

RETURN OF PREMIUM.—The return of the excess of premium in case of goods insured for a larger amount than their real value.

RUNNING-DOWN CLAUSE.—A clause in the marine insurance in pursuance to which the underwriters concur to pay certain damages if the ship comes in collision with another vessel.

SALVAGE LOSS.—A marine insurance term for a loss settled by underwriters after a certain sum representing the value of goods saved has been deducted from the amount the goods were insured for.

SHORT INTEREST.—In marine insurance the excess of the amount for which goods are insured over the value of the goods shipped, is called "Short Interest," and the assured may claim this amount from the underwriters.

SLIP RISK.—When a broker has instructions to effect insurance on, say, a certain steamer, he proceeds at first to make out what is known as a "Slip" which is a short memorandum of the proposed "risk" or property to be insured.

STRANDING.—In marine insurance the term is used when the vessel takes the ground by reason of some accidental occurrence and remains fast for an appreciable time.

SUBROGATION.—The acquirement by underwriters, on settling a loss, of the rights and remedies of the insured in the thing insured.

SURRENDER VALUE is simply what the life assurance office will pay for the policy, and its amount is guided by the policy value of the particular policy at the date of surrender.

TERM ASSURANCE is the simplest form of assurance contract and provides for payment only in the event of the life dying before a certain date or age.

TERMINABLE ANNUITIES are annuities granted by Government, and by most insurance offices, for a period of years, or for the life of a person, in return for a present payment of money.

TIME POLICY.—An insurance for any stated period of time but not exceeding 12 calendar months.

VOYAGE POLICY.—This refers to a marine insurance effected from one port to another, and in case of a voyage insurance on the hull of a ship or steamer, the insurance usually extends for thirty days after she has arrived in safety or until she sails on another voyage, whichever may first occur.

WAGER POLICY.—An insurance when the assured has no actual insurable interest, or else that the underwriter is willing to dispense with any proof of interest. The common name for a wager policy is a "P.P.I. policy," meaning "Police proof of interest" or "without further proof of interest than the policy itself," and all such insurances are void by law.

WARRANTY.—See **Implied Warranty** and **Express Warranty**.

WATER-LOGGED.—A marine term applied to ships which, owing to leakage or collision, have so much water in their holds as to become quite unmanageable.

WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE.—This form of policy undertakes the payment of the sum insured at death only, whenever it may occur, and from whatever cause. Such a policy can be obtained for a single payment or by annual payments spread over a fixed number of years or by annual payment until death.

INSTRUMENTS OF FOREIGN REMITTANCES.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.—The foreign money orders may mainly be grouped under two classes: (1) Rupee Money Orders, (2) Sterling Money Orders. Rupee money orders are drawn on countries such as Ceylon, Portuguese India, Iraq, Tanganyika Territory, the Seychelles, the Straits Settlements, Zanzibar, China, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Macao, etc. The ordinary inland money order form is used in the case of money orders for Ceylon, Portuguese India and the Indian States but in the case of money orders for other countries, a special form, which may be obtained gratis from the Post Office, is to be used. The amount of foreign rupee money orders must not exceed Rs. 600, nor include a fraction of an anna.

Sterling money orders may be obtained by one remitter in one day up to the limit of £40. There is a scheduled rate of commission which is charged by the post offices for issuing them.

When quick transference of funds is required, money orders may be sent by telegraph. Telegraphic money order system does not apply to any foreign money order exchange except those of the United Kingdom, Ceylon, the Seychelles, Iraq, Mauritius, and the Federated Malay States. For this service the post offices charge besides the commission on the foreign money order, a telegraph charge calculated at the rate of inland telegram. What the remitter is to do is to fill up the necessary entries in a sterling money order form and write across the form the words "By Telegraph Express" or "By Telegraph Ordinary" according as whether he wishes the telegram advising the remittance to be sent express or ordinary. The form should then be presented along with the money and commission.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDER.—British Postal Orders are employed to make small remittances by individuals and small traders to Great

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Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State and to some of the British Possessions, Colonies and Agencies.

The Postal Orders in India are available for all denominations beginning from 6d. and increasing by 6d. each time up to 21 shillings. Broken amounts up to 5 penny (but not including the fraction of a penny) are allowed by postal regulations to be made up by affixing to the face of any British Postal Order unused Indian or British postage stamps not exceeding three in number, of equivalent value—one anna being equal to one penny. The only Indian postage stamps which may be used for the purpose are those of the values of 1, 2, 3 and 4 annas. The poundage chargeable in respect of orders ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. is 1 anna; for 3s. to 15s., $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas and from 15s. 6d. to 21s., 2 annas.

The issue of these orders to any single individual in one day is at present limited by postal regulations up to £ 20.

Remitters may cross the Postal Orders before sending them for collection, much in the same manner as cheques are crossed. If a postal order be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a commission equal to the poundage for the different denominations must be paid in Indian postage stamps to the back of the order.

The payee also should collect the due as early as possible, for orders presented for payment more than six months after the last day of the month of issue cannot be paid without reference.

BANK DRAFTS.—The banker issues drafts on receipt of the exchange value of the amount to be remitted, instructing payment to a particular bank to such and such person, generally the purchaser of the draft, or to his order. The remitter then properly endorses the draft on the back writing the words "Pay to Messrs. . . ." (putting the name of the payee) and properly signing below this. The drafts are issued in sets of two. These are of the same form only with the exception that in the original draft payment is ordered, the duplicate being unpaid, while in duplicate the same pay order occurs, the original being unpaid. The original draft is sent by post and the duplicate is sent by the next mail in order that if somehow the original is lost in transit, payment may be made through the duplicate only.

In case of quick transference of funds to foreign countries, the customer should buy the cable or telegraphic transfers which are nothing but demand drafts sent by cable instead of by mail.

LETTER OF CREDIT.—It is a document issued by a banker authorising the banker to whom it is addressed to honour the cheques of the person named to the extent of a certain amount and charge the same to the account of the grantor. But sometimes and especially in the import trade it is so worded as to authorise the person to whom the credit has been extended to draw upon the bank granting it in conformity with certain conditions imposed in the letter itself.

BANKER'S BILL OF EXCHANGE.—Banker's bills of exchange are payable after the expiration of a stipulated period after presentation to the drawee and acceptance by the same and are drawn in sets of two or three and these are to be sent to the beneficiary by succeeding mails.

The bill is to be endorsed on the back and then forwarded to the exporter who will present it to the drawee bank for acceptance and then collect the amount on due date. After the bill has been accepted, the holder of it can use this as a negotiable instrument.

REVIEW OF TRADE & INDUSTRIES DURING 1933-34.

DURING the past year the world economic crisis has continued to dominate the situation and until it abates it is impossible for India—a country whose prosperity depends so largely on the world's demand for its agricultural produce—to make any substantial advance towards prosperity, these were the words used by H. E. the Viceroy before the annual session of the Associated Chamber of Commerce in reviewing the trade position in India. Signs were, however, evident all the world over towards a stronger and more wide-spread feeling of confidence in the future than there has been for many years past. Signs of improvement were also noticeable in India. The balance of trade was definitely better, that is to say that imports and exports were coming back to their old relationship though both were sadly smaller in quantity owing not only to the fall in the prices of our export staples but the decrease in the world demand for them.

The year under review opened with a distinctly upward tendency in world prices. The index number of prices which was down at 82 points in March 1933 displayed a favourable rise by gradual steps to 91 points in July. The improvement can only be explained by the deliberate economic planning in the United States of America under the guidance of its new President Roosevelt. Energies of the American Government were devoted to overcome the banking crisis coming on top of wide-spread indebtedness and unemployment and to raise the prices of commodities by all means. The dollar was detached from gold and this measure naturally raised internal prices in proportion to its fall in value vis-a-vis gold. Other vigorous measures taken by the American Government further tended to increase the prices of world commodities. The effect of this improvement was felt all over the world and India as well. Almost all the Indian commodities shared the rise. Shellac rose from 50s. per cwt. early in April to 68s. in June, the highest point reached since March, 1932; rice started April 1933 at 6s. per cwt. and closed June at 7s. Jute, castor, linseed, groundnut, tea—all participated the general rise. But with the commencement of July the whole outlook underwent an all round change. The index number of prices took a downward course. This is substantially due to the failure of the World Economic and Monetary Conference to achieve many of results it was expected to do. The Conference sat during June and July with the object of co-ordinating international action in promoting a recovery in commodity prices. By the end of June a deadlock was reached on the question of stabilisation of currencies. The European "gold" countries maintained that unless currencies were stabilised in relation to each other, it would be impossible to reach final decision on the other major problems confronting the Conference. The United States were unable to agree with this view and recommended to the Conference that the real problem to be dealt with was the evil of falling prices and the ways and means of overcoming it. Failure of the Conference to reach agreement on the question of exchange stabilisation found its

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Y. B. 28.

reflection in the unusual fluctuations of the international exchanges since the close of the Conference. The prices of commodities were thus subject to violent fluctuations. The revival in prices of staple Indian commodities was therefore short-lived. By the end of September most of the gains which June prices had recorded over April prices and which in some cases been exceeded in July had disappeared. For the remaining part of the year, the market conditions remained featureless. There was the same tendency of adjustment among the foreign exchanges and 'an attempt towards the intensification of economic nationalism in some cases on the basis of a conscious plan. The main features of this movement are the development of national industries by various forms of protection and the exploration of possibilities of mutual commercial advantages by way of trade agreements. There is a distinct bias in favour of a policy of economic autarchy, particularly in view of the overcast political outlook and the consequent threat of possible conflagrations.'

FINANCE AND EXCHANGE.

Finance.—The outstanding features of the year were the continued prevalence of cheap money, appreciation in value of fixed interest-bearing securities and the successful operations for the conversion of the early maturing debts into longer term loans at a cheaper rate. The easy rate of money without business confidence is one of the worst features of Indian finance for the last few years. Such is the time opportune for the initiation of apt programme of public works by the Government. In the words of Mr. N. R. Sarkar, the President of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, "It is through such works that a solution can be found for the menacing problem of unemployment; it is by such works that effective demand can be set free for various kinds of materials and services. While trade and industry are in such a depressed state, the initiation of a vigorous capital programme would prove to be an effective way of stimulating the demand for industrial goods, inducing greater purchasing power in the masses, and relieving the industries suffering from a demand and a plethora of stocks."

Bank-Rate.—The bank rate ruled throughout the year at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This bespeaks of an entire absence of trade demand and it is a disconcerting feature of the world's industry that in spite of the easy monetary conditions, the market does not tend to look up.

Exchange.—The exchange continued steady for the major part of the financial year 1932-33 but there were violent fluctuations from September to the middle of December. The exchange opened at 18-1/32d. and ruled in the vicinity of 1s. 6d. till the end of August. Thereafter due to the failure on the part of the major countries to arrive at a decision on stabilisation of exchange and due to the gradual depreciation of dollar in U. S. A. the exchange level in India was greatly disturbed and touched 17-13/16d. towards the end of November. Thereafter a more confident tone in the exchange market returned and the rates once again reverted to the original level of 18-1/32d. on December 1933. Since then there has been a firm tendency in the market situation.

Government Loans.—Two loans were floated during 1933-34, one a rupee loan and the other a sterling loan. The Government of India New Loan $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1947-50 at Rs. 96 was opened for subscription on April 28, 1933. This Loan was in two sections, i.e. cash and conversion and in each section Rs. 15 crores was offered for subscription.

In the cash section subscriptions might be in the form of (1) Securities of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan of 1916-17; (2) Cash; (3) Treasury bills maturing not later than May, 10, 1933; and (4) Secu-

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rities of the 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47, the 5 per cent. bonds 1933 and the 6 per cent bonds 1933-36.

In the conversion section subscriptions might be in the form of:— (1) the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Bonds, 1934; (2) the 5 per cent. Bonds 1935, and (3) the $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1935

The cash section was closed one and half an hour after opening and the loan was fully subscribed. Apart from some Rs. 5 crores of 4 per cent conversion loan 1916-17 nothing but cash was accepted. The conversion section of the loan was also opened on the same date and was closed on the evening of May 3, 1933. The allotment was as follow:— $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Bonds 1934—Rs. 12,98 lakhs; 5 per cent Bonds 1935—Rs. 1,39 lakhs; $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935—Rs. 82 lakhs.

A sterling loan of £12,000,000 in the form of 1948-53 stock was announced on May 9, 1933. The issue price was £97 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the stock would bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The loan was intended to provide for the redemption of the £7,000,000 6 per cent. loan and to assist the redemption also of £10,000,000 6 p.c. loan, the repayment of which was optional on December 15. The lists opened on May 10 and closed within a few hours, heavily over-subscribed. The announcement of this loan was received in India with some surprise, particularly so in view of the success of the recent rupee loans at a lower rate of interest.

Government Securities:—The recovery in the price of the Government securities noticed during the preceding year was fully maintained. The $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government securities were quoted in the beginning of April, 1933 at about Rs. 88. The demand for these stocks weakened materially in view of the new $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan issued on April, 28, 1933. The market quotations took up a downward course and on the announcement of 4 per cent. sterling loan, in a very short space of time, the values touched a level below Rs. 80. The market however showed a more confident tone from the beginning of July and the prices again attained their previous level. The closing quotation at the end of March 1934 was over Rs. 88 and the tone was distinctly firm.

TRADE & INDUSTRIES DURING 1933-34.

The position of Indian trade and industries continued much the same as in the previous year. The extremely low level of prices at which commodities were saleable in the market did not allow business to be conducted in any other way than on the hand to mouth basis. The cotton piecegoods, hosiery, domestic wares, finished products were being dumped into India at rates defying competition from Indian industrial organisations. Much was expected of the Ottawa Conference but from the Indian point of view the Agreement has been barren of results. It has only diverted trade of India to countries enjoying preferential concessions. The only trade which has benefitted from the Agreement seems to be the tanning industry but the recent withdrawal of export duty will perhaps annul the benefit so conferred.

The dumping of cheap Japanese goods raised a storm of protest and the Government was prevailed upon to pass an Anti Dumping Legislation and express its intention to have the Indo-Japanese Treaty of 1905 brought to a termination after 6 months' notice. The Japanese Government accepted the challenge and the Cotton Spinners Association passed a resolution boycotting Indian cotton. Subsequently a rapprochement between the two Governments was on the move as a result of dawning of saner judgment. In the mean while the report of the Tariff Board regarding protection to the Indian cotton textile industry awaited the final decision of the Government of India. A delegation came from

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Japan whereas another came from England to arrange terms with India. The negotiations have terminated successfully and have ended in trade conventions which are reproduced on p. 227. These have come in for a good deal of criticism, the Indo-British one being a most hurried one in which the millowners associations outside Bombay had no hand and the Indo-Japanese one as accepting the dictum of foreign countries having rights to send manufactured goods in place of raw materials purchased from India.

THE CENTRAL BUDGET 1934-35.

In presenting the Indian Budget for 1934-35 before the Assembly on Feb. 28 1934, Sir George Schuster claimed that the Government were proving fairly for all needs that could be foreseen, and stated that if tendencies which had recently been apparent continued, cuts in pay might be restored and other burdens might be relaxed. But the retiring Finance Member warned that neither India nor any other country was yet "out of the wood" and a cautious outlook was still necessary.

The revised estimates of 1933-34 show a total revenue of Rs. 119.31 crores—a fall of Rs. 5.04 crores from the Budget estimates and a total expenditure Rs. 115.02 crores, so that the balance, without providing for debt reduction, is only Rs. 4.29 crores. If the original provision for debt redemption of Rs. 6.88 crores is to be made, the revised estimates should disclose a considerable deficit. By a jugglery of facts, the Finance Member turns a deficit budget into a surplus one. Sir George has adopted an easy short-cut by appropriating Rs. 3 crores only to the sinking fund called the "contribution towards the avoidance of reduction of debt" for 1933-34. The effect of this change and a saving of Rs. 2.2 crores on expenditure, is that instead of a deficit, the revised estimates are made to close with a surplus of Rs. 1.29 crores and this sum is to be transferred to a special fund for repairing earthquake damages in Bihar. The explanation of the falling off of revenue is due mainly to reduced customs revenue from sugar and textiles and reduced receipts from income-tax, salt, etc.

There has been a general falling off in imports and a substantial increase in exports and a satisfactory feature is that as a result of these changes India is moving back towards her normal favourable balance of trade in merchandise and is thus diminishing her reliance on gold exports in order to maintain an even keel. The saving of Rs. 2.20 lakhs in expenditure is due mainly to two causes, first, the receipt of Rs. 1.78 lakhs on account of the payments from His Majesty's Government towards the Defence budget following the Capitulation Tribunal Award, and secondly the non-payment of Rs. 88 lakhs interest on war debt for which provision was made in the budget. The balanced budgets of the last two years, produced an increase in the gold and sterling reserves in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves. On March 31, 1934, the amount was worth Rs. 106 crores and note issue Rs. 178 crores, (proportion 60 p.c.) as against an amount on Sept. 21, 1931, of Rs. 57.82 crores against a note issue of Rs. 146 crores, (proportion of 40 p.c.) The result is that to-day India's credit is high, the Government can borrow money cheaply, heavy short term debts have been converted into light long term liabilities and the burden of interest reduced.

As regards the financial year of 1934-35, the Finance Member has effected economies in various directions and has announced that the 5 p.c. cut in pay ought to be retained for another year. The expenditure on Civil Administration has been kept practically unchanged and

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there has been a substantial saving on interest charges. The Army Budget has been reduced to Rs. 44.38 crores. This is 4 lakhs less than the Revised estimates for 1933-34 and Rs. 10.72 crores less than the figure of Rs. 55.10 crores in 1929-30. The Finance Member, basing his comparison on the net figures of Revenue and Expenditure finds the position to be Rs. 2.82 lakhs worse, that is to say, revenue will be 2.80 lakhs less and expenditure 2 lakhs more than the provisions of the last budget. As the budget of 1933-34 closes with a surplus of Rs. 1.29 lakhs, the gap to be filled is reduced to 153 lakhs. For this purpose he proposes new taxation and observes that the surcharge on the sugar duty had led to such an increase in factories as to threaten overproduction. The main benefit of protection was going not to the cultivator but to the manufacturer, and revenues were suffering. Therefore, by way of transferring a portion of the profits from fat capitalists to lean agriculturists and consumers, the Finance Member proposes an excise duty of Re. 1-5 as. per cwt. on factory made sugar, leaving a margin of protection of Rs. 7-12. Revenue from this head is expected to yield Rs. 1.47 lakhs, of which Rs. 7 lakhs goes to help cane-growers. Duty on silver is reduced from 7½ as. to 5 as. per ounce and duties on tobacco and cigarettes are revised, giving a yield of Rs. 30 lakhs (Rates on Raw Tobacco of Rs. 2-6-0 per lb. standard in place of Rs. 2 per lb. and Re. 1-14-0 per lb. preferential in place of Re. 1-8 per lb. On Cigarettes—Rs. 5-15-0 per 1000, plus 25 p.c. ad valorem). To encourage a specially depressed trade, the export duty on raw hides will be abolished, at a cost of 5 lakhs, and that on skin is retained. But this abolition will take away the fillip given to the tanning and shoe-making industries.

That the present postage and telegraph rates were restricting tariff was admitted by the Finance Member in announcing the introduction of a new light-weight letter tariff of 1 anna for a letter of ½ tola and a reduction of a minimum charge for ordinary telegrams to 9 as. and express telegrams to Rs. 1-2 as. for 8 words in each case. Charge for book post upto 5 tola will be increased from ½ anna to 1 anna. The above mentioned taxation proposals are expected to yield Rs. 1.69 crores net and as the deficiency to be covered was Rs. 1.53 crores, a small surplus of Rs. 16 lakhs is anticipated. Sir George proposes an excise duty of Rs. 2-4 as. per gross of match boxes producing a net yield of 192 lakhs and most of the States have agreed to levy it. This additional income will enable the Government of India to allot half the jute export duty amounting to 189 lakhs to the jute growing provinces. Of this the shares would approximately be: Bengal 167 lakhs, Bihar and Orissa 12½ lakhs, and Assam 9½ lakhs. This measure will rectify to some extent the inequitous Meston Award, so far as Bengal is concerned. At the same time, the customs duties on matches are to be increased so as to ensure the maintenance of the existing measure of protection to the Indian match industry. But there is the danger, if the States do not agree to impose excise duties, of the match industry being shifted to native States. From this head, after contribution to provinces are made, a small surplus of Rs. 3 lakhs is expected, which together with the surplus of Rs. 16 lakhs arrived at in the scheme of taxation proposals would bring the total to Rs. 19 lakhs.

INDIAN RAILWAY BUDGET.

The true position of the Railways in India will be revealed from the following figures:—

Total Revenue was estimated in the Budget of 1933-34 to yield Rs. 89½ crores, but in the revised estimates the amount is expected to be Rs. 88½ crores (i.e. 1 crore), and it exceeds by 2½ p.c. last year's

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revenue. A happy feature is that goods earnings show an increase of Rs. 3½ crores or 6 p.c. above those of 1932-33. The increase in traffic has been general and has not been confined to any particular commodity which is the happy augury of a general revival of trade. Unfortunately earnings from passenger traffic fell Rs. 1 crore or nearly 4 p.c. below what was earned in 1932-33. Expenditure in 1933-34 was also a little higher than was estimated at the beginning of the year. Net traffic receipts for 1933-34 amounted to 24½ crores. After paying interest charges of Rs. 32½ crores, the deficiency for the year will aggregate to Rs. 7½ crores, including the loss of Rs. 2 crores on strategic lines. Total gross revenue is expected to be Rs. 94.25 crores. The Passenger traffic will contribute Rs. 28.40 crores (31 p.c.) and goods traffic Rs. 59.33 crores (63 p.c.). Of the total passenger traffic earnings, the upper class will contribute Rs. 3.13 crores (11 p.c.) and the third class will contribute the rest, i.e., 89 p.c. The total expenditure for 1934-35 including appropriation (Rs. 13.65 crores) to the Depreciation Fund, amounts to Rs. 65.90 crores, out of which Rs. 1.08 crores have been provided for the Hardinge Bridge (Sara Bridge) protection and training works and Rs. 62 lakhs for earthquake damages in north Bihar. Rs. 38.21 lakhs have been provided for expenditure on amenities for passengers, out of this Rs. 28.49 crores will be spent for additions and betterments to lower class carriages. The total deficiency after payment of interest charges amounting to Rs. 32.5 crores and other miscellaneous charges (Rs. 1.60 crores), should be approximately Rs. 5.30 crores. The financial strength of the railways will be evident from lessening deficits. Taking the period of 11 years beginning from 1924-25 and ending 1934-35, we find that the first six years were a period of prosperity and the following five years have been otherwise. The crescendo of deficits began in 1930-31 with Rs. 5 crores, grew to Rs. 9½ crores in 1931-32 and reached its peak in 1932-33 with a figure of Rs. 10½ crores.

Deficit for 1933-34 is expected to be Rs. 7½ crores and about 5½ crores in 1934-35. The total deficit of the last four years including that of the current one will amount to Rs. 37.70 crores. Out of this, contributions to the General Revenues in 1929-30 and 1930-31 account for Rs. 11.86 crores. Temporary withdrawals to meet the deficit will amount to Rs. 27.56 crores, and the Depreciation Fund will show a balance of Rs. 11.44 crores at the close of 1934-35.

Thus, it is from their own resources that the Railways meet the deficits. If the Railways were a private Company with only ordinary shares and no fixed interest charges, they would, assuming the earnings of 1934-35 came up to the estimates, be able to pay a dividend of 3½ p.c. on their shares. In other words, the Indian Railways' shares would stand at par if not at premium with the gilt-edged securities. In the current Budget an experiment on the N. W. Railway is made to increase passenger traffic by especially reduced fares. This will cost about Rs. 45 lakhs and will be extended to other railways if the stimulant of reduced rates acts successfully. Major retrenchments have been effected. Experiments in detailed job analysis are being carried on various railways, as suggested by the Pope Committee, and, it is hoped, will in the aggregate give substantial savings. If traffic continues to improve, no further block retrenchments should be necessary.

No definite plan was set about the rail-road competition except an assurance by the Railway Member that it must be met largely by better and more attractive railway service.

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The Railway Budget position still precludes anything either ambitious or imaginative in the nature of a work programme for the coming year. A total expenditure of Rs. 14 crores is proposed, out of which Rs. 3 lakhs will be spent in constructing a small line of 5 miles on S. I. Rly. and Rs. 11 lakhs are provided for to complete lines started long ago. The residue will be utilised for track renewals, bridge works, and the renewal of rolling stock, both coaching and goods. A few projects, like the Bombay-Sind Connection and the Pollachi-Venaturai line in South India, if found remunerative under present conditions of cheap money and low prices of material, may be taken in hand in the next working season.

Now a few words about the policy of meeting deficits from the Depreciation Fund which is bad in principle, as when better time returns and the railways will once more show profits, repayment of these loans must be the first charge on the surpluses so that for a long time to come the general budget will get no relief from railway contribution. "This might seriously embarrass the Federal Government of the future since the Federal Finance Committee hoped that the Railways should be able to contribute Rs. 5 crores annually to the general budget. Moreover due to the necessity of repaying the loan, fares might not be lowered in near future."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The year has been marked by one event in the financial field, viz. the passage of the Reserve Bank Bill through both houses of the Legislature. The setting up of an Indian Reserve Bank and the transfer by Government to it of the control of currency will be a step of extreme significance. The main provisions of the Act are given under Banking Development in India on page 240.

The year saw the publication of the Cotton Tariff Report and the Report of the Jute Committee, which are discussed in their due place. (See pages 224 and 230).

Another measure of great importance adopted by the Government of India was the invitation extended to Professor Bowley of London University and Mr. D. H. Robertson of Cambridge University to undertake an economic enquiry in India. The terms of reference of the enquiry were :

1. With a view to facilitating the further study of the economic problems of India to report on the existing organisation and range of statistical and other information bearing on the economic condition of India with special reference to the gaps which exist at present and the means of filling these.

In particular (i) to make recommendations as to the organisation of a central statistical department which in addition to the collection of statistics can co-ordinate station for the whole of India, (ii) to consider the practicability and scope of a census of production, (iii) to consider the materials obtainable for measurement of national wealth, (iv) to make recommendations as to the initiation of continuation of series of index numbers of prices, wages, production, etc.

- II. As it is desirable that the collection of the information referred to under I should be as far as possible designed to serve as a guide to practical policy, the main problems which arise in regard to the full utilisation of India's economics should be formulated.

The Report of the Enquiry is now in the hands of the Government.

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TARIFF BOARD REPORTS.

THE Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the Cotton Textile Industry was released on February 5, 1934 though the Report was signed about sixteen months ago. In the interim period, the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Mody-Clare-Lees Pact were reached. The Tariff Bill does not embody those recommendations of the Tariff Board that disagree with the essentials of the two above mentioned agreements.

After making a detailed survey of the history of the present protective duties, export of cotton, Japanese competition, relative decline in Great Britain's share in textile imports, progress of the Indian industry, abuses incidental to the managing agency system, the Report considers the claim of the industry to protection and this claim is upheld.

The Tariff Board recommend that for the purpose of protection specific duties are more appropriate than 'ad valorem' duties in falling markets. The loss of revenue resulting from a system of specific duties may be avoided by combining specific duty as a minimum duty with an alternative 'ad valorem' duty at a rate not lower than the rate of revenue duty. No effective protection can be given by 'ad valorem' duties in the present condition of the industry. Nor is it possible to determine an 'ad valorem' rate of duty based on import prices which will be equivalent to a measure of protection fixed with reference to prices realised by the mills. The need for protection being greatest in respect of cloth woven from medium and the less fine counts, the burden of protection can only be adjusted to the needs of the industry, without unduly complicating the administration by specific duties based on weight. The specific duty which the Board propose should be applied to goods of all counts and kinds of weave. The period of protection should be fixed at ten years. Nothing less will afford adequate opportunity for the reorganisation and consolidation of the industry.

The Board refute Mr. Hardy's conclusion that the quantity of bleached goods manufactured by Indian mills was about 1 p. c. of their total grey or bleached production which was an under estimate. There was also more competition from the United Kingdom in respect of dhuties woven from counts 30s. to 40s. than was recognised either by Mr. Hardy or by the Government of India. The progress of the Indian industry in the production of fine quality goods is seen not only from the statistics of production, but also from the character of the raw cotton imported. It is also seen from the extent to which it supplies the market for the finer qualities of cloth. The production of cloth from yarn to counts 25s to 40s in 1931-32 was approximately 765 million yards, nearly equal to the total quantity of imports that year; and the production of cloth from yarn of counts above 40s was approximately 256 million yards, or nearly one-third of the total imports. Protective duties should be applied to goods of finer counts both because they compete indirectly with goods manufactured from Indian cotton, and also to encourage the manufacture of goods from imported long staple cotton.

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The specific duties proposed are based mainly on the difference between the costs of manufacturing goods of medium counts, and the prices realised for these goods, and it is therefore necessary, in order to safeguard the industry, to apply the duties to all imported goods including those from the United Kingdom.

In the case of plain grey, the Board recommend a specific duty of 5 annas per pound; in the case of bordered grey five and a quarter annas per pound; in the case of white and bleached goods, six annas per pound and in case of fabric woven with coloured yarn, six annas and four pies per pound; in the case of piecegoods made entirely or partly of artificial silk which compete both with the mill industry and with the handloom weaver, a specific duty should be fixed at over three times the rate for coloured cotton goods (say Re. 1-8 a pound). If, however, the proportion of artificial silk in the mixture does not exceed 15 per cent. of the total weight the goods should be assessed as coloured cotton piecegoods or woollen manufacture. The duty applicable to artificial silk goods should also be applied to mixture of cotton and waste silk, except when the proportion of waste silk is not more than 15 per cent. of the total weight, when the goods should be assessed as coloured.

The Board recommend reduction of specific duty on yarn to one anna a pound and its restrictions to counts 50s. and below; and do not recommend any restrictions of the mill production. The Board do not recommend the levy of cess on silk production without a corresponding increase in the specific duties which they propose, and without the power to impose such a measure on mills in Indian States as well as mills in British India.

In the interests of the Indian cultivator of cotton the duty on raw cotton should be continued. For administrative reasons it is undesirable to restrict the duty to cotton with a staple of one inch or less.

Starch is now imported free of duty. But the Indian flour mills which manufacture starch have to meet a duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. on wheat. This involves a disadvantage to the Indian Industry of 15 per cent on current import prices and a duty of 15 per cent. should be imposed on all imported starch.

Power should be given to the Government by the Act protecting the cotton textile industry to take immediate action, in case the protection granted should be impaired by any considerable fall in the price of imported goods. Steps should be taken to secure the modification of the terms of existing trade agreements which deprive the Government of the power to safeguard protected industries against unfair competition from particular countries. It is desirable that the Merchandise Marks Act should be amended without delay so as to penalise dishonest practices on the part of both of importers and of millowners. The improvement of the statistics of production of cotton goods is an imperative necessity. The Board recommend that the millowners should make a point of giving to Indian industries and Indian insurance business such support and encouragement as is consistent with the interests of the mills.

The Indian Tariff (Textile Protection Amendment) Bill restricts the operation of the Bill to five years till March, 1939. There is also provision for an "investigation with a view to revision if necessary" of the rates of duty imposed on British goods after the expiry of the Bombay-Lancashire Pact on March 31, 1937, which reduces the duties on cotton piece-goods to a basic rate of 20 p.c., ad valorem or in the case of plain greys, 3½ as per pound. The specific duty on non-British twist and yarn

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upto 50s is increased to 1.7/8 anna for 1 lb. and 5 p.c. ad valorem or 1½ anna per lb. on British goods. The ad valorem duty, not the specific one, will apply and at the same rate to yarn of counts above 50s. hardly any of which is obtainable from Indian mills.

HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

The measure of protection required by the manufacturer of hosiery underwear may be put at the difference between a fair-selling price of Rs. 3-14 a dozen and Rs. 2-6 as a dozen, the c.i.f. price of Japanese vests of comparative quality, namely Re. 1-8 a dozen. Protection should be rendered effective by a specific duty on knitted fabric and on underwear made from woven goods. In the case of socks and stockings the Board estimate the fair selling price with economical production, at Rs. 2-8 a dozen pairs; comparable Japanese goods are imported at Rs. 2 a dozen pairs and the measure of protection needed is 8 annas a dozen pairs.

The Board do not consider that the grant of protection to the hosiery industry is likely to encourage the textile mills to develop their hosiery department to such an extent as to displace the small manufacturers.

The yarn used for braid making is bought from Indian mills. The existing factories if worked to capacity can supply the whole requirements of the whole country. The Board estimate the fair selling price at 15 annas 6½ pies per pound while c.i.f. of price of imported braid is 9 annas a pound. Thus the measure of protection needed is 6½ annas a pound.

The Board recommend protection be given by (1) specific duty of Re. 1-8 per dozen on underwear including knitted garments of all descriptions and underwear made from woollen fabrics; (2) by a specific duty of annas 8 a dozen pairs on socks and stockings; (3) by a specific duty of 6 annas a pound on knitted fabrics in the piece and (4) by a specific duty of 6½ annas a pound on the braids known as "Ghoonsis" or 'Muktakesis."

SERICULTURE INDUSTRY.

With regard to the grant of protection to the sericulture industry the Tariff Board recommend that the 'ad valorem' rate of duty on silk goods be raised to 83 per cent.

They also recommend that all silk yarns, including thrown silk and spun silk, be liable to the duty which they recommend for raw silk. They also recommend that thrown silk and spun silk be entered separately in the trade returns.

They further recommend that a specific duty of Re. 1 a pound be levied on artificial silk yarn. They do not propose to touch the specific duties on artificial silk goods and mixtures but they recommend that their 'ad valorem' rates of duty be raised to the same level as those which they propose for silk goods and mixtures.

Research should be carried out by provincial and State governments and their results co-ordinated by a sericultural committee of the Council of Agricultural Research, which should arrange for such financial assistance as may be required and suggest legislative action when necessary. This Committee should explore the possibility of improving facilities for agricultural education. Improvements in marketing should be undertaken, and the establishment of conditioning houses should be taken up. Generous financial assistance should be improved. The Government should watch the course of prices and be ready to apply the provisions of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, if need arises. Steps should be taken to include raw silk in the list of Imperial preferences.

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TEXTILE AGREEMENTS.

AS already referred to two agreements were arrived at between India on the one hand and England and Japan on the other on the eve of grant of protection to the Indian textile industries. The terms of the Agreements follow:—

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(1) Japan and India shall reciprocally accord the 'most favoured nation treatment' to any article, the produce or manufacture of the other country.

(2) Negotiations to be held concerning the modification of customs tariff, subject to the reservation by both countries of the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests.

(3) The Government of India shall have the right of imposing or varying from time to time special rates of customs duty on articles the produce or manufacture of Japan other or higher than those levied on similar articles the produce or manufacture of any other country at such rates as the Government of India may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to the December 31, 1933. Reciprocally the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or varying special rates of customs duties similar to those to which reference has just been made on articles the produce or manufacture of India under similar circumstances and subject to similar conditions, provided that such right should not accrue to the Government of Japan, unless the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen shall be depreciated below the value of 1732 yen.

(4) The Customs duties to be imposed by the Government of India on Japanese cotton piecegoods should not exceed the following rates; Duty on plain greys 50 per cent 'ad valorem' or 5½ annas per pound; duty on others 50 per cent 'ad valorem'. It is understood that the Government of India shall not impose on Japanese cotton piecegoods other than plain greys a specific duty exceeding 5½ annas per pound subject to the agreement concerning the most favoured nation treatment.

(5) The quantity of Japanese cotton piecegoods to be exported to India in the period of one year beginning from the 1st April shall be limited within a quota which shall be fixed in accordance with the quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the period of one year beginning from the 1st January of the same year.

(6) (I) Basic quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods to be exported to India in a piecegoods year shall be three hundred and twenty-five million (325,000,000) yards and it shall be linked with one million (1,000,000) bales of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year; (II) In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should fall below one million (1,000,000) bales, the quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods for the corresponding piecegoods year shall be determined by reducing the above basic quota at the rate of two million (2,000,000) yards for every ten thousand (10,000) bales of deficit; (III) In case, however, such export in any

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cotton year should exceed one million (1,000,000) bales the quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods for the corresponding piecegoods year shall be determined by increasing the above basic quota at the rate of one million and five hundred thousand (1,500,000) yards for every additional ten thousand (10,000) bales, provided that the quota should in no case exceed four hundred million (400,000,000) yards; (IV) In case the export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in any cotton year should exceed one million and five hundred thousand (1,500,000) bales the quantity thus exported in excess of one million and five hundred thousand (1,500,000) bales shall be for the purpose of determining the relevant quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods added to the quantity of raw cotton exported to Japan in the following cotton year; (V) In respect of both cotton piecegoods and raw cotton the exported quantity shall be deducted from the imported quantity. (2) Two half-yearly instalments of the quota: (1) A piecegoods year shall be divided into two half-yearly periods the first half-yearly period running from the 1st April to the 30th December and the second half-yearly period from the 1st October to the 31st March of the following year, (II) The quota for the first half-yearly period shall be two hundred million (200,000,000) yards; (III) The quota for the second half-yearly period shall be provisionally fixed at the quantity which will be derived by deducting two hundred million (200,000,000) yards from the yearly quota calculated on the basis of the estimated export of Indian raw cotton to Japan in the corresponding year. The adjustment of the export of Japanese cotton piecegoods to India shall be made by the end of the said period on the basis of the exact quantity of Indian raw cotton exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year, subject to the rules of the allowances between the periods; (IV) A transfer from the quota of the second half-yearly period shall be permitted up to a maximum of twenty million (20,000,000) yards from the second half-yearly period to the first half-yearly period of the succeeding piecegoods year and vice versa. (3) The quota of cotton piecegoods shall be classified into the following categories in conformity with the following percentages: plain greys forty-five (45) per cent., coloured and other thirty-four (34) per cent. The percentage allotted to each of the above categories may be modified subject to the following conditions: (1) The increase in the category either of bordered greys or bleached shall not exceed twenty (20) per cent of the quantity allotted to that category and the increase in any other category shall not exceed ten per cent. of the quantity allotted to that category; (II) The quantity transferable from the category either of bordered greys or bleached shall not exceed twenty (20) per cent. of the quantity allotted to the category and the quantity transferable from any other category shall not exceed ten (10) per cent. of the quantity allotted to that category and (III) The total quota of cotton piecegoods for any piecegoods year shall not be increased by the above modification of the quantity allotted to each category. (4) It is to be noted that the provision that the allotment for the first part of the cotton piecegoods year shall be 200 million yards in the event of the purchase of raw cotton by Japan being less than the quantity which would justify a total yearly quota of this amount. (5) It has been agreed upon that the terms of the new treaty shall remain in force throughout its full term whether or not Burma is separated. The treaty shall come into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force until the 31st March 1937.

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INDO-BRITISH TEXTILE AGREEMENT.

Following the conferences between representatives of the Indian and British Cotton Textile Industries which opened in Bombay on 19th September 1933, an understanding has been reached to which the respective parties are the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the British Textile Mission to India:—

The following headings of agreement have been adopted on the assumption that the cotton duty is not increased above the present level of half an anna per pound:—

(1) It was agreed that the Indian Cotton Textile Industry is entitled, for its progressive development, to a reasonable measure of protection against the imports of United Kingdom yarns and piecegoods. It was also agreed that under present conditions, owing to lower costs and other factors operating in foreign countries, the industry required a higher level of protection against them than against the United Kingdom.

(2) As regards cotton piecegoods, it was agreed that if and when the revenue position of the country made it possible for the Government of India to remove the general surcharge on all imports in October 1931, the Indian side would not make fresh proposals with regard to the duties applicable to the United Kingdom imports.

(3) In the matter of cotton yarns, the Indian side has agreed that so far as imports from the United Kingdom are concerned, the duty may be 5 per cent. ad valorem with a minimum specific duty of 14½ annas per pound.

(4) So far as artificial silk piecegoods are concerned, the Indian side agreed that in the case of the United Kingdom, the duties may be as follows:—

30 per cent. ad valorem or 2½ annas per square yard for hundred per cent. artificial silk fabrics; and

30 per cent. or 2 annas per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

(5) In so far as the Empire and other overseas markets for piecegoods and yarns are concerned, it is agreed that any advantages which might be arranged for British goods should be extended to Indian goods, and that India, in markets in which she has no independent quota, should participate in any quota which might be allocated to the United Kingdom. In respect of overseas markets in which Indian mills lack established connections, it is agreed that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce should use its good offices to bring about contacts between Indian manufacturers and British houses which are already established in those markets.

(6) In regard to raw cotton, the Indian side strongly emphasized the urgent necessity of further efforts being made in the United Kingdom to popularise and promote the use of the Indian raw material. They welcomed the undertaking that the British Textile Mission would be prepared to recommend effective action being taken and keep the Indian side regularly in touch with developments. It was further agreed that other avenues of co-operation in this field should be explored in the interests of the Indian cotton grower.

This understanding is limited in its duration to the period ending on 31st. December 1935. The statement is signed by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay and Sir William Clare-Less, Chairman, British Textile Mission.

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JUTE ENQUIRY REPORT.

IN pursuance of a resolution carried in the Bengal Legislative Council in February, 1932, a Committee composed of Mr. R. S. Finlow C.I.E., as Chairman and 12 members was appointed by the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Agriculture) to investigate the jute problem as affecting the provinces which have fallen in the trough of the acute economic depression.

The terms of the reference to the Committee were as follows:—

(1) the question of regulation of the production of jute, (2) the marketing of jute, including the establishment of regulated markets, and the supply of market information in a suitable form to the producers, (3) the creation of a Jute Committee for the province of Bengal on the lines of the proposed Central Jute Committee and the minimum amount required to finance such a Committee, (4) the extent to which other materials have displaced jute and the likelihood of further substitutes being found in the near future, (5) the possibilities of making any other economic use of jute to an extent that might relieve the present situation

The Committee held 42 meetings and a short tour was made by a Sub-committee in the principal jute centres of the Provinces.

The Committee, however, could not agree as to its conclusions. There has therefore been not only a majority and a minority report but a separate report written by Moulvi Azizul Huque also.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The following is a summary of the findings, and recommendations made in the Majority report:—

Regulation of Jute Cultivation.

The large carry over of fibre from the crop of 1930-31 was due to shrinkage of demand caused by the onset of the world trade depression. But the combined effect of low prices since 1930-31 and propaganda, resulting in smaller crops of jute, has reduced stocks to such an extent that a gradual rise of prices appears to have set in. There is, therefore, no justification for compulsory regulation by legislative action. Better organized and more intensive propaganda should be carried out to inform cultivators, as far as possible, regarding stocks of raw and manufactured jute in India and abroad, so as to assist them in deciding what area of jute is likely to secure them an adequate return for their produce. And the propaganda should be in the hands of Collectors of Districts who should be given extra staff for the purpose. Two of the signatories to the Majority Report recommend that Jute Growers' Associations, through which propaganda would be carried on, should be formed in each village.

The land set free by restricting jute cultivation can be most profitably utilized in the cultivation of paddy, sugarcane and finer varieties of tobacco. Detailed forecasts of the jute crop on scientific lines, basis to be supplied by careful detailed surveys of several limited tracts in each district, would counteract speculative tendency generally prevalent

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before publication of such forecasts. All the forecasts should be published in the vernacular as well as in the English press.

Marketing of Jute.

"Allowances" should be eliminated as soon as possible and standard weights should be used. Prices of jute should also be published widely in the 'mofussil' during the season.

Standard of Quality for Loose Jute.

Standards should be stabilized by agreement within the trade on a basis of warp and weft content of the fibre. A Committee representative of all the trade interests involved should be appointed to deal with the matter.

Pucca bale standards are reliable and London arbitrations are fair and hence should not be transferred to Calcutta.

It is recommended that a few experimental Village Jute Societies on co-operative lines should be established, and run under such supervision from the Co-operative Department, as will guide them on the right lines. In the beginning the object of the societies should be limited to selling the jute of the members to the best possible advantage. The societies should not risk loss by buying the jute of their members. Eventually it is hoped that joint sale by village societies direct to baling firms will replace sales by individual cultivators to small dealers.

Regulated Markets.

A few regulated jute markets should be established on the lines of the regulated cotton markets in Berar and Bombay. These markets should be given a careful trial in selected centres where there is a sufficient volume of business.

Futures Markets.

There is division of opinion as to whether or not Futures Markets for jute are necessary and legislation cannot be usefully undertaken under present circumstances. Before the sowing season, propaganda should be carried on disseminating information regarding stocks of jute, prices etc. Methods of propaganda can be improved and Union Board Presidents should form useful links.

A Jute Committee should be established by statute. Its function will be advisory, and it will carry out agricultural, technological and economic research such as the improvement of crop forecasting and statistics; the production, testing and distribution of pure seed; enquiries and recommendations relating to marketing and transport facilities and transport routes; the improvement of marketing, and dissemination of information in the interests of the jute industry. The Majority Report is, however, divided on the subject whether the Committee should be a Bengal or Central body.

Jute Substitutes and Research.

Jute is meeting with competition which is developed along two main lines:—

(a) Progressive elimination of jute sacks as containers for grain in transit owing to increased adoption of bulk handling.

(b) Substitution of jute by paper, and to a less extent by cotton, for the making of bags.

The danger is real and the remedy lies in putting forward every effort to retain trade which the industry now holds; and in initiating and vigorously pursuing a policy of research with the object of discovering fresh markets and new uses for jute. Agricultural research should continue with the object of obtaining new strains of jute which may give better results, either in the matter of yield of quality or both.

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MINORITY REPORT.

The Minority Report recommend compulsory regulation of production. This would strengthen the economic position of the Province by a diversification of crops so as to relieve its extreme dependence on the single crop of jute.

The establishment of a Central institution functioning as sole-seller, though desirable is at present not feasible. A better and more accurate system of forecasting should be adopted than the present official forecasts which often mislead the market causing violent fluctuation.

In the marketing process series of middlemen should be eliminated. The freight charges for jute carried to Calcutta should be reduced during times of depression, and possibilities of encouraging boat traffic examined by devising necessary facilities for insurance.

The expansion of co-operative sale societies should be specially encouraged. To secure uniformity in the organisation and regulation of the markets legislation on the lines of the Central Provinces Cotton Market Act should be passed by the Bengal Government. No unauthorised markets should be allowed to exist within the area of a regulated market or within a specified distance therefrom. Legislation should be passed to fix the standards of the qualities of jute.

To strengthen the bargaining power of the growers of jute, they recommend the establishment of licensed warehouses furnishing suitable storage facilities, such as will enable the cultivators to deposit their stocks in the warehouses and get temporary financial accommodation, not otherwise available against the crop of jute, by discounting the warehouses receipts with money-lending agencies such warehouses may initially be established on an experimental basis.

Rationalisation of the agricultural industry is increasingly being adopted in many advanced countries; and a complete rationalisation of the entire jute trade is feasible though it may not be immediately achievable. Also, legislation should be passed providing for the inspection and certification of jute trade.

There is a real need for futures market in jute in the prevailing circumstances of the trade, as fluctuations in the price of jute are no less violent than in the case of other staple commodities for which such markets have been established and the organisation of a Jute Futures Market should be established by statute.

The danger of jute, threatened with displacement by other competing fibres or synthetic materials, as well as mechanical devices for bulk handling, though real, should not be exaggerated. To counteract this fall in demand, new uses for jute are to be found by the mills in India. Also an attempt must be made by the mills to reduce the cost of jute goods; such reduction is deemed justifiable in view of the disproportionately wide gap between the harvest price of jute and the price of jute manufactures.

The Jute Committee, when established, should make strenuous efforts to develop the use of jute in the handloom industry, the potentialities of which have not been completely exhausted.

The proposed jute committee should be a Provincial body whose functions should fall under three different categories, viz., Research, Information and Propaganda, and Control.

In the course of a Resolution (Feb. 12, 1934) the Government of Bengal regret the lack of unanimity among the members of the committee and therefore, till a decision on the various recommendations in both the Reports is arrived at, the Reports have been shelved in the archives of the Bengal Secretariat.

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BANKING DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

GROWTH of banking habits and institutions is the barometer of the economic prosperity of a country. Industry, commerce as well as agriculture can only develop with the march of banking progress and the mobilisation of the monetary sources of the country under a well-directed policy. Statistics go to show that India is by far the most backward among the civilized countries in the number of organised banks. For one million of population there are only two banking offices in India as against 285 in the United Kingdom, 256 in the U. S. A., 448 in Canada and 92 in Japan. The deposits per head of population in India amount to 6 sh. or (about Rs. 4) as against £ 60 (or about Rs. 800) in England, £ 87 in U. S. A., £ 50 in Canada and £ 14 in Japan. Of course the present form of organised banking in India is supplemented to some extent by money lending by indigenous bankers and mahajans but still the financial sources and facilities in India are woefully deficient, considering the enormous need of circulating capital in our midst at present. The paucity of banking institutions in India thus stands out as a visible evidence of her industrial backwardness. The number of purely indigenous enterprises is infinitesimally small and unsupported by the State or any apex bank they have usually to carry on a precarious existence and are left to cope alone with their stronger foreign rivals whose resources are many times greater than theirs. The natural lack of banking habit among the people combined with the absence of mutual confidence, due largely to the inadequate business experience possessed by the banks, is directly responsible for the undeveloped nature of banking business in India and acts as a drag upon the progress of India's credit institutions. Banking is founded chiefly on confidence and unless every form of distrust is spelt and conservative habits are destroyed no material development is possible.

The development of banking in India on European lines began only a century and a half ago. Though the progress is slow, it cannot be denied that India has made considerable stride in Banking matters during the last 60 years, especially during the first quarter of the present century. So far as information is available the number of head offices and branches of banks including agencies working at the end of the year 1931 was as follows as compared with those in 1930 and 1929.

	Head Offices.			Branches.		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Imperial Bank	3	3	3	167	164	163
Exchange Banks	—	—	—	87	88	89
Indian J. S. Banks	142	171	159	495	512	492

CLASSIFICATION OF BANKS IN INDIA.

The Indian banks fall under five categories: (1) Reserve Bank; (2) Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras which have been amalgamated into the Imperial Bank of India on January 17, 1921; (3) Exchange Banks with their head offices outside India; (4) Indian Joint

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Stock Banks with head offices in this country and registered under the Indian Companies Act, and (5) Co-operative Banks registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. Since 1928 the official returns of the Joint Stock Banks have been further classified under two groups: (a) The Banks with a paid up capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over and (b) Smaller banks with a paid up capital and reserve of between Rs. 1 lakh and less than Rs. 5 lakhs. No statistics are available regarding Joint Stock Banks with capital and reserves less than Rs. 1 lakh.

The above classification is simple but defective. It does not take into cognizance the hundreds of thousands of the native private bankers commonly known as shroffs, chetties, mahajans, etc. working on private account and outside the provisions of the Companies Act. The services of this unrecorded class of persons who form the lower rung of the indigenous banking hierarchy cannot be overestimated as it is they who are mainly responsible for the financing of the internal trade in India, which is quite a number of times as great in value as foreign trade. If all these various heterogeneous constituents of the Indian money market can be brought together, mobilised and co-ordinated under a Central Bank, the financial power of India will be greatly enhanced.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF BANKING.

At present the most considerable banking systems in India are those of the indigenous bankers and of the Imperial Bank. The indigenous system seems to consist of a lower and an upper grade of financiers. Since this system has not yet been properly investigated and varies in different parts of India, all generalisations regarding it are dangerous, especially if made within a small compass. Coming just above the peasant, the lower grade is made up of the village money-lender, the produce dealer, a cloth merchant, the agent of the landlord and the like. These men lend money usually on the security of crops for the purchase of food, clothing, etc. Often the lower grade is in turn financed by an upper stratum which consists of mahajans, Marwaris and other professional money-lenders who have their *gudees* in the provincial towns. These men work independently or as firms of financiers who sometimes have their principals and bankers or at least an agent in the provincial capital.

Unlike the complex machinery of western banking, the native system is undeveloped and these firms are rarely entrusted with deposits by the rural people who usually resort to the post office for this purpose. Usually these bankers lend money on *hundis* and promissory notes to substantial parties or against securities and arrange for remittances by means of drafts within the province. In rare cases, when they are entrusted with deposits, they issue cheque books and pass-books, also allow over-drafts and cash-credits. As a rule they lend for short periods and keep their resources in a fluid state. In the district markets their hundis are often negotiable. The fact that they have not been able to attract deposits may be due to the greater safety of post offices and branches of the Imperial Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India has been organized by State assistance on the apex or centralized plan. It possesses the same functions, constitution and administration in every province and its district branches merely feed the provincial branches.

Imperial Bank of India is governed by the Imperial Bank of India Act (1920). It is a commercial bank with private shareholders and

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competes to some extent with other banks. It inherited from its three predecessors certain functions as a banker's bank, which together with its increased responsibilities as Government bankers, accounts for some of the existing restrictions imposed on its activities by its present charter and for the control exercised by the Government over the Bank. Simultaneously with the enactment of the Reserve Bank of India Bill, transferring the purely central banking functions which are at present performed by the Imperial Bank of India to the proposed Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1933, was also passed removing some of the restrictions imposed on its nature of business. Government control shall be also greatly released and the Managing Governor and Deputy Managing Governors shall no longer be appointed by the Government. The Controller of Currency, now an ex-officio member of the Central Board, will cease to be so. This seems reasonable in view of the fact that the Imperial Bank will be a purely commercial bank in future and as such there is no justification for the continuance of former restrictions concomitant on its central banking functions. When the restrictions are removed, the Imperial Bank can open branches anywhere outside India, including London. It will then have greater freedom in internal business and it can do foreign exchange business. It shall act as the sole agent of the Reserve Bank in places where there is a branch of Imperial Bank and no branches of the Banking Dept. of the Reserve Bank shall be opened at these places for a period of 25 years. It shall be paid a commission on the total receipts and disbursements dealt with by it on behalf of the Reserve Bank. The remuneration is partly direct and partly indirect. Indirect remuneration is offered by leaving Reserve Bank Balances with it free of interest or at a very nominal rate of interest. This Agreement has been adversely criticised by the Indian businessmen on the ground that the period of concession allowed to Imperial Bank is too long and that it debars other Indian Banks from enjoying the privilege of functioning as a branch of the Reserve Bank. In actual practice, this Agreement will work against the development of other Indian joint-stock banks. After having consolidated its impregnable positions, if restrictions are removed and sole agency is granted whereby it will continue to enjoy as nearly the same public confidence as before, the Imperial Bank will seriously compete with the Indian banks and latter's volume of business will shrink to an appreciable extent.

The net effect of the Amendment Act would be that the Imperial Bank would cease to be a class by itself and join the rank of big commercial banks, functioning on private initiative and enterprise.

Capital, Reserves, Deposits, & Cash Balances.

The table below summarises the capital, reserves, deposits and cash balances of the three Presidency Banks regarded as one Bank up to year 1920 and of the Imperial Bank of India from 1921.

	Capital.	Reserve.	Public Deposits.	Private Deposits.	Total Deposits.	Cash Balances.
			(in lakhs of rupees)			
1913	3.75	3.73	5.89	36.48	42.37	15.38
1919	3.75	3.58	7.72	68.21	76.04	23.63
1920	3.75	3.78	9.03	78.01	87.04	26.03
1921	5.62	4.14	6.80	65.78	72.58	13.60
1922	5.62	4.33	14.16	57.01	71.16	15.07
1923	5.62	4.55	8.57	74.20	82.76	15.01

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	Capital.	Reserve,	Public Deposits. (in lakhs of rupees)	Private Deposits.	Total Deposits.	Cash Balances.
1924	5.62	4.80	7.50	76.71	84.21	15.60
1925	5.62	4.92	5.46	77.83	83.30	17.47
1926	5.62	5.09	6.45	73.90	80.35	20.90
1927	5.62	5.24	7.20	72.07	79.27	10.89
1928	5.62	5.39	7.95	71.30	79.25	10.58
1929	5.62	5.48	7.60	71.64	79.24	14.00
1930	5.62	5.53	7.37	76.60	83.97	13.04
1931	5.62	5.14	8.32	63.86	72.18	11.04
1932	5.62	5.15	7.00	67.82	74.82	20.95
1933	5.62	5.20	7.08	73.83	80.91	18.62

The bank rate of interest during 1933-34 remained steady at 3½ per cent. The rate varied from 8 to 5 per cent. during 1929-30; 7 to 6 per cent. during 1930-31; 8 to 6 per cent. during 1931-32; and 7 to 3½ per cent. during 1932-33.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

The exchange banks are non-Indian with head-offices outside India. Two are concerned mainly with tourist traffic while the principal business of the other banks is the financing of India's foreign trade. They receive deposits both on current and savings bank account, receive fixed deposits, purchase bills in foreign currencies, make loans against shipping and other documents, and finance imports of bullion. They also play some part in the financing of the inland trade mainly on account of goods or produce in transit prior to export or immediately subsequent to import. The terms for the deposits of these banks are, as a rule, higher than those of the Imperial Bank of India but lower than those of the Indian Joint-Stock banks. While the Imperial Bank of India does not allow interest on current accounts the exchange banks generally allow 2 per cent in daily balances exceeding a minimum limit up to Rs. 1 lakh. The exchange banks do not publish any statements relating to their Indian business separately. The table below gives such figures as are available:—

Capital & Reserve, Deposits & Cash Balances.

	No. of Banks.	Capital & Reserves. (in million £)	Deposits in India (in lakhs of rupees)	Cash Balance in India.
1913	12	38	31.04	—
1919	11	53	74.36	29.98
1920	15	90	74.81	25.18
1921	17	112	75.20	23.57
1922	18	112	73.38	16.18
1923	18	140	68.44	14.48
1924	18	130	70.63	16.00
1925	18	138	70.55	10.00
1926	18	148	71.54	10.80
1927	18	181	68.86	8.13
1928	18	188	71.14	8.05
1929	18	228	66.66	9.05
1930	18	194	68.11	7.71
1931	17	186	67.47	8.81

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

An important system of banking consists of the Indian Joint Stock Banks. In 1930 there were 84 banks of this class with over 500 branches

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scattered throughout the country. Their aggregate paid-up capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 13.22 lakhs, their deposits to Rs. 67.53 lakhs and their cash-balances to Rs. 819 lakhs.

Of them ten, namely the Central Bank of India, the Allahabad Bank, the Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank, the Bank of Baroda, the Peoples Bank of Northern India, the Bank of Mysore, the Indian Bank and the Punjab and Sind Banks, Bank of Chettinad, Madras, had deposits of Rs. 1 crore and over. The deposits of the first five exceeded Rs. 5 crores in each case.

All the Indian joint stock banks are registered under the Indian Companies Act. The bigger banks perform the ordinary business of banking, and among other services receive deposits and make loans in the movement of produce from the village to the exporting port and advances, including the discounting of bills. They also take part in the distribution of imports from the port of entry to the distributing centres. The business of these banks so far as the agriculturists are concerned usually confined to the larger land holders, the planting community and others who possess tangible and marketable security. The smaller banks are generally loan offices which advance money to the professional and agricultural classes. One or two Indian joint stock banks undertake business in foreign exchange, but their turnover in this is small.

The first joint stock bank in India was started in 1770 but purely Indian joint stock bank did not come into existence until the year 1881. The early joint stock banks were all under European control and management but during the past twenty years many Indian joint stock banks have sprung into existence, assisted by the Swadeshi Movement of 1905 and by the high tide of economic revival which swept over the country during the post-war period. In 1905 there were only 9 Indian joint stock banks (each with capital not less than Rs. 5 lakhs) commanding a total deposit of about Rs. 12 crores. To-day the number has risen to 84 and the deposits to about Rs. 68 crores.

The position of the Joint Stock Banks during the last few years is shown by the following table:—

	No. of Banks	Capital & Reserves.	Total Deposits.	Cash Balances
	(in lakhs of rupees)			
1913	41	4.14	24.10	4.25
1919	47	8.38	61.28	12.71
1920	58	11.74	73.48	16.73
1921	65	13.40	80.16	16.10
1922	68	11.75	65.02	12.60
1923	69	10.85	47.69	1.98
1924	70	11.79	55.20	11.65
1925	74	11.78	57.91	10.78
1926	75	12.10	63.15	9.94
1927	77	12.30	64.30	8.22
1928	74	12.29	66.35	8.71
1929	78	12.69	66.30	9.50
1930	84	13.22	67.52	8.19
1931	84	13.27	66.07	8.16

During 1931 the number of banks with capital and reserve exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs was 33. These had an aggregate capital and reserves of Rs. 12.03 lakhs and attracted deposits of Rs. 62.23 lakhs and cash balance of Rs. 7.69 lakhs.

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY. An up-to-date manual on oil milling and refining. Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS.

The total capital and reserve and deposits of the three Presidency Banks (Imperial Bank of India since 1921), the Exchange Banks and the Indian Joint Stock Banks together during the last decade follow:—

			Total Capital & Reserves.	Deposit
			(In lakhs of rupees.)	
1919	...	..	86.47	2.11.57
1920	...	..	1.39.56	2.35.33
1921	...	..	1.72.01	2.27.93
1922	...	..	1.71.33	2.09.56
1923	...	..	2.07.83	1.98.90
1924	...	..	1.96.17	2.10.05
1925	...	..	2.06.75	2.11.75
1926	...	...	2.20.16	2.15.04
1927	...	...	2.64.39	2.12.43
1928	...	...	2.73.87	2.16.74
1929	...	...	3.27.29	2.12.20
1930	...	..	2.82.52	2.19.60
1931	...	..	2.71.99	2.06.00

A remarkable fact indicating the need of more banks in India is the steady growth of deposits in the existing banks. The total deposits in all banks in this country increased from Rs. 114 crores in 1916 to Rs. 217 crores in 1928 but received a setback in 1929 and dropped to Rs. 212 crores. In 1931 the deposits declined to Rs. 206 lakhs. In this year the respective shares in the total deposits were as follows: the Imperial Bank 35 per cent., the Exchange Banks 33 per cent. and the Indian Joint Stock Banks 32 per cent. In the case of the Exchange Banks, the figures refer to their deposits only in India.

Cash balances at the end of 1931 were 15 per cent. of liabilities on deposits in the case of the Imperial Bank, 13 per cent. in the case of Exchange Banks and 12 per cent. in the case of Joint Stock Banks with capital and reserves exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs and 12 per cent. in the case of those with smaller capital.

TOTAL PRIVATE DEPOSITS.

A comparative table showing the private deposits received by the Exchange Banks, Imperial Bank of India and Joint Stock Banks follows:—

	Exchange Banks.	Imperial Banks.	Joint Stock Banks	Total
	(in lakhs of rupees)			
1913	31.04	36.49	24.10	91.63
1919	74.36	68.21	62.27	2.63.84
1920	74.80	78.02	73.48	2.26.30
1921	75.20	65.78	80.16	2.21.14
1922	73.38	57.01	65.02	1.95.41
1923	68.44	74.20	47.69	1.90.33
1924	70.63	76.71	55.16	2.02.53
1925	70.55	77.83	57.91	2.06.29
1926	71.54	73.90	63.15	2.08.59
1927	68.86	72.07	64.30	2.05.23
1928	71.14	71.30	66.35	2.08.79
1929	66.66	71.64	66.30	2.04.60
1930	68.11	76.60	67.52	2.12.23
1931	67.47	63.86	66.07	1.97.40

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

Co-operative banks are established under the Co-operative Societies Acts. They consist of the provincial banks at the apex, the central banks which are affiliated to the provincial bank, and the primary societies which are mostly affiliated to the central banks. Under the Acts and the rules of the Co-operative Department, the co-operative banks and societies are debarred, except with the general or special sanction of the Registrar, from lending to any one who is not a member of the institution. Most of primary societies are agricultural and their main function is to supply credit to the agriculturist. The provincial banks assist the central banks by advancing funds for use as part of their working capital and also by the grant of ordinary and special cash credits to enable the provincial banks to work on a low level of till money. The provincial banks obtain their finance mainly from deposits from the public; but central banks and primary societies also contribute to the resources of the provincial bank in the shape of share capital and deposits of their surplus funds. The provincial banks have also arrangements for cash on credits and overdrafts with the Imperial Bank.

The primary function of the central banks is to supply the working capital needed by their affiliated primary societies. They obtain their finance partly from the apex provincial bank and partly from the deposits by the public. The majority of shares in central banks are held by affiliated societies. The primary societies maintain a register of assets and liabilities of each individual member and a copy of this is kept by the Central Bank.

There are also non-agricultural societies both with limited and unlimited liability which cater to the needs of a great variety of persons including officers of Government, employees of industrial companies, contractors, small traders, fishermen, weavers, artisans and others. Prominent among the societies from the point of view of banking are co-operative urban banks. These are generally institutions with limited liability, drawing their funds largely from deposits and financing the small trader and the small industrialist.

Co-operative credit shows gradual development during the last few years, but the greatest defect it suffers from is that it is unable to afford long-term loans. The table below shows the position of co-operative banks in India:—

Number	Capital & Reserves.		Loans	Cash
		Deposits	Outstanding.	Balances.
(in lakhs of rupces)				
1919-20	31	78	3.60	11
1920-21	41	1.06	4.78	16
1921-22	51	1.34	6.46	39
1922-23	68	1.75	8.43	63
1923-24	80	2.35	10.02	63
1924-25	101	2.39	12.55	60
1925-26	114	2.93	14.67	89
1926-27	131	3.37	18.98	86
1927-28	141	3.97	22.00	1.48
1928-29	158	4.40	23.88	1.49
1929-30	179	5.13	27.03	1.52
1930-31	196	5.81	30.10	1.52
1931-32	204	6.25	36.82	

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Land Mortgage banks have been started under the auspices of the co-operative movement in the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam but they are not sufficiently large in number or in size to meet fully the requirements of the Indian agriculturists for long term credit, for the redemption of mortgages of land, for the clearance of debts and for land improvement. The existing institutions are 68 in number and enjoy a membership of 14,142. The capital reserve of these banks amounts to Rs. 6½ lakhs while the deposits and loans total Rs. 20 lakhs each.

LOAN OFFICES IN BENGAL.

Loan Offices in Bengal, started originally along the lines of land mortgage banking, are meant to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturist. On the 31st March, 1929 there were 782 loan offices at work out of which only 26 were in Calcutta and the rest in the mofussil. Their paid up capital is generally small and only 13 have a paid up capital of Rs. 1 lakh or more. The paid up capital of these companies is estimated to be Rs. 1,12 lakhs while the reserve exceeds Rs. 54 lakhs. They attract funds by deposits which amounted to Rs. 7,17 lakhs in 1929. The total working funds with loan offices on March 31, 1929 were estimated at about Rs. 9 crores. The majority of loan offices carry on land mortgage banking and also grant loans against ornament or on personal security. A few carry on trade with banking while some undertake commercial banking operation. Some loan offices grant loans against crops in godowns or transit. A few finance industries by advances against block.

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

The absence of a Central Bank of India has been one of the weakest features of India's economic development and organisation, and proposals for the setting-up of such an institution were made as early as the days of the East India Company. Since then numerous proposals from persons including among others such notable names of Sir James Wilson, Samuel Laing, Lord Curzon and Alfred Rotschild were forthcoming but all of them were turned down by the Government of India. The Fowler Committee appointed in 1898 laid great importance to this question and one of its members Sir Edward Hambro added separate memorandum urging the creation of a State Bank on the line of its French counterpart.

But the proposal was subjected to detailed discussion and searching criticism during the first two decades of the 20th century. Controversy raged round the question whether the proposed Bank would be a State Bank or not. The Chamberlain Commission of 1913 also suggested in strong terms the creation of such an institution. As the War broke out, the proposals of the Committee were shelved. Along with the march of post-war economic and monetary reconstructions of various nations, the Government of India also joined hands and by an Act in January, 1921, the Imperial Bank of India was brought to life by amalgamating the three Presidency Banks. It was hoped that in course of time the newly constituted Bank would be transformed into a full-fledged Central Bank, and with that object in view, the Government of India delegated some of the functions of a central bank to it. The Imperial Bank also functioned as a Bankers' Bank though in a limited sense. Yet the Bank is not a full-fledged Central Bank as it cannot issue notes, does not keep Government balances, and has no control over foreign exchange and gold import and export. The result

is chaos in Indian monetary world, and the crying need of India still remains unfulfilled.

Hilton Young Commission's Recommendations.

To remedy the state of affairs the Royal Commission on Indian currency (the Hilton Young Commission), was appointed in 1926. The Commission made a detailed study of the problem and pointed out that there is a dual control over monetary policy. For, the Government controls the currency in general and note issue in particular, and the credit situation is controlled, as far as it is controlled at all, by the Imperial Bank. The Commission recommended a central bank for India for the following reasons:—

- (1) transactions of the Government pertaining to the market are to be carried out by an agency which knows its business, not by an amateur Government Official.
- (2) there must be unification of currency and credit;
- (3) Joint-stock-banks can resort to the Central Bank in times of financial panic. As the central bank will extend necessary and adequate facilities to banks, it will also regulate and exercise discipline over them and the public may have an assurance that the banks are obliged (due to Central Bank's Supervision) to do business on wholesome lines.
- (4) The Central Bank alone can secure a stable purchasing power, i.e., a more or less stable price-level, by manipulating the discount-rate.
- (5) Other nations' experience also illustrates the benefits of a central bank to the whole economic and industrial structure of the country.

The Hilton Young Commission also examined the desirability of transforming the Imperial Bank into a Central Bank but concluded that disadvantages would far outweigh the benefits of such a step. The Imperial Bank is a hybrid of a central and a commercial bank. To make it a central bank, it had to be decommercialised, i.e., all its commercial functions should be stopped. But that would mean a great loss to the development of banking facilities of the country. Moreover, its large number of branches would act as an unnecessary hindrance to its efficient functioning as a central bank. Lastly, the Imperial Bank never evinced any broad national outlook for the economic well-being of the Indian people. There also remains the danger, as Basil Blackett pointed out, that it would fail to command as great and as implicit a confidence as a separate Central Bank would.

Sir Basil Blackett's Bill.

In compliance with an insistent public demand for such a bank, Sir Basil Blackett introduced in 1928 a measure envisaging a shareholders' bank, with a capital of 5 crores to be subscribed by the public, the denomination of each share being Rs. 100.

Main provisions of the bill were:—It should have a Central Board and 4 Local Boards in local head offices. The composition of the Central Board should be: Local Presidents and Vice-Presidents; one member from each local head office, elected by local members for 2 years; Managing and Deputy Managing Governors to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council for 5 years; persons, not exceeding 3, nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council; and an official member. To eliminate the danger of political pressure, no members of executive councils nor members of legislatures could be members of both Central and Local Boards. Further no representative of commercial banks would sit on the Bank's directorate. Bombay would be the seat of the head office of the Bank. The Bank would

COMMON FAULTS AND ERRORS: A guide to writers and speakers in English. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Y. B. 31.

sell and buy commercial bills and manage Government Finance. It would have the sole right of note issue on a proportional reserve system. Reserves in gold and gold securities should not fall below 40 per cent. But in times of emergency the Bank could suspend reserve requirements with the previous sanction of the Government, on payment of a graduated tax on lessening reserve ratio. Following the example of the Bank of England the Issue and the Banking departments should be kept separate. All banks should also maintain at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their demand liabilities and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their time liabilities with the Central Bank. In order to placate Indian opinion and many members of the Assembly, Sir Basil Blackett gave up the share-holders' scheme and evolved a stock-holders' scheme. According to this scheme, the Reserve Bank was to be a State Bank with all its capital owned by the Government, the stock of which would bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum. No one other than a person "domiciled in India or a British subject ordinarily resident in India" can be holder of such stocks. No stock-holder should have more than one vote. The Bill thus modified found favour with majority of the members of the Assembly, but at the instance of the Secretary of State the Bill was withdrawn, a course which provoked considerable criticism. At a later stage, an attempt was made by Sir Basil Blackett to reintroduce the share-holders' principle in a new bill, but leave for introduction of the bill was refused by the President of the Assembly on technical grounds.

Later Developments.

But the demand for a Central Bank was still insistent. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce strongly recorded their views in their 1928 sessions in favour of a Central Bank. Members of these merchant chambers had informal discussions with the new Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, who also favoured the idea. Being thus encouraged, a representative committee of both Indian and European Chambers of Commerce was appointed to submit to the Government a memorandum regarding banking legislation and all the members were unanimously agreed that a "wider programme of reforms" rather than a few technical additions and alterations should be adopted. The Government accepted the consensus of public opinion and Sir George Schuster in a general statement in February, 1929 opined for a thorough-going investigation into present banking conditions in India as a preliminary sine qua non to the revival of any scheme of a Central Bank. Meanwhile, however, the question was coloured with a political tinge consequential on the Government of India's Despatch (of 1929) to the Secretary of State urging that the transfer of financial responsibility to an elected Legislature could not be effected until a Reserve Bank with adequate sterling reserves was inaugurated and had successfully worked for some time. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee (appointed in June, 1929) submitted its Report on July, 14, 1931, unanimously recommending that a Reserve Bank should be established at the earliest possible opportunity and that it should be a State Bank.

The Schuster Bill.

The matter has since been thoroughly discussed in all sessions of the Round Table Conference and in the Introduction of the White Paper proposals British authorities have laid down that such a Bank is a preliminary to Federation and central responsibility and that the satisfaction of certain conditions is preliminary to the setting up of the Bank. These conditions are:—(1) The Budget must be balanced;

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(2) Short-term debt must be funded; (3) Adequate gold and sterling reserves are to be built; and (4) A normal export surplus should be secured. The first two objects are achieved and the third and fourth conditions are more or less fulfilled. But the British Government changed their mind for reasons known to themselves and declared that representative Indian opinion would be consulted before formulating any definite proposal. The promise was promptly fulfilled and a committee, known as the London Reserve Bank Committee, consisting mainly of M. L. A.s sat in London. And the Schuster Bill, framed mainly on the recommendations of this Report, was introduced in the Assembly and duly passed as the **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Act No. II of 1934)**, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 6th March, 1934. **Main features of the Act:—**

- (1) The Bank is to be a share-holders' Bank and will have an original share capital of Rs. 5 crores, divided into fully paid up shares of Rs. 500 each. Capital is to be distributed on a regional plan and separate registers of shareholders shall be kept at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon. Shares shall be transferable from one register to another. Persons domiciled in India, British subjects ordinarily resident in India and companies registered in India or British companies having a branch in India are alone eligible to hold shares. Value of shares allotted to different registers: Bombay—Rs. 165 lakhs; Calcutta—Rs. 165 lakhs; Delhi—Rs. 80 lakhs; Madras—Rs. 50 lakhs; Rangoon—Rs. 40 lakhs.
- (2) The constitution of the Bank shall include a Central Board and the different Local Boards. The Central Board shall consist of a Governor and one or two Deputy-Governors to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council after considering Board's recommendations, four directors to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council, and eight directors elected by the share-holders and one Government official to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council. Deputy Governor and the Official Director may take part in deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote in any meeting of the Board. A Local Board shall be constituted of five members representative of shareholders and members, not exceeding three, to be nominated by the Central Board. No shareholder shall have more than 10 votes. The Head Office of the Bank shall be established in Bombay. All the eight Directors, representatives of share-holders, are to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council for the first Central Board. Directors hold office for 5 years and are eligible for re-election.
- (3) The Bank is authorised to accept money on deposit without interest from private persons. The Bank shall buy and sell commercial bills, hundis and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India, and not exceeding 6 months' maturity. The Bank is also empowered to resort to open market operations in times of emergency. It shall transact remittance business to finance Home Treasury.
- (4) The Bank shall have the exclusive right of note issue, based on a system similar to the one proposed in the Blackett Bill. Following the precedent of the Bank of England, the

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Issue Department and the Banking Department are to be kept separate.

- (5) The Bank shall sell sterling on demand in its Head Office or Local Head Offices at a rate not below 1s. 5.49/64d. per rupee and buy sterling at a rate not higher than 1s 6.3/16 d. per rupee.
- (6) To enable the Reserve Bank to control the credit market all the scheduled banks are required to deposit in cash 7½ per cent. of their demand liabilities and 2½ per cent. of their time liabilities with it.
- (7) The Imperial Bank shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank at places where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank and no branch of the Banking Dept. of the Reserve Bank for a period of 25 years. The Imperial Bank shall have to be remunerated for this function.

A BRIEF CRITICISM.

There is no provision in the Act restricting the volume of shares to be held by non-nationals. At least 75 per cent. shares should be reserved for Indians. Denomination of each share for Rs. 500 is too high for a poor country like India. Even the Blackett Bill proposed shares of Rs. 100 each.

Vehement opposition against the share-holders' scheme was made in Indian press and platform. Three reasons were advanced against the scheme. Being a share-holders' Bank, it will not command as implicit a confidence as it should. But, if the Imperial Bank which is a share-holders' bank and which is a Central Bank in a partial sense enjoys so much public confidence, there is no earthly reason why the present Bank shall not. Secondly, profits accruing from dealing in Government money should go to the Government and not to the private share-holders. In answer it may be said that even in a State Bank scheme, the stock-holders are to be paid interest. Moreover, as state management is extravagant, it is doubtful whether a State Bank will earn much profit. Thirdly, it is argued that it would lead to the domination of the Bank by large commercial and financial interests, both European and Indian, in cities. This alleged defect can be removed by allocating shares in preference to small subscribers. Moreover, the verdict of banking experience and theory is generally adverse on the State Bank idea. Instead of serving national interests, it serves Government finance and become an easy prey to fiscal forces and tendencies.

But let it not be forgotten that all economic principles are, to-day, in the melting pot. To argue that this system is sacrosanct is to show utter ignorance of the profound changes that are taking place. Central Banking technique is also undergoing transformation. Even in England, a scheme is on hand with the conservative Government for converting the Bank of England into a status midway between its present position and the conception of a Nationalised Bank of England which the socialists have been urging. The fetish of Bank's independence from political influence has been overdone. In normal times, the Central Bank works well; but the Bank has to seek state support in the face of a grave situation or crisis, a revolution or war. If the state is responsible in an emergency, is not the state to have some power in normal condition. Every country is now framing its policy in terms of well-regulated Economic Planning, and if it is to have any meaning a Central Bank also has to fit in the programme of planned money. To fit in with such a programme, the share-holders' scheme would prove to be an anachronism. Perhaps we will be beginning from where England is leaving.

BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

In this connection a short account of the Banking Enquiry Committee Report will be of interest.

The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, appointed on 12th June 1929 to investigate past records and existing conditions of banking in India including the organisations of the money market submitted its Report on the 14th June, 1931.

The Report consists of a volume of 915 pages and is divided into two parts—the first part containing the majority report, the report of foreign banking experts, dissenting minutes of Messrs. Ramdas Pantulu and N. R. Sarkar and six other members including Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, and also summary of the recommendations of ten provincial committees. The second part, which is nearly half as big as the first part, is from the pen of Mr. Manu Subedar who differed from all his twenty colleagues both in regard to the nature of the problem as also the remedies to be applied. The recommendations are all based on the fundamental assumption that the administration of the Provinces and the Central Government would be wholly in the hands of Ministers fully responsible to the respective Legislatures.

One of the principal recommendations of the Committee is that a Central or Reserve Bank should be created at the earliest possible date with capital provided by the State and under Indian control but free from interference of the Executive or the Legislature. The Committee think that the establishment of such a bank would by mobilisation of the banking and currency reserves of India tend to increase the volume of credit available to trade, industry and agriculture and mitigate the evils of fluctuations and high charges for the use of such credit caused by seasonal stringency. Among other recommendations of the Committee may be mentioned:—

Besides the provision of credit, the active pursuit of a progressive and constructive agricultural policy is essential for the purpose of fostering profitable agriculture under modern conditions; and the Committee recommends the establishment of provincial Boards of Economic industry for the purpose of providing the Government with information necessary for pursuing such a policy and for the purpose of acting as a handmaid to the Government departments in the matter.

Referring to rural indebtedness the Committee offer a scheme of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis which includes the appointment of special officers in each province whose duty it would be to persuade the lender and the borrower to agree to redemption of standing debt. The Committee further observe that cases may arise where legislative enactment will be necessary to secure compulsory settlement.

The Indian investor prefers investing their savings in Government securities to investing in industrial securities. The Committee, therefore, think that nationalisation of the country's fiscal policy with similar reforms in other spheres of national life would enable industrial investment to be equally attractive with Government securities.

The Committee suggest that if a provincial Government finds it necessary to ensure the supply of financial facilities to an industrial concern, then a provincial industrial corporation should be established. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar here points out that the establishment of provincial industrial corporation should be unconditional and, so, their necessity should not be further investigated.

The Committee recommend that such indigenous bankers as are engaged in banking proper should be eligible to be placed on the approved list of the Reserve Bank in the same manner as joint-stock

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banks and that such indigenous bankers must agree to have proper books of accounts kept and audited by recognised auditors.

The Committee think that in the interest of both the co-operative movement and the borrowing clientele, ordinary co-operative credit institutions should confine themselves to dispensing short and intermediate credit and that land mortgage banks should be established in large numbers to deal with long-term credit.

The Committee support the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission for the improvement of transport facilities, adjustment of railway freight rates, establishment of regulated market, standardization of weights and measures, etc. It is also pointed out that the question of providing ware-house by private agencies and licensing them should be taken in hand.

In view of the unorganized condition of agricultural finances, production and marketing, the Committee urges that the producer should have a meeting place in which agricultural opinion on all these matters may be focussed and crystallized into well-conceived programme. To this end the Committee suggest the establishment of Chambers of Agriculture on a provincial or a regional basis. The Committee makes a special recommendation with regard to jute which, of all crops, admits, under the present conditions, of such a form of control as would ensure stabilized price to the grower. The Committee suggest the establishment of a Jute Control Corporation.

The Committee also make a number of recommendations for the financing of foreign trade

PRESENT SITUATION.

The world-wide trade depression which overshadows the economic horizon of the country coupled with the decline of prices of the important commodities of international trade had a most depressing influence on the banking business of India during the year 1932-33. The transactions in the banks as notified in the clearing house returns recorded a considerable fall and the banks were mostly in an embarrassing position due to the paucity of the trade demand. The position of some banks, specially those with limited means, was far from satisfactory, if not critical, as they had considerable difficulties in realising their assets in due time from their borrowers. Especially the loan offices of Bengal were hard hit by the depression in trade. Some of them led a precarious existence. Considering the great number of the loan offices in Bengal and the great service they have been rendering to the rural and middle class people in the mofussil for more than half a century, some assistance to these companies is warranted by the present circumstances. But up till now the Government of India have not seen their way to put into practice the recommendations of the Banking Enquiry Committee. It is however gratifying to learn that the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks on co-operative basis has been engaging the attention of the Government.

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INSURANCE IN INDIA.

THOUGH the principles of insurance were tried and verified as early as in the seventeenth century in various forms, it was not before the nineteenth century that these met their first application in India. Illiteracy among the common people added to their habitual timidity to hazard a new line of action acted as a great handicap upon the progress of the insurance business in India while the newness of the line and want of confidence in the new companies formed also caused a restriction on the trade not to a little extent, so that after a century of working we have to admit that insurance business is still in its infancy in India.

While in the United States of America the total outstanding insurance reached the high figure of \$107,948,000,000 at the end of 1930, the total business in force in favour of insurance in India amounted to only 89 crores. Life insurance in force in the United States represented 69.6 per cent. of life insurance in force throughout the world, the United Kingdom following the United States with \$ 12,625,000,000, or 81 per cent. of the world total, and Canada holding the third place with \$ 7,393,000,000, or 4.8 per cent. India does not present any comparable record at all.

But the progress though slow has been steady and the spade work done by the companies has been able to awaken a class consciousness on the essential necessities of insurance and the manifold benefits it confers. The first period of every innovation is often very trying and it was so in the case of Indian insurance but with the dawning of the twentieth century the progress has been livelier as the gradual expansion of the companies clearly exhibits.

The Indian insurance companies that dominate the field now are conducted most efficiently and their accumulated funds and solvent position fully justify Indian support more and more. Entering the field where powerful foreign companies had once enjoyed a practical monopoly, they proved their mettle by working their way to steady growth against vigorous competition and disadvantages. They have to this date to work against numerous obstacles, the chief amongst which is that imposed by foreign bankers who are very reluctant to accept the policies from Indian insurance companies in the matter of extending credits. They have still to secure the active support of the Indian business houses who will continue their transactions with foreign houses on the ground that they cannot give up their long standing connections. These disadvantages are only passing phases and with the gradual expansion of insurance business, for which scope in India is now unlimited, by propaganda work, there is no doubt that Indian insurance companies will develop into a power in the land.

HISTORY OF INDIAN INSURANCE.

The history of the growth of insurance in India makes interesting reading. Provision for widows, left destitute after the death of their husbands, met the first consideration. The oldest of the existing Indian companies which were established nearly a century ago in Madras and the United Provinces were thus meant for the benefit of widows. Of

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them the only one now existing is the Bombay Widows' Pension Fund established in 1876 which seems to have been the first widows' fund to admit Hindus.

Life Assurance next attracted the attention. The first Indian Company to issue ordinary life assurance policies was The Madras Equitable. Being founded by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., of Madras in the year 1829, this company worked successfully for many years and accumulated funds of about a quarter of a crore but went into liquidation shortly after the termination of the war owing to the heavy depreciation of its investments at that time and to the decrease in its income on account of its having stopped the issue of new policies a few years previously. By the disappearance of this old mutual company the Bombay Mutual, which was founded in 1871, is now the oldest Indian mutual life assurance company.

The Oriental of Bombay, which was founded in 1874 is the oldest Indian proprietary company transacting ordinary life assurance business and has accumulated funds exceeding 12 crores. The next three oldest are the Indian Life of Karachi, the Empire of India of Bombay and the Bharat of Lahore which were established between 1892 and 1896. In Madras the oldest proprietary company is the United India which was established in 1906 and which had the advantage of following the lead of the Madras Equitable and other economically managed Southern Indian mutual concerns in much the same way as many of the companies in Western India profited by the excellent lead of the Oriental. In Bengal proprietary companies were first started in 1906 during the days of Swadeshi Movement. Several of the companies established in that Presidency at about that period succumbed to the temptation to pay too heavily for new business or adopted other unsound methods of conducting their affairs with the inevitable result that nearly half of them had to go into liquidation in a few years of their existence.

It is refreshing that the companies that survived profited by the hard won experiences of their less fortunate rivals that were forced to leave the field. They have considerably remodelled their institutions and there are now lots of Indian insurance companies which are as much efficiently and scientifically managed as the best European or Colonial ones.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA.

It appears from the Insurance year book for the year 1931 that sixteen Indian companies were established during the year 1931 with the object of transacting life assurance business. Of these new companies, five were established in the Bombay Presidency, five in Madras, two each in Bengal and Bihar and one each in the Punjab and Delhi.

The number of companies which come during 1931 under the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Act of 1928 are 282. Of them 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constitute outside India. The numerical strength of the Indian companies in comparison with that of foreign companies is illustrated in the following table:—

Most of the Indian Companies carry on life assurance only. As many as 103 of Indian companies, of which there are 136 in number, carry on life assurance business only; and of the remaining 33 Indian companies, 20 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 13 carry on insurance business other than life. The companies are distributed all over India, Bombay Presidency claiming 60, Bengal 25, Madras Presidency 21, Punjab 14, Delhi 8, United Provinces 1, Central Provinces 2, Ajmer 2, Bihar 2, Burma 1 and Baroda 1.

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The majority of the non-Indian companies carries on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 146 non-Indian companies, 122 carry on insurance business other than life, 9 carry on life business only and 15 carry on life business along with other insurance business. The companies are incorporated in all parts of the world, 71 being registered in the United Kingdom, 31 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 18 in the Continent of Europe, 12 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java.

The table showing the proportion of Indian and non-Indian companies follows:—

	Indian Companies.	Non-Indian Companies	Total.
1928	97	148	245
1929	108	149	257
1930	130	147	277
1931	136	146	282

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

Life assurance companies, of course, have been established in this country for quite a long time. Following the world progress in the insurance business, the development of the life insurance companies during the last few years in India has been remarkable. The following table shows the new business effected by Indian companies since 1920 in each year and their total business in force at the end of the year.

Year	New Business Effected	Total Business in Force
	(Figures in rupees)	
1920	5.17 lakhs	31 crores.
1921	5.47 ..	34 ..
1922	5.64 ..	37 ..
1923	5.85 ..	39 ..
1924	6.89 ..	42 ..
1925	8.15 ..	47 ..
1926	10.35 ..	53 ..
1927	12.77 ..	60 ..
1928	15.41 ..	71 ..
1929	17.29 ..	82 ..
1930	16.50 ..	89 ..
1931	17.76 ..	98 ..

The total new life assurance business effected in India by the Indian and Non-Indian Companies in the year 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 and that remaining in force at the end of the years 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 are shown separately in the table:—

NEW BUSINESS.

Indian Companies.	1928	1929	1930	1931
No. of Policies	91,000	103,000	106,000	97,000
New Sums Assured	15.50	16.15	15.68	17.76
(in crores of rupees)				
Premium Income	85	95	86	88
(in lakhs of rupees)				
Non-Indian Companies				
No. of Policies	30,000	40,000	40,000	28,000
New Sums Assured	9.55	11.25	11.76	8.91
(in crores of rupees)				
Premium Income	—	95	—	52
(in lakhs of rupees)				

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Total.				
No. of Policies	121.000	143.000	145.000	125.000
New Sums Assured (in crores of rupees)	25.05	28.75	27.44	26.66
Premium Income (in lakhs of rupees)	—	175	—	1.40

TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE.

Indian Companies.				
	1928	1929	1930	1931
No. of Policies	412.000	472.000	514.000	502.000
New Sums Assured (in crores of rupees)	71	78	85	94
Premium Income (in lakhs of rupees)	3.35	4.00	4.09	4.50
Non-Indian Companies.				
	152.000	184.000	203.000	212.000
No. of Policies				
New Sums Assured (in crores of rupees)	52.5	64	68	74
Premium Income (in lakhs of rupees)	2.90	3.35	3.87	4.00
Total				
No. of Policies	564.000	656.000	717.000	714.000
New Sums Assured (in crores of rupees)	124	142	154	168
Premium Income (in lakhs of rupees)	6.25	7.35	8.00	8.50

The net income of the Indian companies under their life assurance business from premium and interests amounted to Rs. 5½ crores in 1931 and was in excess of ½ crore over the corresponding income of the previous year. Claims amounted to Rs. 1-6/7 crores and exceeded the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims by death and survival showed an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs and 7 lakhs, respectively.

The share of the British companies in respect of the new sums assured during 1931 was 3½ crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies about 6 crores, and of the single German company ½ crore.

The life assurance funds increased by nearly 2 crores during 1931 and amounted to 22½ crores at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on life funds during 1931 was a little less than 5½ per cent. as against 5½ per cent. realised in each of the previous two years.

The net rates of interest realised by the Indian life offices in each of the past ten years are as follows:—

1921	5.88 p. c.	1926	5.70 p. c.
1922	5.96 p. c.	1927	5.56 p. c.
1923	6.26 p. c.	1928	5.49 p. c.
1924	5.93 p. c.	1929	5.49 p. c.
1925	5.70 p. c.	1930	5.44 p. c.

ANNUITY BUSINESS.

A striking feature of the Indian companies is the almost negligible amount of business done by them under annuity contracts, while in the case of non-Indian companies annuity contracts constitute an appreciable portion of their total life assurance business. Even the small amount of annuity business the Indian companies were getting in the past is gradually decreasing. Evidently annuity contracts have not yet found favour with Indians in general.

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The total annuity business effected during the year 1931 was for the amount of about half a lakh of rupees which was equally shared by Indian and non-Indian companies. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for the amount of 3½ lakhs per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian companies was a little over one and a half lakh per annum.

LIFE BUSINESS OUTSIDE INDIA BY INDIAN COMPANIES.

Some Indian life offices, it may be noted, have extended their operations in British East Africa and in the Near East. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India during 1931 amounted to Rs. 66 lakhs as against Rs. 82 lakhs issued in the preceding year. The premium income during 1931 was Rs. 4 lakhs. The total life assurance business including reversionary bonus additions effected outside India and remaining in force at the end of 1931 amounted to Rs. 4 crores having a premium income of Rs. 21½ lakhs.

The following table shows in an abstract form the nature of business transacted by Indian companies outside India.

	Premium Income.			
	Fire.	Marine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		(in lakhs of rupees)		
1928	69.5	23.7	6.47	104.4
1929	60	20	3	83
1930	65	28	13	1.06
1931	55	25	16	96

FIRE, MARINE AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The insurance business other than life was until 1919 left entirely to non-Indian companies but the advent of half a dozen Indian companies was responsible for diverting a small portion of this business to the latter. The number of Indian companies has since then increased to 13 but still the major part of the business lies in the hands of the non-Indian companies as will be amply exhibited by the following table:—

	Fire	Premium Income (in lakhs of rupees)		Total
Indian Companies.				
1928	16.4	10.8	14.10	41.3
1929	23	11	18	52
1930	25	10	26	61
1931	28	7	24	59
Non-Indian Companies.				
1928	1.28	43.5	41.10	2.13.5
1929	1.32	57	58	2.47
1930	1.20	41	62	2.23
1931	1.00	36	53	1.89
Total.				
1928	1.44.4	54.3	55.9	2.54.8
1929	1.55	68	76	2.99
1930	1.46	51	87	2.84
1931	1.28	43	77	2.48

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire or marine business also operate outside India. These companies had a nett premium income of nearly a crore of rupees in 1931 from business outside India.

The distribution of premium income earned by the non-Indian companies during 1931 is shown in the following table, the figures within brackets under the caption of total standing for the total during 1930.

Companies constituted in	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous (in lakhs of Rs.)	Total
U. K.	72	14	48	134 (165)
Dominions & Colonies	13	18	5	36 (38)
U. S. A.	9	2	—	11 (12)
Continent of Europe	4	1	—	5 (5)
Japan	1½	½	—	2 (2)
Java	½	½	—	1 (1)
	1.00	36	53	1.89 2.23

The figures speak eloquently that the field before the Indian companies in insurance business other than life must be enormous.

TOTAL INSURANCE PREMIUM.

The net Indian premium income under all classes of insurance amounted to 11.8 crores in 1931 as compared with Rs. 10.8 crores in 1930. The share of the Indian companies in the total business during 1931 was 5.1 crores and that of the non-Indian companies Rs. 6.8 crores. The percentage of the share of the Indian companies reduces to 42.9 as against 57.1 of the non-Indian companies.

The following table compares the position of the Indian and non-Indian companies in life, fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business

	Indian Companies.			Non-Indian Companies.			Total.		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	(in lakhs of rupees)								
Life	4.00	4.09	4.50	3.35	3.87	4.90	7.35	7.96	9.40
Fire	23	25	28	1.32	1.20	1.00	1.55	1.46	1.28
Marine	11	10	7	57	41	36	68	51	43
Miscellaneous	18	26	24	58	62	53	76	87	
TOTAL	4.52	4.70	5.09	5.82	6.10	6.79	10.34	10.80	11.88
Percentage share.	43.8	44.5	42.9	56.2	55.5	57.1	100	100	100

ASSETS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The assets of the Indian companies are provided by the following table:—

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 29 crores. The bulk of the assets is invested in stock exchange securities which are shown in the accounts at a nett value of 20-3/5 crores. Mortgages, loans on policies and on stocks and shares are shown at 4 crores; land and house property are valued at 1½ crore; deposits, cash and stamps are shown at ½ crore; accrued interest at ½ crore; agents' balances and other outstanding items at 1½ crore; and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at 3/5 crore. Investments of Indian companies outside India consist mainly of stock exchange securities and amount to 3/5 crore.

The total assets in India of non-Indian companies amount to 37-3/5 crores. The bulk of this amount—nearly 32 crores—represents the Indian assets of companies constituted in the United Kingdom and 5½

crores those of companies constituted in the Dominions and Colonies. The Indian assets of the American companies amount to 2½ lakhs, those of the Continental companies to 5 lakhs, of the Japanese to 6½ lakhs and of the Javanese to ½ lakh. Out of this total amount of 37 crores, 33½ crores represent Indian assets of companies which carry on life assurance business in India either solely or along with other insurance business.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

In addition to the insurance companies which are subjected to the provisions of the two Acts of 1912 and 1928, there were in 1931 265 societies which are registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 and transact mostly life assurance business. During 1929 there were only 69 societies.

The essential difference between a life assurance company and a provident insurance society is that the company is subject to the Life Act and not to the Provident Societies Act if, under assurances payable at death or on survivance of any one life, it undertakes either to pay sums which in aggregate exceed Rs. 500 or to receive premiums which in the aggregate exceed Rs. 25 in any one year where the period for which premiums are payable is not limited, or which exceed Rs. 250 altogether where such period is limited. If, as may happen in the case of a dividing society, the sum assured payable at death is not fixed but may in certain contingencies exceed Rs. 500 the society is subject to Life Assurance Companies Act.

Of these societies, 50 transact ordinary life assurance business and 215 transact life assurance business either on the dividing plan or on the call system. The Government Actuary has suggested that the societies which work on the dividing plan with a minimum guarantee should be guided by actuarial advice as to building up a proper reserve and may with advantage undergo actuarial valuation.

The accumulated funds at the end of the year 1931 of the societies of whom particulars were available amounted to Rs. 15 lakhs while the combined income during the year was 81 lakhs. The paid-up capital of the societies having a share capital was 2½ lakhs.

POST OFFICE INSURANCE FUND.

This fund was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of postal employees, but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties. The Fund is exempted from the provisions of the Life Act.

The position of the Fund is explained by the following figures:—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
New Policies effected	8,894	9,710	6,484
Total no. of policies	71,479	79,058	83,165
New sums assured	Rs. 149½ lakhs	Rs. 150 lakhs	Rs. 98 lakhs
Total sum assured			
and bonuses	Rs. 14.18 lakhs	Rs. 15.33 lakhs	Rs. 15.89 lakhs
Total Income	Rs. 69½ lakhs	Rs. 76 lakhs	Rs. 81 lakhs
Life Assurance Fund	Rs. 402½ lakhs	Rs. 446½ lakhs	Rs. 4.91 lakhs

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

It is understood that a new bill will be introduced by the Government of India for imposing stricter control over the affairs of life assurance companies in India. The existing legislation requires amendments in regard to certain affairs such as removal of discrimination as

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between Indian and non-Indian companies so far as their submission of their respective business figures for official inspection are concerned.

PRESENT SITUATION.

The Government Actuary sounds a note of warning against the constitution of too many insurance companies. He states that with the exception of the few oldest companies which have been transacting business for over thirty years, a large number of companies of over ten year's standing have not yet been able to pay any dividend to their shareholders. Most of the companies of under twenty years' standing are still in a struggling state and it is therefore undesirable for any more life assurance companies to be formed, especially in view of the fact that about fifty companies have been established in the last four years. Most of the recently established companies have been started with a small amount of subscribed capital and some of them have even spent in preliminary and organisation expenses almost the whole of their paid-up capital.

He also remarks that most of the Indian companies now transact life assurance business on the scientific principle but there are still some which carry on business on the dividing plan under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. The main defect of dividing insurance business is that policyholders in each class are charged the same rate of premium of subscription irrespective of their age on admission ranging even in some cases from eighteen to sixty years. Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policyholders and agents and later on by the company. It has been declared to be the curse of insurance enterprise in India. Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were numerous companies which transacted dividing insurance business and most of them came to grief. Of such companies which were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act the majority have disappeared and some have stopped issuing policies on the dividing plan. A few new companies have taken up this dividing insurance business and the Government Actuary believes that it will not be long before they realise their mistake.

The Government Actuary also remarks that there are still many companies which conduct their business at a dangerously high cost but an enlightened public opinion is gradually growing up to expose the evil of extravagant management. Some of the expensively managed companies had also incurred expenditure which has not yet been put through the revenue account as outgo but is shown amongst the assets in the balance sheet as capital outlay.

The latest actuarial valuations disclosed a surplus in the case of 44 companies and deficit in the case of eight companies. The total surplus amounted to 243 lakhs of which 203 lakhs were allocated to the policyholders and 21 lakhs to the shareholders. In six out of eight cases in which a deficit was disclosed, it was covered by the paid-up capital, thus proving solvency but precluding the payment of either bonus or dividend. In the remaining two cases it became necessary to call up more capital.

RECENT BUSINESS FIGURES.

The following are the figures of new business effected by Indian companies:—

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Rs. 3/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Andra:—New business during 1933, Rs. 19,42,000; annual income Rs. 3 lakhs; Life fund Rs. 7 lakhs; first valuation bonus Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 per year; expense ratio to annual premium 33½ per cent.

Asian:—In 1932, new policies issued 2,066; new business Rs. 32,63,125; total premium income Rs. 7,88,587; life fund Rs. 24,50,234; total policies in force 8,975; total sum assured Rs. 1,48,40,801; total income Rs. 9,24,965.

Asiatic Govt. Security:—During year ending Dec. 31, 1931, business Rs. 8,58,750 in 601 policies; Total income Rs. 1,93,979. Life fund at the end of that year—Rs. 3,50,986.

Bengal:—In 1932, 435 new policies for Rs. 6,26,500 were issued.

Bharat:—In 1932, new policies issued 3,328; new business effected Rs. 48,90,867; annual income exceeds Rs. 30 lakhs; life fund Rs. 1,87,15,889; total assets over Rs. 2 crores; expense ratio 22.44 per cent.

Bombay Life:—During 1932, 3199 new policies assuring Rs. 63,54,500 have been issued; life fund Rs. 38,40,413; expense ratio went down by 3 per cent. than that of the last year.

Bombay Mutual:—In 1932, new policies issued 4568; new business Rs. 75,65,000; total annual premium income Rs. 10,51,963; total assets Rs. 26,98,355. During 1933, more than one crore work of business has been completed by the Company.

Bombay Provincial:—Issued 288 new policies for Rs. 2,07,200 in 1932.

Commonwealth:—During the year ending April 30, 1933, new business worth Rs. 12,35,250 effected; premium income Rs. 1,50,350; expense ratio 46.7 per cent.

Country:—During the 18th year ending March 31, 1933, the company secured a total business of nearly Rs. 60 lacs.

East and West:—In 1932, new policies issued 1,300; new business secured Rs. 20,82,000; premium income Rs. 2,95,614; total income Rs. 3,34,594; life fund Rs. 6,27,706; total assets Rs. 7,93,364.

Empire:—In year ending Feb. 28, 1933, new policies issued 6,157; new sums assured Rs. 1,11,55,571; total business in force Rs. 10,91,96,244; expense ratio 21 per cent.; total funds Rs. 3,96,69,041; total assets Rs. 4,18,29,071; annual premium income Rs. 48,91,318; total income Rs. 68,45,591.

General:—In 1932, new policies issued 2,265; new business Rs. 35,22,250; annual premium income Rs. 1,79,436; total premium income Rs. 10,98,578; total income Rs. 13,29,504; expense ratio, 27.5 per cent.; total business in force Rs. 2,19,00,000; life fund Rs. 40,22,996.

Great India:—In 1931, new policies 1,072; new business Rs. 17,18,255; premium income Rs. 73,104; life fund Rs. 12,535.

Hindusthan Co-operative:—In the year ending April 30, 1933, new policies issued 12,973; new business Rs. 2,01,09,694; total premium income Rs. 31,19,517; total number of policies 42,246; total business in force Rs. 7,07,69,006; life fund Rs. 1,33,29,382.

Hindu Mutual:—In 1932, new policies issued 426; new business Rs. 5,53,250; total number of policies 2,331; total business in force Rs. 28,63,027; life fund Rs. 5,15,660.

India Equitable:—In 1932, new policies issued 2100; new business Rs. 31,07,750; total income Rs. 5,54,923; life fund Rs. 15,91,568; expense ratio 31 per cent.

Indian Life:—For 1932-33, new policies issued 544; new business Rs. 7,56,000; total number of policies 7,450; total business in force Rs. 1,77,91,092; life fund Rs. 71,38,772.

Indian Mutual:—In 1932, new policies issued 462; new business Rs. 6,26,750; 15 per cent. increase over last year's business; net premium income Rs. 93,305; total income Rs. 99,536; expense ratio 39 p.c. of total

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premium income; life fund Rs. 1,52,390; investment reserve fund Rs. 4,410; bonus equalisation fund Rs. 5,555; total assets Rs. 1,66,459.

Industrial & Prudential:—In 1932, new business secured Rs. 52,40,750; premium income Rs. 11,44,821; total income Rs. 13,26,606; expense ratio 28.7 p.c.; total assets Rs. 42,89,923.

Jupiter:—The year ending June, 1932. **LIFE:**—New policies issued 810; new business Rs. 15,53,250; premium income Rs. 1,96,071; life fund Rs. 2,11,256. **FIRE:**—Nett income Rs. 12,53,621; claims paid and outstanding Rs. 4,79,764; **MARINE:**—Actual income Rs. 2,39,580; claims paid and outstanding Rs. 1,08,737. **ACCIDENT:**—Premium income Rs. 2,10,999; claims Rs. 1,06,971. Total funds of the company at the end of 1932 stood at Rs. 39,12,653.

Lakshmi:—During the year ending April 30, 1933, new policies issued 4,245; new business Rs. 80,18,075; premium income Rs. 14,37,639; total income Rs. 16,41,038; life fund Rs. 37,94,002; expense ratio in year ending April 30, 1932, is 32.38 p.c.

Metropolitan:—In 1932, new business secured Rs. 42,57,625; being a new company its expense ratio is necessarily high and is 81 p.c.; life fund Rs. 62,354.

Mutual:—In 1932, value of new business Rs. 81,250; life fund Rs. 27,721.

Nagpur Pioneer:—In 1932, new business secured Rs. 6,20,000; life fund exceeds Rs. 2,00,000; expense ratio in 1931, 49.66 p.c.

National Indian:—During January to October, 1933, new policies issued 1,118; new business completed Rs. 17,15,350.

National:—In 1932, new policies issued 7,847; new business secured Rs. 1,55,73,782; life fund Rs. 1,83,35,045; total interest income Rs. 8,94,801; expense ratio 27.3 p.c.; total assets exceed Rs. 1,75,00,000.

Neptune:—In year ending July 31, 1933, new policies issued 3,035; new business secured Rs. 17,16,221; total income Rs. 1,08,380; life fund Rs. 12, 298; expense ratio in the very first year 81.4 p.c.

New India:—In year ending March 31, 1933. **LIFE:**—New policies issued 5,015; new business Rs. 1,05,21,700; total business in force Rs. 2,19,57,528; premium income Rs. 10,84,231; expense ratio about 50 p.c.; life fund Rs. 8,67,553; By December 1933, its total business is expected to be Rs. 3,02,86,950. **FIRE:**—Premium income Rs. 44,38,372; claims paid and outstanding Rs. 23,56,707; expense ratio 42.9 p.c.; fire fund Rs. 35,40,389. **MARINE:**—Net premiums Rs. 20,71,334; claims paid and outstanding Rs. 16,98,508; expense ratio 16.1 p.c.; marine insurance fund Rs. 23,50,000. **ACCIDENT:**—Net premiums Rs. 5,18,496; claims paid and outstanding Rs. 2,57,746; expense ratio 41.4 p.c.; accident fund Rs. 4,57,399. Total assets of the company Rs. 1,56,90,990.

Northern India:—During the year ending March 31, 1933, new business secured Rs. 7,60,750; total income Rs. 54,634; expense ratio decreased by 28 p.c. as compared to 1931, the 1st working year of the Company.

Oriental:—During 1933, new policies issued 38,191; new business secured Rs. 7,04,26,203; total business in force Rs. 50,99,17,699. At the end of 1932, life fund stood at Rs. 12,09,76,509; and total assets at Rs. 12,48,18,668; expense ratio 21 p.c. nearly.

People's:—For the year ending March 31, 1933, new business completed Rs. 13,51,83; premium income Rs. 1,78,438; total income Rs. 2,24,220; expense ratio 38 p.c.; reserve fund Rs. 1,63,574.

Popular:—In 1932, 249 new policies assuring Rs. 3,03,500 issued; total income Rs. 27,787; life fund Rs. 15,407.

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Y. B. 33

Presidency:—In 1932, 209 new policies for Rs. 2,27,250 were issued; life fund stood at Rs. 25,452; and total assets at Rs. 56,895.

Radical:—During the year ending October 31, 1933, new policies issued 224; new business completed Rs. 2,63,500; total income Rs. 22,378; life fund Rs. 9,554.

Shree Life:—In 1932, 412 new proposals for Rs. 6,07,500 were issued.

South Indian General:—During the year ending Dec. 31, 1931, 317 new policies assuring Rs. 3,83,500 issued; total income amounted Rs. 21,041.

Star of India:—In 1932, new policies issued 371; new business completed Rs. 7,95,500; total income Rs. 54,254; expense ratio 52.2 p.c.; life fund Rs. 38,195; total assets Rs. 85,906.

Swadeshi Bima:—During the 1st working year ending September 30, 1932, 1958 policies for Rs. 20,03,627 were issued; total income Rs. 44,040; in the industrial branch, premium income amounted to Rs. 11,843; total assets Rs. 1,15,010; life fund Rs. 15,550.

Taj:—During the working period ending 30th June, 1933, new sums assured Rs. 5,27,000; total income Rs. 26,480; expense ratio 87.7 p.c.; life fund Rs. 9,453.

Tropical:—During 1932, 572 new policies assuring Rs. 10,08,834 were issued, yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 52,550; life fund stood at Rs. 1,55,489; expense ratio is less than 40 p.c.

Unique:—In the year ending 31st May, 1932, 1541 policies for Rs. 21,40,700 were issued by the company; expense ratio 41.2 p.c.

United India:—In 1932, new policies 3,325; new business Rs. 49,65,750; total business in force Rs. 1,92,87,577; total revenues Rs. 12,30,133.

Western India:—During 1933, new policies issued 3,051; new business effected Rs. 37,12,552.

Zenith:—In 1932, new business secured Rs. 29,19,000; premium income Rs. 4,43,575; total income Rs. 4,88,222; total business in force Rs. 83,34,000; life fund Rs. 9,82,576; total assets Rs. 11,38,283.

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THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

THE textile industry is the biggest manufacturing industry of India absorbing the largest Indian capital and is mostly worked under the management of Indians. From a small beginning the industry has expanded considerably against tremendous odds and severe foreign competition and at present there are about 344 cotton mills equipped with about 9·6 million spindles and 189,000 looms giving employment to 400,000 men. The total paid up capital of the industry on the 31st August 1933 amounted Rs. 39,67 lakhs, of which Bombay City and Island was responsible for Rs. 13,96 lakhs. Besides, there are quite a large number of handlooms working in the Indian villages. It is estimated by experts that there are in India intermittently at work 50,000,000 spinning wheels and about 2,500,000 hand looms, the output of which contributes to more than 25 per cent. of the consumption of cloth in India.

GROWTH OF THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

The textile industry in India is of recent origin and is only a century old. The history of the cotton mill industry in India is one of slow growth in the infant stage which seems to have lasted for about half a century. The first cotton mill to start operation in India was the Bowreah Cotton Mills on the bank of the Hooghly river near Calcutta in 1817. It was conceived by the Englishmen and its successor is still in existence. In 1851 another mill was established by the English at Broach and in 1854 another was created at Bombay, with 20,000 spindles. The first Indian mill, however, was established in 1865 under the management of an enterprising Parsi gentleman named Mr. Cowasji Manabhoy Davar. Since that time the progress of the cotton mills has been very rapid. Reliable figures relating to this industry are wanting until 1876 in which 29 mills with 1,000,000 spindles and 9,100 looms were reported to have existed in the whole of India. The following table gives a comprehensive idea of the growth of the cotton mills in India since 1866:—

Year	No of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms
1866	13	309,000	3,400
1877	51	1,244,000	10,300
1880	56	1,461,000	13,500
1884	63	1,610,000	14,500
1889	93	2,296,800	18,200
1894	127	3,263,800	25,300
1899	156	4,046,100	36,600
1904	195	5,000,900	42,000
1910	223	5,780,124	74,757
1914	239	6,208,758	90,268
1920	253	6,763,000	119,000
1926	334	8,714,000	159,000
1928	335	8,704,000	166,532
1929	344	8,807,064	174,992
1930	348	9,124,768	179,000
1931	340	9,500,000	186,000
1932	344	9,572,000	189,042

Manufacture Pickles & Chutneys at Home. "Indian Pickles, Chutneys & Morabbas" Explains the Process. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

In the infant stage the cloth woven by the Indian mills was plain and coarse and made up usually of counts under 24s, but the bulk of their production was not cloth but yarn of the lower counts which was consumed in India or exported to the Far East, where India held practically a monopoly of supply. The industry struggled to establish itself in the face of powerful competition from Lancashire and without any protection from the Indian Government. In fact, if it were not for the capacity and perseverance of its pioneers together with the facility of home-grown cotton, it is very doubtful if the industry could have survived at all.

Early in this century, however, the mills began to realise that, unless they extended their weaving section, there was little profit in spinning owing to the competition of Japan in the Eastern markets and the establishment of cotton spinning and weaving factories in those centres. Consequently, most of the Indian mills increased their looms and adopted the policy of producing more cloth than yarn. This change is visible in the actual production of cloth which increased almost three-fold between the years 1900 and 1915. The Swaraj movement also lent an impetus to the industry by creating increased demand for cloth and piecegoods made in India.

HISTORY OF COTTON TARIFFS IN INDIA.

By the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 an import duty of 5 per cent. was imposed on all cotton yarns and fabrics imported into India, and an excise duty of 5 per cent. was levied only on yarns above 20s. counts spun in Indian mills. This step was taken mainly for the purpose of revenue, but the import duty served also to protect the comparatively young mill industry of India to some degree against the competition of Lancashire which had then an experience of quite a century in this line. Shortly after, under the guise of 'free trade' and ignoring the principle of fair trade, Lancashire objected to the import duty and succeeded in getting the Government of India to reduce the import duty on cotton fabrics to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., imported cotton yarns being admitted free; also to levy an excise duty at the same rate ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on all cotton fabrics woven in Indian mills. Obviously, the object of the excise duty was to counteract the effect of the import duty and the legislation thus adopted was known as the Indian Cotton Duties Act of 1896. India was placed at a disadvantage by this unfair legislation for 20 years until 1916.

During the Great War an imperative financial need arose in the Indian Budget and early in 1917 sanction was obtained by the Government of India to impose for the purpose of revenue an import duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., this enhancing the duty on imported cotton stuffs by 4 per cent., while the excise duty remained at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. After the cotton tariff enhancement of 1917, the Government of India was again faced with a budget deficit in 1921 when the import duty on cotton fabrics was further raised from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 11 per cent., the excise duty remaining at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Then in 1922 cotton yarn, which had been imported free since 1896 was subjected to an import duty of 5 per cent. for the purpose of revenue. Shortly the cotton textile industry passed through a serious depression involving heavy loss due to strikes and lockouts and at the united demands made for the abolition of the excise duty the Government was finally prevailed upon to do away with this duty altogether in 1926.

The position of the Indian cotton mills during 1929 was again fraught with grave difficulties. The prolonged labour strikes involved most of the mills, specially in Bombay, in serious losses. The industry moved to the Government of India for higher rate of revenue or pro-

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protective duties on cotton imports. The Government of Bombay also lent their support to the demands of the millowners. Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta was appointed to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the existing system of ad valorem assessment of cotton piecegoods. Mr. Hardy recommended that on administrative grounds a change from the existing ad valorem method of assessing duty to a system of specific duties was undesirable. Another object of the inquiry was to discover the extent of foreign competition with the Indian industry. Regarding this, Mr. Hardy found that Japan's progress—at the outset at Lancashire's expense—was latterly in serious competition with Indian mills and was rapid and uninterrupted. The Report also showed that recently Japan adopted new tactics in her overseas trade substituting medium quality goods for the coarser material formerly exported, and in coloured goods Japan was the most serious competitor with India, though there were indications that Italy might become a formidable rival in this class in the near future. These facts brought home that a move to protect the Indian industry had become all the more necessary. The Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act was accordingly passed in 1930. Protective duties were imposed on cotton piece-goods for a period of three years. By the same Act the operation of the duty imposed by the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1927, was extended for a further period of three years. The general duty on piecegoods was raised to 20 per cent. but the duty on non-grey British goods was levied at 15 p.c. These duties were thus due to expire on the 31st. March 1933. The Government of India, however, gave an assurance to the Legislature when the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Bill was under consideration that before the termination of the three years period the effect of the duties on the position of the industry would be examined by a Tariff Board.

During 1932-33, the position of the cotton mill industry in India was once more critical due to the heavy imports of cheap-priced Japanese goods. The Government of India was asked by the industry to refer the industry for investigation by the Tariff Board which was accordingly directed on April 9, 1932 to enquire into the question of granting protection to the cotton textile industry. For the first time the Government introduced in the terms of reference the desirability of having a differential rate for British goods. While the Tariff Board was engaged in investigation, the textile situation in the country worsened materially. The Japanese exchange depreciated heavily and fell 50 per cent. below gold par rate. This resulted in heavy imports of cotton piecegoods, yarn and hosiery. Representations were made by the Millowner's Association to impose additional duties immediately to offset the Japanese depreciation. Accordingly another tariff enquiry was gone through. On considering the recommendation of the Second Board the Government of India decided on August 26, 1932 that the minimum specific duty should be raised to 5½ annas per pound. The increased duties took effect immediately, and remained in force until the 31st March, 1933 and was not subject to the surcharges imposed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931. The report of the original Tariff Board was received by the Government of India towards the end of 1932. The recommendations of the Board have already been discussed elsewhere. The Government of India failing to reach a final decision on the Report, extended the operation of the duties imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930 upto October, 1933. Subsequently the operations of the Act were further extended to March 31, 1934, as the Government of India considered that in view of the impend-

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ing discussions with the representatives of Britain and the Government of Japan, which might result in a new commercial agreement between India and Japan and India and England, their conclusions on the Tariff Board's report on the textile industry should not now be translated into law. The negotiations have ended in trade agreements which have already been published and have also been embodied in the Cotton Textile (Protection) Amendment Act of 1934.

India has lately entered upon a new phase of economic partnership with Great Britain. An Indo-British trade agreement has been signed at Ottawa in August, 1932. A preferential rate of 10 per cent. has been agreed upon in case of British textiles. The effect of this measure on the Indian industry remains to be seen.

MODERN DEVELOPMENT.

Besides an increase in the outturn of cloth, there have been other developments in the industry since the beginning of the century. Apart from plain coarse cloths which are still largely woven by the Indian mills the weaving of the higher counts up to 60s. with fancy and check patterns have been introduced in the Indian mills. Large available supply of long staple cotton in India as a result of improvements in the Indian varieties of cotton renders the manufacture of finer fabrics on an extended scale possible. There is also an increasing tendency to import long-staple cotton from abroad for spinning into fine yarns, to replace the importation of foreign yarns. Then, bleaching, dyeing and printing are now included among the operations of many of the mills. Also to improve the finish of cloth, calendar machines have been brought into use in several factories. The result of these developments is that much of the cloth now woven in India is finer, better and cleaner in appearance than in former years. Indian manufacturers have succeeded so well with some of the accomplishments of this industry that sixty per cent. of the weaving in Bombay at present is reported to be in fancy cloths of attractive design and finish. The mills there are now generally equipped with up-to-date looms, plant and machinery worked by electric power which crowns the progress on the mechanical side. In the olden days Lancashire was supposed to be eminently suited to cotton spinning and weaving owing to the natural humidity of its climate. Now the mechanical device known as "the humidifier" has robbed the seat of the world's cotton manufacture of much of this advantage, for wherever the atmosphere happens to be dry in India, "humidifiers" moisten the air inside the cotton mills.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The activity of the industry is reflected in the figure of cotton consumed. The consumption of raw cotton by the cotton mills in India during the year ending 31st August 1933, amounted to 1,419,000 candies. The consumption of Indian cotton in the Indian mills did not show any improvement owing to greater use of imported cotton. The Indian crop of 1932-33 was estimated to be 4,425,000 bales as against 4,088,000 bales during the previous year. The consumption of cotton in the various provinces of India during the cotton years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33 follows:—

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in bales of 400 bales)		
Bombay Presidency	1,173,659	1,132,645	1,116,297
Bombay Island	664,546	611,606	565,084
Ahmedabad	321,503	322,257	348,009
Madras Presidency	214,759	260,707	292,013

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	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in bales of 400 bales)		
United Provinces	235,623	256,820	273,115
C. P. & Berar	118,492	115,018	111,208
Bengal	91,993	102,390	103,784
Punjab & Delhi	73,736	89,681	80,452
Indian States	333,996	358,793	351,260
TOTAL	2,269,359	2,346,396	2,008,804

The above table supplies a fair idea of the relative importance of the provinces as manufacturers of cotton goods.

SEAT OF THE INDUSTRY.

Since the middle of last century Bombay on account of its excellent shipping and railway facilities and business enterprise has dominated the cotton industry. It has been for many years the real seat of the cotton industry in India and still produces the greater part of the cotton goods. But an important tendency of the present day is the migration of the Indian mill industry to other centres of India. As a result of this cotton mills are being erected at Ahmedabad, Lahore, Delhi, Baroda, etc. where they are close to the sources of supply of the raw material and to the up-country consuming markets and are also protected against foreign competition by the long railway lead from the ports. As matters now stand Ahmedabad has come to occupy the second place so far as textile manufacture is concerned. Other centres in the Bombay Presidency include Sholapur, Surat, Broach and Jalgaon. The other mills are distributed over many provinces and towns. The most important among them are Madras, Madura and Coimbatore in the Madras Presidency, Nagpur in the Central Province, Cawnpore in the United Provinces and the vicinity of Calcutta. There has recently been a tendency for the industry to push into the smaller towns in the cotton growing tracts.

The number of spindles and looms in operation during the year ending 31st August, 1933, as compared with those during the preceding year follow:—

	Spindles		Looms	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
	(figures in 1,000)		(figures in 1,000)	
Ahmedabad	34.50	33.00	77	73
U. P.	18.37	19.87	42.5	47.2
Madras Presidency	663	664	8.8	8.9
C. P.	821	864	5.2	5.5
C. I.	306	306	5.6	5.7
Bengal	302	314	8.2	8.3
Punjab	368	333	5.3	6.0
	150	158	3.6	3.8

A comparative table of the production of cotton twist and yarn, grey and bleached and coloured piecegoods for the years 1930-31 to 1932-33 follows:—

	Twist & yarn.			Grey & bleached.			Coloured.		
	(in million lbs.)			(in million yds.)			(in million yds.)		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
Bombay Island	-31	-32	-33	-31	-32	-33	-31	-32	-33
Ahmedabad	271	322	313	747	933	940	221	284	270
Bombay Presy.	137	152	166	535	573	604	156	296	256
	476	549	559	1403	1643	1682	427	545	584

POPULAR HAND BOOKS, 4 As. EACH. WRITE TO INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

	Twist & yarn.			Grey & bleached.			Coloured.		
	(in million lbs.)			(in million yds.)			(in million yds.)		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
Madras	-31	-32	-33	-31	-32	-33	-31	-32	-33
Bengal	77	88	105	27	33	34	34	36	37
U. P.	38	38	41	68	75	93	4	4	4
Ajmer-Merwara	85	90	93	123	138	155	7	6	8
Punjab	6.0	7.0	7.8	16	20	23	0.5	0.8	1.2
Delhi	4.0	5.2	5.0	3.7	7.3	8.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
C. P.	19.6	24.5	26.8	50	61	68	7.6	10	8.6
Burma	45.1	44.1	45.4	61	64	60	21	18	18.1
Indian States	3.3	3.3	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	114	118	131	252	268	300	56	59	85

In this connection an enumeration of the principal spinning and weaving countries will be of interest:—

	Spindles.		Looms.	
	1932.	1933. (figures in 1,000.)	1932.	1933.
U. K.	53,444	51,525	625	602
U. S. A.	32,109	30,685	647	625
Germany	10,233	9,846	230	267
India	9,312	9,506	182	186
Japan	7,535	7,965	78	76
China	4,498	4,498	34	34
Czechoslovakia	3,630	3,634	110	110

YARN OUTPUT.

When the cotton mills sprung into existence in India, their endeavours mostly centred on the spinning operations and the output of the spindles was produced more for export than for internal use. The threads were rough and of counts below 24s. But on the tightening of the Far Eastern markets the prospects of Indian yarns in those markets were any thing but rosy. Consequently in recent years the tendency of Indian cotton mills in regard to the lower range of goods (from 1s. to 20s. counts) has been to spin less, and weave more for the Indian and Near Eastern markets. Indeed, the home consumption of this range both as regards cloth for the masses and yarn for hand-loom weaving occupies the foremost attention of our mills. These low counts form their established and principal business owing partly to the fact that India is the largest producer of short-staple cotton in the world and partly to the circumstances that cloth woven from it best suits the purchasing power of the masses in this country. So long as these economic conditions continue, it is difficult to see how the foundation of India's cotton manufacture can be other than in this range. The figures of yarns produced and imported during the last few years follows:—

	Production.	Imports.
	(in 1,000 lbs.)	
Pre-War Average	646.757	41.794
War Average	666.227	34.063
Post-War Average	662.510	44.681
1925-26	686.610	51.688
1926-27	807.116	49.425
1927-28	808.940	52.945

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	Production.	Imports.
	(in 1,000 lbs.)	
1928-29	648,283	43,766
1929-30	833,542	43,882
1930-31	867,279	29,140
1931-32	966,373	31,575
1932-33	1,016,418	45,103

The reduced production during 1928-29 was largely due to the strike in the Bombay mills which continued for 6 months during the year.

The following figures illustrate the quantities of yarns spun under the several broad grades:—

	Pre-War Average.	War Average	Post-War Average.	1928 -29	1929 -30	1930 -31	1931 -32	1932 -33
		(in million lbs.)						
Nos. 1 to 20	479	467	447	383	493	514	562	599
Nos. 21 to 30	146	174	195	313	272	260	294	297
Nos. 31 to 40	19	21	17	37	46	61	71	77
Above 40	3	4	3	10	15	27	34	37
Wastes	5	3	3	6	7	6	5	6

It will be evident from the figures that there is significant tendency in India in the direction of spinning finer counts. Formerly the yarns Nos. 1 to 20 embraced by far the largest part of the yarn output but the mills are more and more concentrating their efforts on spinning finer yarns from long staple cotton grown in India itself.

PRODUCTION OF PIECEGOODS.

Productions of cotton piecegoods are classified under two broad groups:—Grey and bleached piecegoods and coloured pieces, which are again subdivided into a number of well-known types. The figures of production under each of these head produced in Indian mills including the Indian States for the last few years are given below.

	Grey and Bleached.		Coloured.		Total.	
	lbs.	Yds.	lbs.	Yds.	lbs.	Yds.
Pre-War Average	—	854	—	251	—	1,105
War Average	—	1,219	—	466	—	1,444
Post-War Average	—	1,219	—	466	—	1,676
1924-25	325 3	1,382	125 6	588	450 9	1,970
1925-26	339 3	1,414	116 7	540	456 0	1,954
1926-27	381 7	1,577	145 3	681	527 0	2,259
1927-28	403 5	1,675	148 3	682	551 8	2,357
1928-29	330 9	1,410	112 2	484	433 1	1,893
1929-30	421 8	1,815	125 9	605	547 7	2,419
1930-31	460 3	2,003	117 5	558	577 8	2,561
1931-32	520 0	2,311	138 6	679	658 6	2,990
1932-33	531 8	2,423	150 7	747	682 5	3,170

The table shows that the production of either class of piecegoods is on the increase and that the total production in twenty years has just doubled. A peculiar feature is that the expansion in the case of coloured goods is more pronounced than that in the case of grey and bleached goods. There was a considerable setback in production during 1928-29 which was an abnormal year due to the 6 months' strike.

A detailed statement of the quantity in pounds and their equivalent in yards, and descriptions of woven goods produced in the Indian mills during the last few years follow:—

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Y. B. 34

266 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

Grey and Bleached.		1913 -14	1928 -29	1929 -30	1930 -31	1931 -32	1932 -33
Chadars	{ lbs. 23·7 Yds. 69·9	20·6 56·7	23·8 66·0	20·4 54·0	21·2 55·7	21·8 58·6	
Dhuties	{ lbs. 59·1 Yds. 284·8	115·3 564·2	157·2 776·1	164·3 831·4	188·3 964·5	210·2 1,096·8	
Drills and Jeans	{ lbs. 7·5 Yds. 27·8	19·1 76·3	25·0 100·3	21·0 80·7	26·2 103·2	28·2 112·9	
Cambrics	{ lbs. 0·7 Yds. 5·1	0·7 4·6	0·6 3·6	4·1 28·9	5·8 43·3	9·0 67·5	
Printers	{ lbs. 6·5 Yds. 30·4	4·8 22·5	4·1 19·5	3·8 19·1	4·5 22·0	2·5 10·7	
Shirtings & L-Cloth	{ lbs. 66·5 Yds. 292·5	107·7 474·2	130·3 585·2	141·3 642·2	176·3 790·9	165·2 748·0	
T-cloth, Domestics & Sheetings	{ lbs. 29·7 Yds. 129·0	19·7 75·5	23·8 90·7	32·3 121·9	42·5 154·4	39·6 143·7	
Tent Cloth	{ lbs. 2·3 Yds. 5·8	2·9 6·9	3·2 7·6	3·4 8·7	2·1 4·9	2·9 6·7	
Khadi, Dungri	{ lbs. — Yds. —	31·6 93·7	43·2 124·6	60·2 175·2	41·6 119·5	39·5 115·5	
Other Sorts	{ lbs. 6·7 Yds. 27·3	8·6 35·0	10·6 41·4	9·6 41·4	11·6 52·6	12·9 59·7	
TOTAL		{ lbs. 202·8 Yds. 872·4	330·9 1,409·6	421·8 1,814·9	460·3 2,003·5	520·0 2,311·1	531·8 2,423·0
Coloured.							
Coloured piecegoods	{ lbs. 68·8 Yds. 291·8	102·2 483·7	125·9 604·7	117·5 557·6	138·6 678·8	150·7 746·9	
Grey coloured goods other than piece- goods	{ lbs. 2·2 Doz. 0·6	3·3 0·8	4·5 1·2	3·2 0·8	3·2 0·8	3·5 0·9	
Miscellaneous	{ lbs. 0·5 Doz. 0·3	1·5 0·4	1·9 0·6	1·6 0·5	2·0 0·6	2·5 0·7	
Hosiery	{ lbs. 0·2	4·4	4·6	4·2	5·4	4·3	
Miscellaneous	{ lbs. —	3·2	3·4	3·4	3·0	2·0	
Cotton goods mixed with silk & wool	{ lbs. —	3·2	3·4	3·4	3·0	2·0	
GRAND TOTAL		{ lbs. 71·2 Yds. 291·8 Doz. 0·9	114·6 483·7 1·4	562·2 2,419·0 1·7	590·4 2,561·1 1·3	672·3 2,990·1 1·5	694·9 3,170·0 1·7

EXPORTS OF INDIAN COTTON GOODS.

Cotton twists and yarns and piecegoods as well were formerly exported in big quantities to Far Eastern markets but as remarked already the exports are recording gradual decreases. The figures of exports during the last few years follow:—

Twist and Yarn.

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Quantity (in million lbs.)	25	24	25	23	22	15
Value (in lakh of Rs.)	1·88	1·96	1·90	1·58	1·28	79

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The detailed figures of exports of cotton twist and yarns by counts follow:—

	War Average.	Post-War Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in 1,000 lbs.)				
Nos. 1 to 20	124.697	70.319	15.475	16.712	14.363
Nos. 21 to 40	4.271	2.395	206	343	456
Above No. 40	170	170	3	12	—
Grey two-folds	—	6.782	7.189	4.699	131
Unspecified	544	2,500	600	277	158
TOTAL	129,685	82,166	23,473	22,043	15,108

China was the principal purchaser of Indian twist and yarns during the pre-war days but her offtakes have declined considerably. A list of chief purchasers of Indian yarns follows:—

	War Average	Post-War Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in 1,000 lbs.)				
China	110,284	62,751	880	170	8
Egypt	5,458	4,720	3,981	2,409	529
S. Settlement	4,111	2,727	516	741	469
Persia	2,677	2,725	4,464	6,531	3,654
Siam	623	1,183	1,577	1,054	756
U. K.	1,246	474	219	151	198
Arabia	1,961	71	202	207	246
Other Countries	3,325	7,515	11,034	10,780	9,248
TOTAL	129,685	82,165	23,473	22,043	15,108

The decline in exports during 1932-33 is partly due to the Japanese competition in the foreign markets and partly to the general trade depression. The reduced shipments to Egypt were due to the restarting of mills there, which had stopped work for several years. The cheap prices of Egyptian cotton coupled with a protective tariff also helped to keep off foreign products from Egypt.

Piece-Goods.

The exports of piecegoods made in India have also fallen off considerably, partly due to growing competition in the markets where India formerly sold her goods and partly due to the establishment of textile mills at those places to meet the local demand. The following table shows the exports under the head of grey, white and coloured:—

	War Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in million yds.)							
Grey	74.6	19.9	18.0	16.4	15.0	9.8	8.6	4.7
White	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Coloured	80.4	175.9	149.3	131.5	117.2	87.5	95.8	61.4
Total	156.4	197.4	168.6	149.2	133.4	97.7	104.7	66.4
Value of exports in lakh of Rs.)	—	7.33	6.19	5.37	4.67	3.32	3.24	2.09

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The largest single purchaser of Indian piecegoods during 1932-33 was Persia which took 13 million yds. as compared with 17 million yds. in the preceding year. The trade with Persia had been declining steadily owing to growing competition from European countries which serve Persia from north and west. Ceylon took 12 million yds. of coloured goods. Exports to Iraq which had declined also improved from 9 to 13 million yds. in 1931-32 again dropped to 5 million yds.

As regards grey piecegoods India's biggest purchaser during 1932-33 were Portuguese East Africa (1·7 million yds.), Kenya (0·8 million yds.), Straits Settlements (0·25 million yds.), Ceylon (0·15 million yds.). As regards coloured goods India's biggest purchasers were Ceylon (12·9 million yds.), S. Settlement (7·8 million yds.), Persia (18·0 million yds.), Iraq (4·9 million yds.), Portuguese East Africa (4·3 million yds.), Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba (3·4 million yds.) and Aden (1·2 million yds.).

IMPORTS OF YARNS & PIECEGOODS.

Huge quantities of yarns and piecegoods are imported annually chiefly from the United Kingdom and Japan. The increased production of yarns and piecegoods backed up by the imposition of high tariffs on imported stuff and a general preference accorded by the people for the country-made goods have checked the imports to some extent.

The figures of imports for cotton twists and yarns have already appeared (p. 265). Those for piecegoods are given below:—

	Grey.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
		(in million yds.)		
1913-14	1,534	793	832	3,197
1914-15	1,320	604	495	2,446
1921-22	636	306	138	1,090
1922-23	931	403	244	1,593
1923-24	704	415	348	1,486
1924-25	846	549	407	1,823
1925-26	709	465	306	1,564
1926-27	748	571	477	1,788
1927-28	876	556	505	1,973
1928-29	839	554	507	1,937
1929-30	926	474	483	1,919
1930-31	365	272	246	890
1931-32	249	280	223	776
1932-33	356	413	425	1,225

The value of the different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the last four years and the average for the quinquennial period ending 1927-28 is set forth below:—

	1923-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)					
Piecegoods						
Grey	25.03	20.19	20.93	6.87	3.92	5.07
White	16.20	15.34	13.28	6.21	5.33	7.33
Coloured	17.04	17.35	15.15	6.82	5.05	8.34
Twist & yarn	9.33	6.29	6.10	3.08	2.99	3.79
Hosiery	1.15	1.45	1.44	88	48	67
Handkerchief	23	16	17	5	3	5
Fents	55	94	90	16	37	52
Thread	71	71	81	60	54	56
TOTAL	73.16	67.15	62.91	25.25	19.15	26.33

In this connection a comparison between Indian imports and exports of cotton yarns and manufactures makes interesting reading.

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	Imports. (in lakhs of rupees)	Exports.
1919-20	59.08	27.41
1920-21	102.12	18.27
1921-22	56.94	15.65
1922-23	70.13	13.06
1923-24	67.48	10.95
1924-25	82.33	11.27
1925-26	65.67	9.65
1926-27	65.05	10.75
1927-28	65.16	8.67
1928-29	63.24	7.80
1929-30	59.49	7.19
1930-31	25.25	5.22
1931-32	19.15	4.82
1932-33	26.83	3.29

The share of countries shipping piecegoods to India is evident from the accompanying table.

	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Piecegoods				(in million yds.)			
U. K.	3,104	1,543	1,456	1,248	523	383	599
Japan	9	323	357	562	321	340	580
U. S. A.	10	28	30	33	9	19	20
Italy	23	26	38	25	10	11	7.7
Netherlands	25	20	20	22	13	7	4.8

It will be seen that while the share of U. K. in 1913-14 was 97 per cent., this has come down year after year till it stands at 48.7 in 1932-33. The share of Japan has increased during the period from nil to 47.3.

CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

The Indian mills produced during 1932-33 roughly 3,169 million yards of cloth, and imports amounted to some 1,225 million yards, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,990 million and 796 million yards respectively. Exports of Indian-made cloth and imported cloth amounted to 66 million yds. and 21.6 million yds. against 105 million yds. and 15.7 million yds. respectively, in the preceding year. Accordingly the quantity of cotton piecegoods remaining in India was 4,306 million yds., which compare with 3,645 million yards for the year 1931-32. The quantities of mill-made cloth, whether Indian or imported, available for consumption in the country follow:—

	Mill Production	Imports	Exports. (In million yds.)	Re-exports.	Consumption.
1925-26	1,954	1,564	165	35	3,218
1926-27	2,259	1,788	198	29	3,820
1927-28	2,357	1,973	169	34	4,128
1928-29	1,893	1,937	149	24	3,657
1929-30	2,419	1,919	133	22	4,183
1930-31	2,561	890	98	17	3,336
1931-32	2,990	776	105	15.7	3,645.2
1932-33	3,169	1,225	66	21.6	4,306.4

HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

A short account of hand woven cloth though not strictly belonging to the subject may not be out of place on account of the magnitude it has now assumed. India is essentially a land of cottage industries. But the gradual break of the simple self-sufficient village economy,

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consequent on the advent of western industrialism and the railways saw the collapse of many of these industries. In handspinning the village artisan completely lost his trade. But in the handloom weaving he has been fairly able to hold his own against machine competition. His survival is due to his adoption of improved tools and methods of production, the nearness to and intimate acquaintance with the tastes and desires of customers, and production of artistic types of cloth in small quantities not profitable for mills.

In importance cotton weaving is second to agriculture alone. Though authoritative statistics are not available, the number of handlooms appears to be not less than 2,500,000 and the number of persons wholly or partly dependent on the industry must be in the neighbourhood of ten millions, whereas the cotton weaving mills in India employ 380,000 men only. This industry is responsible for about 38 per cent. of the total cloth produced in India and about 25 per cent. of the total annual consumption of clothes. Story of handloom industry is a story of gradual decline. Successive Census Reports have shown that weaver has given up his trade due to machine competition. But his position is stronger at "both ends of the scale." In the production of finer fabrics, such as those of Benares and Surat, he can well look down upon the competition of mills, i.e., there is little competition between mills and handlooms in the finer qualities. So also in the production of coarser varieties which the poorer section of the villagers prefers as being more durable than mill made cloths, the weaver, inspite of some competition, can defy it. But in the medium ranges, woven from counts 20s. to 40s. the competition of the mills is severely felt. The protective duties on cotton piecegoods have been a benefit to the handloom industry. The protective duty on cotton yarn by enabling the mills to raise the prices of the yarns which they spin has injured the handloom industry as will be evident from the fact that handspun yarn amounts to 66 per cent. of the total quantity of yarn used on handlooms, mill spun yarn to 85.2 per cent. and imported yarn to 8.2 per cent. only. Moreover, since most handloom weavers are entirely financed by middlemen who supply and market the cloth, the only item of cost which matters to the weaver is the rate at which he is paid for his labour. At the present depressed rates a weaver can earn from 7½ as. to Re. 1¼ a day according to the kind of cloth upon which he is working. In places where the industry is not organised and where the handloom industry is producing cloth in competition with the mills, an increase in the duty of yarn often leads to a reduction in wages.

In coarser counts handloom production is not uneconomical. In medium and finer counts it is doubtful if the handloom industry can survive. Therefore, the Tariff Board in their Report on Textile Industry recommended reduction of the specific duty on yarn to one anna a pound and its restriction to counts 50s. and below.

Artificial silk yarn is also used by handloom weavers in South India, in the Punjab and in Burma. There is great divergence of opinion whether the use of artificial silk should be encouraged or not, because, on the one hand, it competes with genuine Indian silk, on the other, it enables the hand weaver at a low cost to improve the appearance of his manufacture.

The chief drawbacks from which the handloom industry suffers are the lack of education on artisans' part, their inherent conservatism, want of capital, and lack of marketing organisation. To remedy

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these diffects technical education should be rendered available to the artisans and they should be advised and encouraged to adopt better tools and new ideas in production. Herein also exists the opportunity for the co-operative credit banks of proving their utility by providing credit facilities to the weavers. Co-operative sale and purchase societies and a Central Sales Union may also provide marketing facilities. Trading agency like the Bengal Home Industries Association can do useful service by diffusing information about demand and possible competition and by propaganda work too. State aid is also needed. The passing of the State Aid to Industries Act in Madras and Bengal is a step in the right direction.

In 1921 hand-loom in the different parts of India produced 1,148 million yds. of cloth as against 1,954 million yds. by the cotton mills and 1,529 million yds. of imported manufactures. The output was maintained in the vicinity of 1,400 million yds. annually during the last few years. But the phenomenal demand for khadi during the last few years affected to some extent the hand-loom industry which is mainly dependent upon imported yarns. The production of khaddar in the Indian mills during 1932-33 was 115.5 million yds. as against 119.5 million yds. in the preceding year. The production figures of genuine handmade khaddar are not available but the approximate figure for khaddar may be estimated at 10 million yards per annum.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Of the 344 equipped mills in the whole of India, 313 worked either the whole or a portion of the year, and 31 were completely idle. Of these idle mills, 14 were located in Bombay City and Island, 2 in Ahmedabad, 6 in other parts of the Bombay Presidency and 6 outside Bombay Presidency.

During the year ended 31st. August, 1933, the number of spindles in the equipped mills in India increased by 65,000 and the number of looms increased by 2,600. In Ahmedabad there was an increase during the period of about 90,000 spindles and 2,500 looms, and in the rest of the Bombay Presidency, there was an increase of 50,000 spindles and 600 looms. In the Bengal Presidency, there was an increase of 7,000 spindles and 400 looms, and in other parts of the country, the increase in spindleage and loomage was relatively small.

During the year under review 8.2 million spindles on the average were working daily while the average number of looms in daily operation was 163,000. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 8.3 million spindles and 161,000 looms.

The position at the industry continued depressed in view of keen competition from Japan. The effect of the protection just granted to the industry now remains to be seen.

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JUTE MILL INDUSTRY.

THE development of the jute industry in India dates back to the latter part of the eighteenth century. In India it has been in long use as its references in early literature would amply prove; but then the demand for the article did not justify its wide cultivation. With the intercourse of the East and the West and the development of international trade, there sprang up a natural demand for cheap wrapping or containing material to transport goods from one place to another and to ship them abroad. Even then jute did not come to public prominence and its many-sided usefulness did not attract the notice of the pioneers of the jute industry. Some authorities went so far as to discourage the cultivation of jute until experiments could verify its applicability towards the satisfaction of human wants. But the scarcity of Russian hemp during the Crimean War and the urgent necessity of cheap containing bags to carry food grains brought jute into prominence and since then the potentialities of jute have been appreciated by the peoples outside India.

JUTE SUBSTITUTES

The peculiar geographical and climatic position of Eastern Bengal and Assam have enabled them to command a virtual monopoly in jute production. No country, it is believed, can monopolise an article in a sense Bengal and Assam do in respect of jute. Ardent endeavours have been made in foreign lands in various parts of the tropics, notably in the Nile Valley, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and in many parts of Africa, in Java and French Indo-China, but Bengal and Assam have been the only countries in which the cultivation of jute has been a commercial success. A real danger, threatens jute goods, arising from the use of such synthetic materials as paper, mechanical contrivances like grain elevators and the protective fiscal policy deliberately adopted by several countries to encourage local manufacture of substitutes. Moreover, of late there has been a progressive elimination of jute sacks as containers for grains in transit owing to increased adoption of bulk handling. The remedy lies in increasing the efficiency of jute mills in India and in initiating and vigorously pursuing a policy of research with the object of discovering fresh markets and new uses of jute. It is of the greatest importance that the Indian jute mills should be in a position to reduce their cost of manufacture and manufacture a wider range of articles such as curtains, rugs, shirting, etc.

IMPORTANCE OF THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

Jute and jute manufactures figure pre-eminently in the foreign trade of India, which annually amounts to several crores of rupees. Jute, both raw and manufactured, forms one of the chief commodities of export. Bengal is celebrated for its jute textile industry concentrated in the assembly of 84 large mills on the banks of the Hooghly. The extensive and valuable industry with an investment of 18½ crores of rupees, £25 million sterling and 12 million dollars exclusive of the reserve funds which have accumulated to huge figures has been mainly built up by British commercial enterprise, though of late Indian

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industrialists have come forward to stake a share. Of 93 jute mills in India only a few are entirely owned and under the management of Indian companies most important of which are the Birla, Hukumchand, Adamjee, Gagalbhai, Hanuman, Premchand, Juggilal Kamlapat. The rest are still managed mostly by famous Scottish concerns associated with the industry from its early days, there being only 3 mills under American management.

The jute textile industry employs 276,530 persons. The industry is practically confined to a single locality. Excluding four mills in the Madras Presidency, where a fibre differing from true jute is grown, and one in Bihar, the jute mills lie in a small strip of country above and below Calcutta. It is usually on a much bigger scale than the cotton mill, the number of operatives employed in a single mill being three times as great as in the latter case. The number of spindles in operation during 1930-31 was 1,125,000.

GROWTH OF THE JUTE MILL INDUSTRY.

Up to the middle of the last century the Bengal hand-loom jute industry possessed such vitality that the export of jute fabrics from Calcutta exceeded that of raw jute in quantity. Jute was then woven also on the power-looms of Dundee which imported the raw material from Calcutta. But in 1855 the first jute mill was started in India at Rishra and soon after jute mills sprang up rapidly in and around Calcutta. The progress of the jute mill industry has been almost uninterrupted owing to which the hand-weaving of jute fabrics has become extinct but the hand-spinning of jute ropes is still carried on as a cottage industry in the jute-growing districts. The development of the jute-mill industry in India during the last 50 years is evident from the following figures: —

	No. of Mills	No. of Looms.	No. of Spindles	Persons Employed	Mill Consump- tion in bales
1879-80	32	7	71	27	—
1889-90	26	8	157	60	—
1899-1900	34	14	295	102	—
1909-10	60	31	646	204	—
1919-20	76	41	856	280	5,327
1926-27	93	51	1,083	300	5,139
1927-28	93	52	1,106	336	5,794
1928-29	95	52	1,108	344	6,047
1929-30	98	54	1,140	343	6,424
1930-31	100	62	1,225	308	4,564

The above figures show that the development of the jute mill industry has been rapid since the beginning of the present century. This can be explained on the basis of the growing international trade at this period. The primary industries such as wheat, grains, sugar, cotton, oilseeds, etc. all found themselves in a thriving condition and along with this there was a considerable expansion of the international trade in manufactured goods. This stimulated keen demand for jute bags and cloth. To cope with this demand, the capacity of the existing mills was not only strengthened by increasing the number of spindles and looms but also new mills were started. There was an industrial boom during the war when a strong demand for sand bags suddenly sprang up and the jute mills enjoyed a very prosperous time and further gained in number. But with the passing of the boom period and setting in of the economic depression the jute mills found themselves in a difficult position. Their production was far in advance of the world's demand with the consequence that the stocks accumulated

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in the factory warehouses and the prices began to go down. Artificial measures to maintain the price were sought to be put into practice but failed. Restriction of jute crop did not improve the situation. An attempt was made by the Calcutta jute mills to curtail production by introducing a 40 hour working week with effect from 2nd March 1931. One part of the agreement provided for the sealing of 15 per cent. of the total complement of looms. Two mills seceded from the Jute Mills Association and a dispute arose between the members of the Indian Jute Mills Association and the non-Association Mills regarding the restriction of mill production. The Governor of Bengal took a leading part in bringing about an agreement. The basis of the agreement was: (1) The four non-Association mills, namely, the Agartara, the Adamjee, Ludlow and the Gagalbhui, are to work for 54 hours per week and with the full complement of looms; (2) The Association mills with the exceptions of Hanuman, Premchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddia are to work for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent. of their looms sealed up and the six mentioned are to work 54 hours; (3) The forfeited deposit of Rs. 60,000 is to be returned to the Adamjee mills; (4) That the mills will not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement was ratified for 12 months ending June 30, 1933.

The progress of this industry is also evident from its greater consumption of raw jute and increased outturn of manufactured goods in recent years. The following table compares the production, mill consumption and export of raw jute:—

	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of bales of 400 lbs. each.)						
Production	89	102	99	103	112	55	58
Export	43	49	49	45	34	31	35
Mill consumption	45	58	60	64	46	43	44

Outside Bengal the jute industry thrives in Madras Presidency where a large quantity of Binlipatam jute is available for being manufactured. Taking the record for 1932 there now stand 100 mills in India, of which Bengal claims 94 mills, Madras 3, Bihar and Orissa 2 and the United Provinces 1, and Delhi 1.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Jute Enquiry Committee was constituted in Bengal last year to survey the whole situation. The terms of reference to the Committee included the question of regulation of production of jute, the marketing of jute, the creation of a Jute Committee, enquiry about the likelihood of jute substitutes being found in near future and the possibilities of making any other economic use of jute to an extent that might relieve the present situation. The Report of the Committee which we publish on page 230 leaves the question where it was. In the meanwhile the jute mills industry continues depressed. It is here significant to note that United Kingdom has lately increased her shipments of jute products by 33½ per cent. to the continent during 11 months ended Nov. 1933. This must be due to superior technical skill of the British weavers and the efficiency of the mills in bringing down the cost of production. It is also alarming to learn that jute mills have been started in Japan and jute fabrics are being manufactured at a price that will well compete with the products of the Indian mills. The competition may not assume any serious volume at present but if the Japanese mills expand their production by leaps and bounds as it has been possible in the case of cotton goods, the position of

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India will be rather precarious and it may be found very difficult for her to retain her eastern markets.

JUTE PRODUCTS.

The chief products of the jute mills are: Twist and yarn, Gunny cloth, Hessian cloth, Gunny bags, Hessian bags.

Besides these, jute mills produce a coarse kind of jute textile called jute canvas. Rope, twines, etc., for cordage are also sometimes manufactured by these mills.

Figures of jute production during 1932-33 and for the period of April 1933 to January, 1934 follow:—

		1932-33	1933-34 (ten months).
Twists & Yarns	tons	36,024	34,246
Canvas	{ tons	912	795
	{ yds.	1,711,713	1,459,046
Gunny Bags			
(a) Hessians	{ tons	36,221	34,148
	{ No.	79,279,401	72,822,787
(b) Sacking	{ tons	543,159	432,448
	{ No.	521,516,289	409,499,951
Gunny Cloth			
(a) Hessians	{ tons	260,867	236,096
	{ yds.	982,105,688	893,822,329
(b) Sacking	{ tons	22,013	20,558
	{ yds.	48,537,423	44,191,408
Other Manufacturers including Rope & Twine	{ tons	3,140	3,491
TOTAL	{ tons	902,636	761,822
	{ yds.	1,032,354,824	939,472,783
	{ No.	600,795,690	482,322,738

EXPORT FIGURES.

The figures for export and the values realised therefrom of the chief jute manufactures during the last few years will be interesting:—

		Quantity of Exports.			
	War	Post-war	1929	1930	
	Average.	Average.	-30	-31	1931 1932
(in lakhs of bags).					
Jute Bags.					
Hessians	41,27	9,81	9,53	8,09	8,39 8,89
Sacking	30,29	30,62	42,70	35,31	30,46 32,62
(in lakhs of yards).					
Jute Cloth.					
Hessians	1,14,62	1,23,08	1,59,88	1,23,86	99,57 98,63
Sacking	3,03	3,95	5,17	3,24	25 25
		Value of Exports.			
	War	Post-war	1929	1930	
	Average.	Average.	-30	-31	1931 1932
(in lakhs of Rs.)					
Jute Bags.					
Sackings	14,25	14,92	18,89	12,57	9,36 9,53
Hessian	6,80	3,19	3,01	2,05	1,58, 1,63
Jute Cloth.					
Sackings	61	90	1,06	61	40 38
Hessian	23,68	23,82	28,63	16,26	10,05 9,86

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The chief purchasers of jute bags and jute cloth with their respective imports will be found from the following table:—

	War Average.	Post-war Average.	1929 -30	1930 -31	1931 -32	1932 -33
(in lakhs).						
Bags.						
U. K.	22,65	4,18	5,30	4,01	4,75	4,65
Continent	6,88	2,99	2,74	2,87	3,03	2,77
Egypt	3,85	1,02	1,90	1,70	1,43	1,28
S. Africa	2,43	1,77	2,08	2,00	1,82	1,81
E. Africa	90	1,12	2,61	2,43	2,01	2,28
Australia	7,37	7,20	8,43	9,99	7,42	10,49
Java	2,06	2,05	3,73	4,16	2,96	1,36
Japan	1,18	1,86	1,57	54	46	94
Far East	4,36	5,84	9,54	5,19	6,55	7,09
S. America	5,32	3,35	4,73	2,78	1,17	1,65
C. America	2,29	2,98	4,31	3,57	2,74	2,40
Other Countries	7,47	6,07	5,29	4,16	4,51	4,79
TOTAL.	66,70	40,43	52,23	43,40	38,85	41,51

	War Average.	Post-war Average.	1930 -31	1931 -32	1932 -33
(in lakhs of yds.)					

Cloth.					
U. K.	13,33	7,41	4,02	6,22	5,75
Canada	5,34	5,08	7,31	6,33	6,55
Australia	2,53	1,75	1,83	1,99	2,48
U. S. A.	69,85	89,38	85,38	69,24	54,88
Argentina	14,40	18,13	20,86	10,49	23,75
Other Countries	10,16	5,28	7,70	7,84	7,76
TOTAL	1,15,91	1,27,03	1,27,10	1,02,11	1,01,17

The exports during 1931-32 recorded a heavy decline due to the world's economic depression. There is no industry which depends upon the prosperity of other industries as the jute trade and with the reduction of the world's volume of trade requiring transport of goods from one centre to another in gunny packages the jute trade has experienced a long spell of business depression.

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INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

AS a result of the recommendations made by the Indian Tariff Board, the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act of 1932 was passed in April, 1933 whereby the industry was accorded protection for a period of seven years ending 31st March, 1938. It was also agreed upon to grant further protection for eight years if the industry still needed support and for this purpose a fresh enquiry was to be made before 1938. The rate of import duty on sugar of all classes was fixed at Rs. 7-4 per cwt. In addition to the import duty of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. there was also a surcharge of 25 per cent. Prior to September 1931, the import duties on sugar (of 3 grades) were Rs. 7-4 per cwt., Rs. 6-12 per cwt. and 25 per cent. ad val. and Rs. 2-12 per cwt. The sugar industry in India thus enjoys protection to the unprecedented extent of approximately 200 per cent. Consequent on the high degree of protection afforded to the industry, a great deal of public interest was concentrated since 1932 on the setting up of factories for the manufacture of sugar in different parts of India notably in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. India is one of the most suitable parts of the world for sugarcane cultivation and as the area under sugarcane gradually expands, India should become increasingly self-supporting in the matter of its supplies of sugar and may even be in a position to export sugar as in the days of yore when India was a big exporter of sugar.

Already the newly established factories have begun work and the output of sugar has gone up immensely. It is considered by eminent authorities that the production will exceed consumption very shortly. The imports in the meantime have gone down. While these amounted to 893,404 tons in 1930-31, these declined to 369,381 tons in 1932-33. A survey of the industry will be found interesting.

AREA UNDER SUGAR CANE.

India has now got the second largest area under cane cultivation as compared to any other country of the world. It is at present about 3 million acres, which is equal to one quarter of the total acreage of sugar cane of the world. The area shown is estimated at 3,305,000 acres for 1933-34, the year under survey, as against 3,321,000 acres in the previous year. Out of total production of sugar cane seventy-seven per cent. of the produce comes from a broad strip of the Indo-Gangetic plain, lying alongside the Himalayas and stretching from Gurdaspur (Punjab) on the west to Darbhanga (Bihar & Orissa) on the East. The principal sugar area lies in the United Provinces as well as that portion of Bihar and Orissa, lying north of the Ganges. Sugar cane is a crop that depends considerably on precipitation. Instead of thriving in the submontane southern peninsula of India, where irrigation is naturally difficult, the crop has found congenial soil in the north which presents a net work of irrigational works.

The following table shows the areas under sugar cane in the principal sugar cane bearing tracts of India:—

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Provinces and States.	Average of preceding 5 years	1932-33	1933-34
	Area (in 1,000 acres)		
U. P.	1,483	1,793	1,731
Punjab	421	558	467
Bihar & Orissa	284	302	418
Bengal	207	233	257
Madras	105	125	120
Bombay	95	105	102
N. W. F. P.	47	53	49
Assam	35	32	34
C. P. & Berar	22	28	29
Hyderabad	—	40	46
Mysore	38	42	43
TOTAL	2,743	3,321	3,305

Out of this 3,305,000 acres under sugar cane about 1,200,000 acres are under improved varieties of cane. These improved varieties originally bred at Coimbatore have shown their unmistakable superiority over the indigenous types and their cultivation is rapidly increasing. This is a move in the right direction which is bound to increase the output of sugar in India.

OUTPUT OF GUR.

The total yield of gur or raw sugar from the sugarcane grown in India is given by the following table:—

	Average of preceding 5 years	1932-33	1933-34
	(Yield in 1,000 tons)		
U. P.	1,582	2,612	2,786
Punjab	308	444	347
Bihar & Orissa	308	313	623
Bengal	239	454	457
Madras	290	346	325
Bombay	254	275	266
N. W. F. P.	60	45	56
Assam	34	35	38
C. P. & Berar	36	39	49
Hyderabad	—	76	72
Mysore	35	39	39
TOTAL	3,153	4,684	5,067

It will be noted from the above table that the production of gur in India has increased considerably during the last two years ending 1933-34.

OUTPUT OF SUGAR.

In addition to raw sugar or gur, India produces a quantity of sugar in the modern factories and refineries. The following is culled from the note issued by the Sugar Technologist, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Fifty seven factories making sugar direct from cane worked during the season, thirty one out of the fifty seven being old factories and twenty six new ones. The following table shows the provincial distribution of factories working with cane during the last three seasons.

	1930-31	1931-32	New.	1932-33 Old.	Total.
U. P.	12	14	19	14	33
Bihar & Orissa	12	12	7	12	19
Punjab	1	1	—	1	1
Madras	2	2	—	2	2
Bombay	1	2	—	1	1
Burma	1	1	—	1	1
TOTAL	29	32	26	31	57

The production of sugar direct from cane in India totalled 290,177 tons during the season 1932-33 as against 158,581 tons during 1931-32. Out of the total production for 1932-33, the production of sugar by new factories amounted to 102,492 tons, whilst that of old factories was 187,685 tons. The production of old factories thus shows an increase of 18.4 per cent over the previous year.

The tables below show details of sugar production for factories in (a) the United Provinces; Bihar and Orissa; Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and Burma; and (b) India as a whole.

Particulars.	United Provinces.		Bihar & Orissa.		Bombay, Madras, Punjab & Burma.	
	1932-33. Tons.	1931-32. Tons.	1932-33. Tons.	1931-32. Tons.	1932-33. Tons.	1931-32. Tons.
Cane crushed	1,641,494	774,926	1,494,527	829,624	214,210	178,949
Sugar produced	140,344	66,312	128,610	75,091	21,223	17,178
Molasses produced	64,590	30,340	57,868	31,883	7,961	6,985
Recovery of sugar per cent cane	8.55	8.59	8.60	9.06	9.90	9.60
Recovery of molasses per cent cane	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9

Total Production of Sugar and Molasses by Factories in India.

Particulars.	1932-33 (figs. in ton.)	1931-32
Cane crushed	3,350,231	1,783,499
Sugar produced	290,177	158,581
Molasses produced	130,419	69,208
Recovery of sugar per cent cane	8.66	8.89
Recover of molasses per cent cane.	3.9	3.9

It will be observed from the above tables that the quantities of cane crushed and sugar and molasses manufactured during 1932-33 were considerably larger than those in 1931-32, in all the provinces.

The all-India increase in the quantity of cane crushed was over 87 per cent and in that of sugar and molasses produced 83 per cent and 88 per cent, respectively.

AVERAGE RECOVERY OF SUGAR.

It is gratifying to note that the average recovery of sugar in factories which worked for the first time during the season under review was as high as 8.55 per cent. In the United Provinces the recovery in the new factories was actually higher than in the old factories, the figures being 8.61 per cent and 8.48 per cent, respectively.

Of the 33 factories working in the United Provinces the extraction percentage for 10 was between 9.0 and 9.5 whilst it was between 9.0 and 9.2 per cent. for only 4 out of 19 factories in Bihar and Orissa.

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280 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

The highest recovery for the season was 11.1 per cent as against 11.3 per cent during the preceding season.

The average extraction percentage shows a slight decline in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa whilst for the rest of India there is a small increase. For India as a whole, the recovery has dropped from 8.89 in 1931-32 to 8.66 in 1932-33. The decline appears to be due partly to the larger quantity of cane crushed, necessitating a prolongation of the season.

A review of the average percentage recovery of sugar from cane during the last five seasons is given below.

Province.	Recovery of Sugar per cent. Cane.				
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33.
United Provinces	8.37	9.00	8.88	8.59	8.55
Bihar and Orissa	8.61	8.90	9.17	9.06	8.60
Bombay, Madras, Punjab & Burma	9.93	10.12	9.84	9.60	9.90
All-India	8.59	9.07	9.09	8.89	8.66

Output During Last Decade.

The following table brings together all-India figures for sugar production for the last ten years. For comparison figures for recovery of sugar in Java have also been shown side by side.

Season	Number of Factories producing sugar direct from Cane.	Cane Crushed. (Tons)	Sugar Produced in Tons.	Per cent Recovery for India.	Per cent Recovery for Java.
1923-24	23	514,109	38,312	7.45	11.44
1924-25	23	433,621	33,805	7.79	12.38
1925-26	23	659,400	52,990	8.03	12.38
1926-27	25	742,368	62,941	8.47	10.85
1927-28	26	786,476	67,684	8.60	11.62
1928-29	24	791,361	68,050	8.59	12.16
1929-30	27	989,776	89,768	9.07	12.42
1930-31	29	1,317,248	119,859	9.09	11.43
1931-32	32	1,783,499	158,581	8.89	11.92
1932-33	57	3,350,231	290,177	8.66	—

INDIAN PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION.

A detailed study of the quantities entering into the sugar trade of India may be made from the official statistics and forecasts given in the following table. These figures afford a good general survey of the industry and show that by 1934-35 there should be no room left for the import of foreign sugar into India if the present tendencies continue especially with regard to world restriction and Indian protection.

Indian Production & Consumption	Actual 1931-32.	Estimated 1932-33.	Estimated 1933-34.	Estimated 1934-35.
1. Production from existing capacity of old factories	228,000	228,000	351,000	586,000
2. Production due to increase in capacity of old factories (i.e. 10% of previous season's capacity)	—	23,000	35,000	60,000
3. Production from new factor- ies commencing manufactur- ing operation during the season		100,000	200,000	

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	Actual 1931-32.	Estimated 1932-33.	Estimated 1933-34.	Estimated 1934-35.
4. Total production of factory sugar	228,000	351,000	586,000	646,000
5. Estimated production of Khandasari Sugar	250,000	275,000	300,000	300,000
6. Total production of all kinds of sugar (excluding gur)	478,000	626,000	886,000	946,000
7. Consumption of sugar	982,540	940,000	940,000	940,000

Difference between consumption and production representing margin for imported sugar 504,540 314,000 54,000 6,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

World's production of sugar, both cane and beet, during 1932-33 is estimated by Messrs. Willet and Gray at 24,128,000 tons (16,541,000 tons of cane and 7,587,000 tons of beet sugar), as against 26,332,000 tons in 1931-32. In Cuba, the total crop of 1934 has been officially restricted to 2,315,000 tons. In Louisiana, the estimated sugar outturn for 1933 is, according to the latest report, placed at 202,000 short tons (198,000 tons) which is 9 per cent less than the 1932 yield. The area of cane harvested for sugar is estimated at 177,000 acres and the cane yield from this area at 2,655,000 tons. In the Hawaiian Islands, the preliminary estimate for the 1933-34 crop places the outturn at 919,000 tons, practically the same as in 1932-33. In Porto Rico, the total sugar crop of 1932-33 amounted to 738,000 tons. In Argentina, the production in 1933 amounted to 315,000 tons, against 348,000 tons in 1932. In Mauritius the 1933-34 crop is estimated at 235,000 tons, as against 247,000 tons in 1932-33. In Natal, the total sugar production for 1933-34 is estimated at 380,000 tons, as against 359,000 tons in 1932-33. In South Africa as a result of the prolonged drought in 1933, which is spoken of as the worst for over 50 years, many of the sugar factories have had a short season with reduced quantities of cane. The production is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 290,000 short tons (383,000 tons), which is higher than was anticipated previously and is mainly due to the higher sucrose content. In Java, the outturn of the 1933 crop amounts to 1,401,000 metric tons (1,378,000 tons). Plantings for the 1934 crop amount to 35,000 hectares (86,000 acres), which promise to yield about 525,000 tons under normal conditions. In Formosa and Japan, the production of sugar during 1933-34 is estimated at 790,000 tons, as against 799,000 tons manufactured in 1932-33. The total production of cane sugar in Australia (including New South Wales) amounted to 533,000 tons in 1932, as against 605,000 tons in 1931. In the Philippines, the crop for 1933-34 will approximate to 1,400,000 tons.

The estimate for the total beet sugar production of Europe (excluding Russia) for 1933-34 is placed in the neighbourhood of 6.9 million metric tons (6.8 million tons), as against 6,418,000 tons in 1932-33. The Russian production is provisionally estimated at 1,000,000 tons. In the United States of America, the total production of beet sugar in 1933 is estimated at 1,454,000 tons, as against 1,212,000 tons in 1932, or an increase of 20 per cent.

An excise duty of Re. 1-5 as. per cwt. envisaged in the Central Budget has been imposed since April 1, 1934.

For much of the information contained in the article we are indebted to the Indian Trade Journal.

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AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES IN INDIA.

EXTENSIVE fertile tracts watered by a net-work of rivers and canals render India traditionally an agricultural country. Her fame as a producer of enormous stores of raw materials spreads to far off countries. Over and above this India possesses practical monopoly of production so far as certain commodities are concerned. An account of the principal agricultural crops of India is given below:—

COTTON.

India is one of the biggest cotton producing countries of the world, being second only to the United States of America. A striking feature connected with the cotton crop of India is the rapidity with which its area has extended. Since the beginning of this century the area under cotton has increased considerably as a result of the world's increasing demand for it. There has been remarkable extension of area under cotton through irrigation in Northern India as well as in the Central Provinces and there appears to be the promise of a much greater increase in the production of Indian cotton of good quality in the extreme South of the Peninsula.

Of late years the quality of the Indian cotton has improved due to successful acclimatization of American cotton in the Punjab and Sind which are now watered by perennial canal systems. Since 1925, while the yield of the short-staple cotton has increased by 30 per cent., the yield of long-staple cotton has grown by 85 per cent.

Acreages and Yield.

Cotton is grown all over India. The area under cotton and yield during the last few years are shown under each province:—

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	(Area in 1,000 acres)			(in 1,000 bales of 400 lbs.)		
Bombay (a)	6,275	6,395	6,226	1,322	1,405	1,365
C. P. & Berar	4,620	4,000	4,178	496	708	665
Punjab (a)	2,541	2,261	3,016	615	650	866
Madras (a)	2,176	1,956	2,044	430	420	450
U. Provinces (a)	753	526	727	207	170	184
Burma	228	332	419	34	64	98
Bengal (a)	75	76	76	17	24	24
Bihar & Orissa	68	65	42	14	13	8
Assam	37	37	35	15	15	15
Ajmer-Merwara	27	33	36	11	11	13
N. W. F. Province	18	16	21	4	3	4
Delhi	4	2	3	2	1	(b)
Hyderabad	3,644	3,593	3,681	509	533	561
Central India	1,172	1,007	1,143	139	133	164
Baroda	693	722	731	136	144	84
Gwalior	632	597	614	76	76	59
Rajputana	436	419	492	62	57	65
Mysore	83	88	77	9	10	8
TOTAL	23,482	22,125	23,561	4,088	4,437	4,633

(a) Including Indian States.

(b) 300 bales.

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World's Cotton Crop.

The estimated acreage and yield of the cotton crop of the world follow:—

Countries	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)
United States of America	40,693	21,370	35,939	13,002	30,144	16,471
India	23,511	4,002	22,125	4,437	23,561	4,633
China	—	—	5,631	2,709	6,025	3,278
Egypt	1,747	1,536	1,135	1,227	1,873	2,174
Uganda	866	200	1,070	289	1,091	260
Korea	472	121	396	152	429	175
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	356	—	330	—	332	—

Bales of 400 lbs.

Trade Descriptions.

A statement showing the present reported estimates of area and yield according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton, as compared with those of the preceding year, is given below:—

	Acres (thousands).		Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands).		Yield per acre (lbs.)	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Oomras—	-33	-34	-33	-34	-33	-34
Khandesh	1,061	1,082	212	231	80	85
Central India	1,604	1,757	209	223	52	51
Barsi and Nagar	2,439	2,341	362	376	59	64
Hyderabad—						
Gaorani	890	976	131	153	59	63
Berar	2,828	2,923	10	463	72	63
Central Province	1,172	1,255	198	202	68	64
TOTAL	9,994	10,334	1,622	1,648	65	64
Dholleras	2,586	2,348	647	561	100	96
Bengal-Sind—						
United Provinces	526	727	170	184	129	101
Rajputana	452	528	68	78	60	59
Sind-Punjab	1,727	2,585	510	720	118	112
Others	72	48	15	10	83	83
TOTAL	2,777	3,888	63	992	110	102
American—						
Punjab	776	805	17	273	112	136
Sind	88	120	24	28	109	93
TOTAL	864	925	241	301	112	130
Broach	1,276	1,238	311	213	97	69
Coompta-Dhar- wars	1,401	1,365	213	226	61	66

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	Acres		Bales of		Yield per acre	
	(thousands).		400 lbs. each		(lbs.)	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	-33	-34	-33	-34	-33	-34
Westerns and						
Northerns	1,591	1,709	202	206	51	48
Coconadas	189	167	32	27	68	65
Tinnevellies	453	505	125	130	110	103
Salems	193	195	35	37	73	76
Cambodias	320	339	141	154	176	182
Comillas, Bevanas and other sorts	469	548	105	138	87	101
GRAND TOTAL	22,125	23,561	4,437	4,633	80	79

Exports.

After meeting her own demands India is left with a large surplus of short staple cotton which she has been exporting chiefly to Japan, China, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Austria-Hungary and France. The figures for exports during the last few years follow:—

Quantity	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
(in 1,000 bales)	3,712	4,070	3,926	2,369	2,063
Value					
(in lakhs of Rs.)	66.69	65.60	46.73	23.78	20.70

During 1932-33 Japan took 193,686 tons, United Kingdom 29,836 tons, Germany 27,129 tons, Belgium 22,958 tons, France 22,091 tons, Italy 26,814 tons and China 23,933 tons.

Imports of raw cotton during 1932-33 increased as compared with that in the preceding year. Imports during 1932-33 amounted to 84,758 tons valued at Rs. 726 lakhs as compared with 79,323 tons valued at Rs. 703 lakhs in 1931-32.

Exports from Bombay during 1932-33 amounted to 56 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 35 per cent and Madras 3 per cent as compared with 64, 36 and 3 per cent. respectively in 1931-32.

As a result of negotiations between the Indian Central Committee and the Liverpool Cotton Association the basis of the Empire Futures Contract on the Liverpool Exchange has been lowered from "strict low middling" to "low middling" with effect from July 1929. This and other measures which have been jointly taken by Indian and British Trade Associations will undoubtedly tend to facilitate the imports of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom. It is now believed there should be no difficulty in selling on an extended contract.

Moreover as a result of pact recently made between the Bombay Millowners Association and Lancashire Chamber of Commerce, Great Britain has given assurance of buying increased quantity of cotton. Japan has also agreed to take 1 million bales of cotton annually. (See page 227).

JUTE.

The jute fibre for which India holds the monopoly, is cultivated and produced almost entirely in the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta. The fibre, which is obtained from the *hibiscus* and is known as Deccan hemp or Bimlipatan jute, is, for statistical purposes, included under the term jute, and is produced in the Madras Presidency. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September.

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The area under cultivation of jute and the estimated yield, follow:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	(area in 1,000 acres)					(yield in 1,000 bales)				
Bengal	3,020	3,062	1,614	1,846	2,169	9,264	9,966	5,003	6,123	7,092
Bihar & Orissa	238	238	149	170	192	769	670	367	543	473
Assam	156	185	99	127	130	351	619	197	340	368
TOTAL	3,415	3,486	1,862	2,143	2,491	10,385	11,255	5,567	7,097	7,933

The revised estimated area during 1933 for the three provinces is 2,491,000 acres, an increase of 347,900 acres as compared with the revised final forecast for 1932.

The recent decrease in the total output as compared with 1929 or 1930 is accounted for by the restriction of cultivation in view of heavy fall in prices.

The export figures for raw jute during the last few years follow:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33
Quantity (in lakhs of bales)	36	45	49	50	45	35	33	32
Value (in lakhs of Rs.)	37.95	26.78	30.66	36.35	27.17	12.88	11.19	9.73

Jute is exported mainly to United Kingdom, Germany, U. S. A. and France. In 1932-33 the chief purchasers were: United Kingdom 129,522 tons, Germany 131,268 tons, U. S. A. 34,949 tons, France 68,914 tons, Spain 42,311 tons and Italy 37,465 tons.

A comparative statement of production, mill consumption and exports may be found interesting.

	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
			(in lakhs of bales)				
Production	89	121	102	99	103	112	55
Mill consumption							
July-June	45	55	58	60	64	46	43
Exports							
July-June	43	45	49	49	45	34	31

RICE.

Rice is the greatest economic crop of India, the principal seats of cultivation being Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and Burma. Rice is also grown in fairly large quantities in Central Province, Assam, Bombay and the United Provinces. It is also grown in the Indian States such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg and Baroda. Rice crop is greatly influenced by the monsoon, the failure of it having a very adverse effect on the output. The output of Burma is however constant, the failure of rains being practically unknown there.

The total areas under rice and the yields for respective provinces are shown as under:—

	1927-32	1932-33	1933-34	1927-32	1932-33	1933-34
	(area in 1,000 acres).			(yield in 1,000 tons.)		
Bengal						
Autumn Crop	5,399	5,795	5,775	1,922	2,208	2,254
Winter Crop	14,811	15,590	15,499	6,536	6,958	6,226
Summer Crop	394	394	393	158	198	166
Total	20,604	21,779	21,667	8,616	9,364	8,646

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286 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

	1927-32 (area in 1,000 acres.)	1932-33	1933-34	1927-32 (yield in 1,000 tons.)	1932-33	1933-34
Bihar & Orissa						
Autumn Crop	3,872	3,330	3,354	1,170	936	956
Winter Crop	10,103	9,702	9,829	4,282	3,251	3,322
Summer Crop	40	40	40	14	14	14
Total	14,015	13,072	13,223	5,466	4,201	4,292
Burma	12,692	12,702	12,851	4,822	4,913	5,185
Madras	11,285	11,534	11,576	5,259	5,406	5,090
United Provinces	6,934	6,187	6,003	1,706	1,334	1,737
C. P. & Berar	6,383	7,055	6,886	1,842	2,009	1,984
Assam	4,284	4,651	4,349	1,421	1,652	1,294
Bombay	3,599	3,585	3,217	1,573	1,557	1,475
Hyderabad	843	997	1,110	293	293	299
Mysore	721	769	763	208	242	225
TOTAL	81,652	82,661	81,977	31,304	31,089	30,353

The present estimates show a decrease of 1 per cent. in area and 2 per cent. in yield as compared with those of the last year.

Rice crop is known as autumn crop, winter crop or summer crop according as the crop is harvested in autumn, winter or summer.

India is the largest producer of rice in the world. Her output in 1932-33 amounts to 30.4 million tons as compared with 9.2 million tons in Japan, 5.3 million tons in Java, 2.2 million tons in Cochin-China, 3.2 million tons in Korea, 1.1 million tons in Formosa, 4.4 million tons in Siam and 716,000 tons in U. S. A. during the same period.

India is also a large exporter of rice as the following figures would show:—

	Pre-war average.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
		-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33
				(in 1,000 tons)				
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,305	2,152	1,765	2,298	2,254	2,301	1,808
Rice in the husk	42	23	34	51	28	25	70	59

Of the important rice growing provinces Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports of Burma in 1931-32 were 2,134,000 tons and her share of the total foreign exports of rice from India was 90 per cent.

The chief foreign purchasers of rice are Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Java and Cuba. The demands for Indian rice has weakened from Japan, Korea and Asia due to increased area under plantations there.

WHEAT.

One-tenth of the world's supply of wheat is produced in India. It is grown extensively in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and on a smaller scale in C. P. Bombay, Bihar and Orissa and North-West India. Indian States also grow enormous quantities of wheat, the most important of them being Central India States, Gwalior State, Punjab State, Rajputana State, Hyderabad State, etc. Wheat was grown on 32,992,000 acres in India in 1932-33. The acreage and yield in the most important wheat-bearing regions are given below for reference:—

	1926-31 (area in 1,000 acres.)	1931-32	1932-33	1926-31 (yield in 1,000 acres.)	1931-32	1932-33
Punjab	9,522	9,080	8,591	3,053	2,760	2,813
U. P.	7,217	7,748	7,667	2,666	2,610	2,713
C. P. & Berar	3,388	3,513	3,451	622	673	655

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	1926-31 (area in 1,000 acres.)	1931-32	1932-33	1926-31 (yield in 1,000 acres.)	1931-32	1932-33
Bombay	2,133	2,314	2,652	389	444	606
Bihar & Orissa	1,209	1,221	1,235	474	469	492
N. W. F. P.	999	1,014	1,012	223	250	237
Punjab States	1,316	1,312	1,336	423	392	442
Central India States	1,912	2,189	2,068	305	339	340
Gwalior State	1,208	1,492	1,394	221	297	319
Rajputana States	1,129	1,508	1,268	267	364	355
Hyderabad States	1,064	1,367	1,301	106	161	168
TOTAL	32,062	33,803	32,992	9,010	9,024	9,452

The Indian yield of 9.5 million tons of wheat in 1932-33 compares favourably with 13.3 million tons in U. S. A., 11.9 million tons in Canada, 5.6 million tons in Australia, 8.9 million tons in France, 7.4 million tons in Italy, 6.3 million tons in Argentine and 4.8 million tons in Spain.

Export and import figures for wheat follow:—

	Pre-war Average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
				(in 1,000 tons)			
Exports	1,308	300	115	13	197	20	2
Imports	—	69	562	357	232	111	33

PULSES.

Under the heading pulses come lentils, beans, and peas. Gram also belongs to this group, but is generally separately dealt with. During the war, when the source of supply for haricot beans from the Danubian provinces was cut off, the Burma white bean was used in Europe instead. No statistics giving the area cultivated for pulses are available; the output must, however, be considerable, for pulses are found for sale in every bazar in the country. Exports of pulses during the last few years were: 118,000 tons in 1926-27, 193,000 tons in 1927-28, 114,000 tons in 1928-29, 97,000 tons in 1929-30, 82,000 tons in 1930-31, and 93,000 tons in 1931-32, and 1,11,000 tons in 1932-33.

Gram is the chief pulse grown in India, a little less than 17 million acres being cultivated for this during 1931-32. The yield was estimated to exceed 3.8 million tons in 1931-32. As all the pulses form important items in the food of the people of India, only comparatively small quantities are available for export, the figures being 13,992 tons valued 11,932 tons valued at Rs. 18 lakhs in 1930-31, 15,890 tons valued at Rs. 17 lakhs in 1931-32 and 30,394 tons, worth Rs. 29 lakhs in 1932-33.

Among the minor grains mention may be made of barley, (6.4 million acres with an output of 2.4 million tons) jowar and bajra and maize.

Maize is cultivated in small plots throughout the country. Its cultivation on a large scale is only carried out in the Gangetic plain, specially in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab. 6.1 million acres were devoted to this crop during 1931-32 and the yield was estimated at 2.3 million tons. The exports are very limited.

Bajra is grown principally in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and to a fair extent in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The

area under cultivation was 15·3 million acres during 1931-32 with an yield of 2·8 million tons.

Jowar flourishes mostly in Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, U. P., C. P. and the Punjab. The area under cultivation in 1931-32 was 34 million acres. The yield was 6·2 million tons.

Exports of minor grains from India are as shown below:—

	Prewar average.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
		-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33
Barley	227	2	72	138	6	1	27	17
Jowar & Bajra	41	15	21	42	15	7	59	16
Maize	49	—	9	17	0·5	—	—	—

OIL SEEDS.

Indian production of oil seeds which comprise linseed, groundnut, cotton seed, castor, sesame, rape and mustard, mahua, copra, etc., on a conservative estimate exceeds 5 million tons annually. This, besides satisfying in full the local requirements for Indian industries and home consumption, leaves huge surplus for exports.

The oil crushing industry is making considerable headway in the country but still there are enormous exports of seeds which are of much economic loss to the country in the shape of loss of oils and oil cakes possessing inestimable value as fertilisers and cattle food. The more important of the seeds are treated under respective head:—

Castor Seed.

Castor seed is grown very widely all over the country. The principal provinces where the plant flourishes most are Hyderabad and Madras which cover between them 70 per cent. of the total area under cultivation. The crop is also raised in Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces where it is grown as a mixed crop, Bombay, Mysore and Baroda. The seed is harvested from January to February and the late variety which is grown in September is harvested in March and April. The oil besides being used as a lubricant, is now employed in the manufacture of Turkey-red oil, required in the dyeing and printing of cotton goods, preservative of leather belting, and in leather industries.

The total area reported under the castor crop of 1932-33 is 1,581,000 acres as compared with 1,583,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 146,000 tons exclusive of the seed grown in combination with other crops in the United Provinces for which no reliable data are available. The area under the crop in various provinces follows:—

Provinces and States	Average of preceding 5 years.			Average of preceding 5 years.		
	1932-33	1933-34	(Area in 1,000 acres).	1932-33	1933-34	(Yield in 1,000 tons)
Madras	315	355	319	30	38	33
Bombay	117	129	117	19	21	16
Hyderabad	718	838	825	46	61	67
Mysore	78	111	106	5	6	6
Baroda	77	78	81	7	7	5
TOTAL	1,410	1,617	1,556	126	151	146

The exports of castor seed dropped from 106,400 tons in 1929-30 to 91,000 tons in 1930-31, improved to 104,000 tons in 1931-32, again dropped to 85,900 tons in 1932-33. Of this U. S. A. took 28,400 tons, U. K. 22,700 tons, France 16,800 tons, Italy 6,200 tons and Belgium 4,000 tons.

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Copra.

The coconuts grow best in Southern India and along the coast line of India and in the deltas of the large rivers. During 1928-29 the exports of copra were valued at Rs 85 lakhs while in 1929-30 these amounted to 94 tons only valued at Rs. 67,919. The exports further contracted in value in 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33 and were worth Rs. 34,000, Rs. 14,627, Rs. 16,130, respectively.

Cotton Seed.

Cotton seeds of commerce are grown in association with the floss cotton. As a general rule two pounds of cotton seed are obtained when one pound of the actual cotton is produced. Calculating on this basis India's production of cotton seed averages 2 million pounds. The perfect edibility of refined cotton seed oil extends its use to every purpose for which animal fats are commonly used. It is also used either alone or in conjunction with other animal or vegetable fats in the manufacture of soaps and candles. About 2,000 tons of cotton seeds were exported during 1932-33 as compared with 12,000 tons in 1931-32. The United Kingdom took 1,500 tons in 1931-32 as against 40,500 tons in 1930-31. The remainder went to Ceylon.

Groundnut.

The groundnut is the seed of the plant *Archis hypogola* of the natural order Leguminosac. The nuts owe their popularity to their nourishing dietary value and cheapness and are otherwise known as pea nuts, earth nuts, and mokey nuts. The groundnuts are now-a-days extensively cultivated all over the country and have assumed, an economic importance of the first magnitude in some provinces. Groundnuts are gradually displacing other products as a raw material for the manufacture of margarine and edible oils. An improvement has been effected in the quality of groundnuts, exported from India, particularly as regards the reduction of fatty acid contents. Madras, Burma, Bombay and the State of Hyderabad comprise a little over 97 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. Considerable expansion is in view. In Madras, which carries over 50 per cent. of the total reported acreage under the crop, varietal and cultural experiments are in progress on a special farm. The introduction of early varieties which do not require irrigation, has given groundnuts the position of being the most important kharif oil seed grown in the Bombay Presidency. Twenty years ago its cultivation was practically unknown in Upper Gujrat, Khandesh and Dharwar: the area of these three districts is now in the neighbourhood of four lakhs of acres. Groundnuts have invaded the cotton tracts of the Central Provinces where they are grown either in rotation with or in the place of cotton. Burma is another province where groundnut cultivation has made great headway; within twenty years the area has increased to five lakhs of acres. There is a great future for the short-season erect types, as they do well even in light sandy soils. The groundnut has become very popular on the poor soils of Chota Nagpur.

The total area and yield of the nuts in shell are given in the following table:—

Provinces and State	Average of preceding 5 years.	1932-33	1933-34	Average of preceding 5 years.	1932-33	1933-34
		(area in 1,000 acres.)			(yield in 1,000 tons.)	
Madras	3,286	3,517	3,830	1,604	1,729	1,711
Bombay	1,389	1,783	1,844	622	752	850
Burma	537	522	615	159	161	190

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	1927 -32	1932 -33	1933 -34	1927 -32	1932 -33	1933 -34
	(area in 1,000 acres.)			(yield in 1,000 tons.)		
C. P. & Berar	—	185	188	—	45	51
Hyderabad	644	1,118	1,384	129	320	374
TOTAL	5,856	7,409	8,115	2,514	3,007	3,235

The total area returned is 8,115,000 acres in 1933-34 as compared with 7,409,000 acres in 1932-33, or an increase of 9 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 3,235,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 3,007,000 tons last year, or an increase of 6 per cent. The condition of the crop on the whole is reported to be fairly good.

Groundnuts were exported to a considerable extent. In 1928-29 the exports amounted to 788,400 tons but these have since dropped to about 400,000 tons. In 1932-33 the exports amounted to 432,818 tons as against 672,000 tons in 1931-32. The value of the exports was Rs. 712 lakhs in 1932-33 as against Rs. 10,13 lakhs in 1931-32. The principal customers of Indian groundnuts are France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. In 1932-33 the quality purchased by each of them was: France 219,500 tons; Germany 48,100 tons; Netherlands 57,100 tons; Belgium 8,600 tons, Italy 28,200 tons.

The chief ports of export are Madras and Bombay. Out of the 433,000 tons exported during 1932-33, Madras was responsible for 215,500 tons and Bombay for 60,100 tons.

Linseed.

Linseed is an important winter oil seed of India growing principally in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces. The other places where the oil seed is also cultivated are Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, Hyderabad and Kotah.

It is the seed of the common flax or lint, botanically recognised as *Linum usitatissimum*. This is a rabi crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April.

The season of sowing varies greatly for the two Presidencies and even for the districts of the same Presidency. Taking the general case, it appears that the crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras forming 5 per cent of the total area under the crop. This variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. It may be added that as a general rule Bombay crop comes in season in November and the Madras crop six weeks after on the average.

Linseed is grown outside India chiefly in U. S. A. (296,000 tons), in Canada (61,000 tons), Argentina (1,329,000 tons), the figures within the brackets showing the corresponding figures during 1933. Linseed grown outside India is larger and plumper than that obtained in India but linseed of India yields the superior variety of oil. The acreage and yield of linseed in the different provinces follow:—

	1925-31	1931-32	1932-33	1925-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in 1,000 acres)			(in 1,000 tons)		
C. Province	950	1,031	1,105	72	95	90
U. Provinces	912	910	850	114	158	147
Bihar & Orissa	642	654	641	98	92	97
Bengal	123	126	125	18	20	25
Bombay	126	147	125	13	15	14
Hyderabad	260	306	269	13	23	18
TOTAL	3,123	3,301	3,239	367	416	403

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The exports amounted to 157,000 tons valued at Rs. 331 lakhs during 1928-29, 248,000 tons valued at Rs. 572 lakhs during 1929-30, 257,000 tons valued at Rs. 541 lakhs in 1930-31, 120,000 tons valued at Rs. 153 lakhs in 1931-32, and 72,190 tons valued at Rs. 91 lakhs in 1932-33. Out of the quantity exported in 1932-33 United Kingdom took 13,000 tons, France 20,000 tons, Italy 11,000 tons and Australia 9,000 tons.

The oil obtained from the seeds, known as linseed oil, has met with extensive uses due to its drying properties in the manufacture of paints, printing inks, floor cloth, vulcanised rubber, oil varnish, and soft soap.

Mahua Seed.

Mahua seeds are obtained from the fruits of Mahua trees botanically known as *Bassia latifolia*. These are large deciduous trees found in abundance in dry and stony regions of Bengal and in fact over the greater part of Central India. Another species of *Bassia* which yields a similar vegetable fat is *Bassia longifolia*, which is an evergreen tree met with in South India and is known as ippa, yepa, illipi, etc.

The season for collecting mahua seeds is very short, viz., from the middle of May till the break of the monsoon, and unless previous arrangements are made a large proportion of the crop becomes spoilt and is lost to commerce.

The oil is of value to the soap and candle manufacturers and is available in the Central Provinces, Chota-Nagpur and Western India. The trade is marked with great variations; before the war about 27,000 tons of seeds were exported annually whereas in 1928-29 only 7,000 tons were left for export. In 1929-30 the exports further dropped to 402 tons valued at Rs. 63,100, improved to Rs. 1.5 lakhs in 1930-31 but again dropped to Rs. 22,000 in 1932-33.

Rape Seed and Mustard Seed.

Much confusion exists between the rape seed and mustard seed of commerce. Both of them belong to the genus *Brassica* but while rape seed denotes the species of *Brassica Capestris*, mustard seed denotes the species of *Brassica Juncea*.

The cultivation of rape seed is pre-eminently restricted to the northern part of India, there being, so to speak, only limited area under tillage in Southern India. The principal provinces where rape seed is grown are the United Provinces, Bengal, Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

The crops are sown either in October or November and gathered in February and March and sometimes as early as January for the purpose of cattle fodder.

The acreage under rape seed and yield are illustrated by the following figures:—

	1926-31	1931-32	1932-33	1926-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(area in 1,000 acres.)			(yield in 1,000 tons.)		
United Provinces						
unmixed	223	273	324	33	48	57
mixed	2,613	2,659	2,484	382	419	438
Punjab	1,110	1,150	1,138	150	184	148
Bengal	734	770	716	129	139	154
Bihar & Orissa	697	639	627	160	136	140
Assam	357	302	264	66	46	42
N. W. F. P.	108	107	126	9	10	11
C. P. & Berar	63	70	73	—	16	15
TOTAL	6,052	6,214	6,052	967	1,025	1,047

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The exports of rape and mustard seed during the four years ending 1932-33 amounted to 44,000 tons, 33,000 tons, 54,000 tons and 114,546 tons respectively.

Sesamum.

Sesamum is the seed of *Sesamum Indicum*, an annual herbaceous plant growing copiously in the tropical and sub-tropical parts. In India it is cultivated extensively all over the country, and especially in Bombay, Burma, Madras and Central Provinces.

Sesamum is grown as a pure crop all over India and in certain localities such as U. P. as a mixed crop. There are two crops, a rabi and a kharif one and various cultivated forms of the plant, some specially suitable for growing in the kharif season, others as early as rabi crop. Two at least of these are easily recognised, one with white seed and the other with black. The latter is much the more common form and is reputed to yield a superior oil.

The total area reported during 1933-34 is 5,491,000 acres as against 5,018,000 acres last year, showing a decrease of 2.3 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 415,000 tons as against 526,000 tons showing a decrease of 11.6 per cent.

A large portion of the seed is used for local consumption. Exports of sesamum were 12,000 tons only in 1931-32 and 10,322 tons in 1932-33. The exports were valued at Rs. 23 lakhs in 1931-32 and Rs. 19.5 lakhs in 1932-33.

	Average of preceding 5 years.	1932-33	1933-34	Average of preceding 5 years.	1932-33	1933-34
	(area in 1,000 acres.)			(yield in 1,000 tons.)		
Burma	1,202	1,494	1,587	48	64	69
United Provinces						
unmixed	303	388	395	28	42	38
mixed	844	839	865	79	91	83
Madras	773	634	608	100	84	79
Bombay	657	628	664	88	75	79
C. P. & Berar	552	604	547	47	47	42
Bihar & Orissa	199	200	205	31	29	31
Bengal	155	161	158	25	36	35
Punjab	131	137	94	11	11	7
Hyderabad	584	601	581	34	35	26
	5,531	5,948	5,964	499	522	509

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is one of the most valuable crops grown in India, about 39 per cent. of the total quantity of tobacco produced in the world being grown in this country. The estimated area under tobacco amounted to 1.3 million acres approximately. There has been a steady increase in area during the past quinquennium with a 30 per cent. increase on the pre-war average. The tobacco-growing provinces in India are named in order of their importance:—Bengal (293,000 acres), Madras (269,000 acres), Bombay (155,000 acres), Bihar & Orissa (141,000 acres), Burma (87,000 acres), Punjab (85,000 acres), Hyderabad (78,000 acres), United Provinces (67,000 acres), Baroda (32,000 acres), Mysore (22,000 acres), Central Provinces and Berar (16,000 acres) etc., the figures within the brackets standing for the area under tillage during 1931-32.

This shows that tobacco is grown practically in almost every part of India. The total production of tobacco is nearly 1,342 million lbs.

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The annual value of the crop is placed at about ten to fifteen crores of rupees. The leaf produced in India is generally of a coarse heavy type, with a dark colour and a strong flavour; as such it suits the local market, and the bulk of the crop is consumed in the country. The export trade is in the neighbourhood of thirty million pounds a year, the largest purchaser being the United Kingdom where Indian leaf is used principally for mixing with other leaf in the preparation of pipe tobacco. Unfortunately, none of the indigenous tobaccos of India possesses the properties of a good cigarette tobacco. They practically all yield a dark coarse leaf giving a strong and pungent smoke; as such they are well suited to the requirements of the local market in India but do not find a big demand in other countries. It is happy that the Agricultural Departments of India are turning attention to the production of tobacco similar in colour, flavour and texture to the recognised Virginian tobacco, which would be suitable both for home consumption and for export. If a better quality tobacco can be grown successfully, the result would be valuable, as at present India has to import Virginian tobacco, mostly from the United States, and also pipe tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The annual consumption of cigarettes in India is estimated at 6,500 millions, compared with under 1,000 millions before the war. Marked fall of consumption of cigarettes was however noticed during 1930-31 due to the boycott agitation levelled against it, the imports being valued at Rs. 1,22 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with Rs. 2,13 lakhs in 1929-30 and Rs. 2,01 lakhs in 1928-29. During 1931-32 and 1932-33 imports further contracted to 1.4 million lbs. and 831,571 lbs. respectively valued at a little below Rs. 53 lakhs and Rs. 29 lakhs respectively.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption in local factories amounted to 5.1 million lbs. in 1932-33 as against 2.8 million lbs. in 1931-32 and 1.6 million lbs. in 1930-31.

TEA.

Seventy-seven per cent. of the total area under tea in India lies in Assam (in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys) and in the two contiguous districts (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri) of Northern Bengal. The elevated region over the Malabar Coast in Southern India (including the State of Travancore and the British districts of Malabar, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore) contains 18 per cent. of the total. It is only during the present century that Southern India has become an important tea-producer, due largely to the great attention that has been paid to the improvement of the quality of its product, and it is perhaps, from this quarter that the largest future development in tea-planting may be expected. Another tea-growing area of recent development is the Karen Hills, in Burma; teas from this district have already realised good prices in the London market when small invoices have been offered, and the quality with improved manufacture would, it is said, compare with that of good Darjeeling tea. The total production of both black and green tea during the last few years divided between the different parts of India is shown below:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	(in 1,000 lbs.)				
Assam	246,018	258,941	233,416	243,229	257,058
Southern India	57,272	58,429	54,896	90,096	110,507
Bengal	96,106	111,356	98,241	56,603	62,764
Northern India	4,038	3,419	3,719	3,269	2,668
Bihar and Orissa	719	853	809	886	672
TOTAL	404,153	432,998	391,081	394,083	433,669

The figures of production given above include both black and green tea. The total quantity of green tea reported to have been manufactured in 1932 was 3,448,000 lbs. as against 3,396,300 lbs. in 1931, 5,229,000 lbs. in 1930, 3,847,000 lbs. in 1929, 3,906,000 lbs. in 1928, 4,028,000 lbs. in 1927 and 4,963,000 lbs. in 1926. The total figures of exports abroad by sea and land in the last ten years are given below:—

				By sea. (in 1,000 lbs.)	By land. (in 1,000 lbs.)
1923-24	---	---	---	339,298	5,476
1924-25	---	---	---	340,904	7,572
1925-26	---	---	---	326,545	10,770
1926-27	---	---	---	350,502	12,975
1927-28	---	---	---	362,012	8,892
1928-29	---	---	---	359,784	8,424
1929-30	---	---	---	377,142	8,855
1930-31	---	---	---	356,918	8,287
1931-32	---	---	---	342,385	8,568
1932-33	---	---	---	379,827	8,651

The total exports by sea during 1932-33 rose by 38 million lbs. or 11 per cent. as compared with 1931-32. The increase was mainly in the exports to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Ceylon, Arabia, Canada, Chile, West Indies and the U. S. A.

The position of the tea industry in India can best be explained by the following table:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	
No. of Plantations	4,623	4,714	4,743	4,840	4,848	
Area under tea (in acres)	773,000	788,842	805,800	806,800	807,700	
Output (in 1,000 lbs.)						
Black	400,247	428,913	385,852	390,153	430,221	
Green	3,906	4,085	5,229	3,396	3,449	
Persons employed						
Permanent	813,438	857,451	852,004	820,913	798,681	
Temporary	28,349	73,021	70,691	56,578	61,032	
No. of Companies	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Indian	455	475	496	493	486	473
Foreign	183	187	185	193	191	190
Capital Paid-up (in lakhs of Rs.)						
Indian	11.25	11.90	12.43	13.21	13.24	13.51
Foreign	34.83	35.40	39.97	40.22	42.57	41.21
Consumption in India (in million lbs.)	49	43	57	65	49	47
Exports (in million lbs.) from						
Calcutta	238	230	247	228	217	234
Chittagong	77	80	79	79	78	90
South Indian Ports	46	50	50	49	47	56
Average Price (in Rs.)	0-14-10	0-11-4	0-9-11	0-9-4	0-6-5	0-5-2
Freight charges Calcutta to London (in £. s. per ton)	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-0	2-0

Owing to the precarious condition of the tea industry and the imminent collapse of many concerns, an international scheme was

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worked out for the restriction of export and cultivation of tea. According to this agreement "exports of tea will be restricted to a percentage of the maximum exports from each producing country in any one of the there years 1929, 1930 and 1931. The percentage will be fixed for each year by an international committee, and for the year commencing April 1, 1933 is 85 per cent. The restriction scheme will remain in force for 5 years and during that period existing areas are not to be extended beyond $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the present planted area and the exports of tea seed is also to be prohibited. These heads of agreement are to be enforced in each of the contracting countries by the government concerned." The scheme has been made applicable to India by the enactment of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1933. (See page 114).

COFFEE

The coffee industry of India is chiefly confined to Southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Mysore Travancore and Cochin. The cultivation received a setback when the trees were attacked by borer beetle and leaf blight. In spite of falling prices, the Indian coffee has managed to hold its ground chiefly due to its superior quality. Of the total area under coffee during 1931-32, Mysore accounted for 52 per cent., Madras 24 per cent., Coorg 22 per cent. and Cochin and Travancore together 2 per cent. The position of the industry is indicated by the following table:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
No. of Plantations	3,357	3,371	3,401	8,191
Area under cultivation				
(in acres)	160,667	163,254	160,261	173,224
Production (in lbs.)	27,767,035	39,423,908	32,972,967	33,734,486
Exports (in cwt.)	198,000	184,000	293,000	156,000
Value	169	145	192	94
(in lakhs of Rs.)				
Persons employed	94,865	92,504	85,716	103,766

The principal destinations of Indian coffee are the United Kingdom and France. Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Australia, Iraq and Bahrein Islands are among the purchasers of Indian coffee. Madras is the chief port of export. In 1932-33 the exports were valued at Rs. 110 lakhs of which U. K. took Rs. 35 lakhs, France Rs. 32 lakhs and Norway Rs. 10 lakhs.

RUBBER.

Rubber is grown mainly in Southern India and Burma, 61 per cent. of the area under cultivation being in Burma, 26 per cent. in Travancore, 6 per cent. in Madras, 5, per cent. in Cochin and 2 per cent. in Coorg and Mysore.

The position of the rubber industry in India can best be explained by the following table:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
No. of Plantations	2,782	3,390	3,269	4,805	5,142
Area covered					
(in acres)	245,907	252,767	249,107	269,705	266,100
Area under plantation					
(in acres)	167,016	170,609	192,538	182,954	180,050
Area tapped					
(in acres)	108,585	110,553	104,283	91,256	39,841
Output (in 1,000 lbs.)	26,839	28,023	24,352	20,117	6,381
Hevea	26,736	27,705	23,751	20,075	6,206
Ceara	64	302	593	40	175
Ficus Elastica	39	16	7	7	—
Persons Employed	58,292	48,704	36,838	19,157	8,239

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The exports of rubber taking place mostly from Madras and Burma are shown by the accompanying table:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33
United Kingdom	12,416	9,663	11,875	11,614	7,341	1,237
Ceylon	5,483	6,314	5,807	5,325	1,828	831
Straits Settlement	5,242	5,396	5,524	4,894	5,031	4,588
U. S. A.	1,956	3,588	1,498	466	231	—
Japan	—	200	189	551	122	—
Germany	14	112	118	112	299	—
China	—	—	—	—	245	—
TOTAL	25,403	25,824	25,673	23,327	15,105	6,904

The exports during 1931-32 were valued at Rs. 42½ lakhs and those during 1932-33 at Rs. 9 lakhs only.

A rubber restriction agreement has been reached, including all territories where there is appreciable organised plantation of rubber. The scheme, which will become operative from 1st June, 1934, until 31st December, 1938, regulates the production and export of rubber in order to reduce existing world stocks and maintain an equitable price level, reasonably remunerative to efficient producers. Further planting of rubber and the export of planting material from the territories covered by the agreement are prohibited. For the past three years the price of first-grade rubber has been 3.65d. per lb., which was uneconomic and affected not only producers, but threatened to dislocate regular supplies to consumers. The quotas fixed by agreement are a measure of each territory's potential producing capacity.

Export quotas fixed for the next five years:

Malaya:—1934, 404,000 tons; 1935, 538,000 tons; 1936, 569,000 tons; 1937, 589,000 tons; 1938, 602,000 tons.

India:—6,850; 8,250; 9,000; 9,000 and 9,250 tons.

Burma:—5,150; 6,750; 8,000; 9,000 and 9,250 tons.

Dutch Indies:—352,000; 400,000; 443,000; 467,000; 485,000.

Ceylon:—77,500; 79,000; 80,000; 81,000; 82,500.

North Borneo:—12,000; 13,000; 14,000; 15,500; 16,500.

Sarawak:—24,000; 28,000; 30,000; 31,500; 32,000.

Siam:—15,000; 15,000; 15,000; 15,000; 15,000.

CINCHONA CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

The cultivation of cinchona was introduced into India in 1860 and has since been controlled by the Government of India.

The total area under cinchona in the Government Cinchona Plantations and Factory in Bengal at the end of the year 1932-33 was 2,717 acres. The quantity of Bengal bark harvested in the year of report was 1,445,762 lbs. against 1,179,472 lbs. in the previous year. Altogether 1,258,454 lbs. of dried bark were used in the factory; of this 1,137,066 lbs. was Bengal bark, the rest belonging to the Government of India. Altogether 46,220 lbs. of quinine sulphate was manufactured at a cost of Rs. 2,721 per lb. Of this 3,981 lbs. belong to the Government of India. The total quantity of cinchona febrifuge manufactured during the year was 25,023 lbs. of which 2,274 lbs. represent the share of the Government of India. The expenditure incurred on the febrifuge was Rs. 1,820 per lb.

In the Madras Presidency 1,958 acres were under cinchona plantation in the three Government plantations at the end of 1931-32. A quantity of 517,564 lbs. of bark was worked. The output of quinine sulphate was 22,307 lbs. and of cinchona febrifuge 9,084 lbs.

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FACTORY INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

THAT the development of organised industries in India, though slow, has been uninterrupted during the last decade is clearly demonstrated by the following table showing the number of factories which are subject to the Indian factories Act:

1919	3,604	1926	7,251
1920	3,804	1927	7,515
1921	4,080	1928	7,863
1922	5,144	1929	8,129
1923	5,985	1930	8,148
1924	6,406	1931	8,143
1925	6,926	1932	8,241

Of the 8,241 factories operating in British India during 1932 1,575 are situated in Bombay, 1,452 in Madras, 1,487 in Bengal and 948 in Burma. The provincial distribution of factories during the last five years is afforded by the following table:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Madras	1,393	1,530	1,527	1,470	1,452
Bombay	1,498	1,543	1,550	1,541	1,575
Bengal	1,348	1,393	1,444	1,471	1,487
United Provinces	338	349	376	424	456
Punjab	559	521	526	506	515
Burma	968	976	980	947	948
Bihar and Orissa	261	284	282	280	283
Central Provinces	756	769	695	734	743
Assam	606	610	620	622	639
N. W. F. P.	24	29	29	26	25
Baluchistan	5	5	5	10	17
Ajmer Merwara	35	38	40	40	36
Delhi	57	55	48	45	41
Bangalore and Coorg	15	27	26	27	24
	<u>7,251</u>	<u>8,129</u>	<u>8,148</u>	<u>8,143</u>	<u>8,241</u>

The number of new factories registered during the year was 490 and the number struck off the registers 292, giving a net increase of 198 as compared with 94 in 1931. The increase in the number of factories actually working was 98 and this was distributed over all the major provinces with the exception of Madras where there was a drop both in the number of factories on the register and in the number working (18). The textile industry again expanded in Ahmedabad; 5 more miles were opened and extensions made in several others. The establishment of new sugar factories continued unabated in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, 37 new factories being registered in the former province and 9 in the latter. The total number of sugar factories in all provinces increased from 119 to 166. There was further noticeable progress in the Punjab in the hosiery industry, and the cigarette making and match industries recovered to some extent in Bombay. In the other hand, a number of rice mills and jute presses in Bengal, saw mills in Burma and cotton ginning and baling presses in the cotton growing provinces closed down during the year.

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Mention should be made here that the actual number of factories is far above that reckoned in the list. Many small factories have not been enumerated in the list.

The number of persons employed in British India in factories under the Indian Factories Act follows:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Men	1,249,165	1,235,425	1,173,372	1,172,296
Women	257,161	254,905	231,183	225,632
Boys	39,968	32,597	21,920	17,179
Girls	6,875	5,375	5,012	4,604
TOTAL	1,553,169	1,528,302	1,431,487	1,419,711

HOSIERY.

Cotton and jute industries which are prima facie the largest industries in India have already been discussed. Other textile industries which merit attention are the hosiery, woollen and silk industry. In spite of keen Japanese competition the production of hosiery in India is recording a gradual increase. According to the latest statistics available it appears there were in operation 46 factories in India of which 15 were in Bengal, 8 in Bombay, 10 in Madras, 10 in the Punjab, 2 in Burma and 1 in Delhi during 1932, turning out more than 600,000 dozen of underweares per annum. The output of these factories amounted to 2 million lbs. in 1932-33 as against 1.6 million lbs. in 1930-31, 1.9 million lbs. in 1929-30, 1.5 million lbs. in 1928-29, 1.2 million lbs. in 1927-28 and 0.7 million lbs. in 1923-24. The figures arrived at are much below the actual one, as the production of the numerous small factories all over the country has not been taken into account. The large imports of hosiery which approximate to 1,000,000 doz. of pair of stockings and 2.5 million doz. of underwear leave much room for expansion. The imports of hosiery during 1932-33 were valued at Rs 69 lakhs as against Rs 48 lakhs in 1931-32, Rs 88 lakhs in 1930-31 and Rs 1.44 lakhs in 1929-30. Out of the total imports of Rs 67 lakhs worth of hosiery Japan was responsible for Rs 61 lakhs and U.S.A. Rs. 1 lakh. The competition from Japan assumed such tremendous volume that the Indian Tariff Board was asked by the Government of India to investigate the claim for protection by the Indian hosiery factories. The recommendations of the Tariff Board are published on p. 226. The Government of India in their Finance Bill for 1934-35 have imposed a protective duty of 10 per cent. on hosiery.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

The woollen mills in British India are 9 in number and are located at different parts of India, there being 2 in Bombay, 4 in the United Provinces and 3 in the Punjab. Besides these there are 5 woollen mills in the Indian States, 4 of them being in Mysore and 1 in Baroda. The Government have 3 woollen factories of their own. These produce woollen goods including blankets, rugs, shirtings, flannel, etc. The position of the woollen mills in India is shown by the following table:—

	No. of Mills.	Capital in lakhs of Rs.	No. of Looms.	No. of Spindles.
1924	17	4.81	1,803	88,356
1925	16	3.81	2,003	90,083
1926	19	3.87	2,021	92,889
1927	18	3.88	1,942	93,029
1928	20	3.37	1,901	92,578
1929	17	2.36	1,389	72,671
1930	17	2.18	1,621	78,162

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

The figures of production in British India for the last few years are not available. The production during 1918 was 8 million tons worth Rs. 1.81 lakhs and in 1921, the last year for which statistics are available, the production was valued at Rs. 1.18 lakhs. The output of the woollen goods in India States which are responsible for 174 looms and 8,869 spindles out of 1,621 looms and 78,162 spindles working in India is about 32 million lbs. and is valued at Rs. 24.3 lakhs.

The seat of the industry is Cawnpore in the United Provinces where the major part of the goods is produced. Bombay and Bangalore are also recognised centres of woollen goods manufacture.

SILK.

The fairly good quality of silk available in the country in Mysore, Madras, Bengal, Kashmir and the northern portion of the Punjab makes the manufacture of silk a practical proposition in India. There are 17 mills in British India of which 3 are in Madras, 2 in Bengal and 11 in Bombay and 1 in U. P. engaged in the production of silk goods of all varieties. They are quite insufficient to meet the demand for cheap silk goods in India and can hardly check the imports of artificial silk goods.

ENGINEERING.

Only a few years ago engineering works were only indifferently executed in India. But with the varied experience gained in the workshops during the past quarter of a century, the products turned out by these factories are greatly improved in finish and design. In 1932 there were about 609 engineering firms, operating in India as against 611 firms in 1931. The line of business pursued by these firms is of widely different character. To cite only a few of the more important departments under the section: coach building and motor car repairing; electrical engineering; electrical generating and transforming stations; general engineering; kerosene refining and packing; metal stamping; railway workshops; ship building and engineering; steel trunk, lock and cutlery; tramway works, etc. All sorts of machines for home industries, lathes, brass fittings for all purposes, municipal and railway equipments, etc., are also being increasingly made in the Indian workshops. Of the 609 factories operating in 1932 262 were devoted to general engineering, 94 to coach building and motor car repairing and 81 to railway work. The factories are mostly built in the cities and towns or in their suburbs. Of the total number Bengal claimed 225, Bombay 144, Madras 61 and Burma 43.

MINERALS AND METALS.

The mineral resources of India have appeared under a separate heading. It need only be pointed out that there were 128 factories in operation during 1932 of which 8 were occupied in all sorts of foundry business. Of these 9 were located in Madras, 17 in Bombay, 17 in the Punjab, 9 in the United Provinces, 4 in Bihar & Orissa and 5 in Delhi. The rest included iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills (5, 2 of them being in Bengal and 3 in Bihar and Orissa); lead smelting and lead rolling mills (5 of which 3 were in Bengal and 2 in Burma); petroleum refineries (12), etc. Iron rails, steel sheets, galvanized sheets, fish plates, wire nails of various gauges, agricultural tools, etc. are being manufactured in the factory of The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., at Jamshedpur who are now one of the largest iron and steel works in the world. Iron and Steel products are also made by Bengal Iron Co. Ltd., Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and Bhadravati Iron Works. Steel sleepers and chairs and pipes and other cast-

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

ings are made by Bengal Iron Co. Ltd. The output of iron ore in Burma by the Burma Corporation Limited is used as a flux in lead smelting. Argentiferous lead ore is mined by Bawdin mines of Burma and lead and silver are obtained from this. Mention should be made here of steel casting and spring plates, the manufacture of which is a recent development in India.

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The factories directly engaged in food, drink and tobacco were 321⁸ in 1932 as against 3,084 in 1931, 3,112 in 1930, 3,102 in 1929 and 2,940 in 1928. During 1932 50,438 men were employed in the perennial factories and 147,118 men in the seasonal factories. Rice mills employed 28,505 permanent hands and 45,879 seasonal labourers; sugar mills 3,766 permanent hands and 15,30,493 temporary labourers. Tea industry employed 58,452 hands.

The principal manufactures under this section are: bakeries, biscuit and confectionery (22) breweries and distilleries (28); coffee (16); dairy produce (4) flour mills (81); ice and aerated waters (45 + seasonal 26) rice mills (746 + seasonal 752) sugar (11 + seasonal 155); tea (978), tobacco (21 + seasonal 4) etc., etc. Confectionery industries are making steady headway and their achievements, it is expected, will oust imported biscuits, jams, jellies, etc., in near future. Manufacture of good quality barley is a recent development in India.

CHEMICALS, DYES, ETC.

Manufacture of chemicals, dyes and allied products shows uniformly steady progress. The brunt of foreign competition is making itself felt in most lines. There were 397 factories in 1932 as against 389 in 1931, 435 factories in 1930, 444 in 1929, 430 in 1928, 415 in 1927 and 408 in 1926. These include bones and manures (19 + 2 seasonal); chemicals (14); dyeing and bleaching (41); gas works (11); indigo (12); lac (19); match (36); oil mills (205); paints (9); soap (16); turpentine and rosin (2); and miscellaneous (26). The total number of men employed in this section is 44,471 of whom the match industry absorbed 14,524 men and oil mills 10,348 men.

Steamed and unsteamed bone meals and chemical manures which are of inestimable value to the farmers are made mostly in Bengal, Bombay and Madras. Chemicals of all sorts including ampoules for injection, serum, autogenous vaccines and various medicinal tinctures of highest quality, medicinal drugs and antiseptics are being increasingly manufactured in India, Bengal taking the leading part in this respect. The number of chemical factories in Bengal is 7 while there are 2 in Bombay, 3 in Punjab and 1 each in U. P. and Burma. Dyeing and bleaching factories thrive most in the Bombay Presidency, the seat of the cotton textile industry in India.

Industrial Chemicals.

There is no census of production of chemicals in India. The low imports of commercial acids indicate that the demand for acids is practically supplied by the indigenous production. Since the war a number of acid plants have sprung up in the country and their output almost equals the present demand.

The average production of the chief chemicals in India follows:— Sulphuric acid 25,000 tons; Sulphate of ammonia 8,411 tons, Hydrochloric acid 500 to 600 tons; Nitric acid 500 to 600 tons; Phosphoric acid 13.5 tons; Zinc chloride 5.5 tons; Epsom salt 2,500 to 3,000 tons; Alum of potash 800 to 1,000 tons; Copperas 800 to 1,000 tons; Copper sulphate 100 tons; Glauber's salt 1,000 tons; Alumina ferric 1,000 tons; Bone

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superphosphate 300 tons; Bone meal 100,000 tons; Mixed fertilisers 3,000 tons; Alum 600 tons; Alumina sulphate pure 60 tons; Bituminous Paint 160 tons; Red Lead 750 tons; Pure products 35,000 lbs.

The production of the chemical still falls far short of the requirements and with the development of Indian industries the demand for chemicals is likely to increase greatly. The present imports are valued at 2 to 3 crores of rupees annually, soda compounds being imported to the tune of Rs. 125 lakhs in 1932-33 potassium compounds Rs. 16 lakhs, acids Rs. 8 lakhs, carbide Rs. 7 lakhs, disinfectants Rs. 9 lakhs. ammonia and salts thereof Rs. 10 lakhs.

Match.

Matches on a big scale are being manufactured in the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies and pyrotechnic matches have lately been up in the market. In 1932 there operated 13 match factories in Bombay, 14 in Bengal, 4 in Burma, 1 in U. P. and 1 each in the Punjab, Madras, C. P. and Assam. Raw materials for the industry are also abundant in the United Provinces, the Punjab and other provinces with reserved forests and factories these are expected to do well. Growth of the industry dates from the year 1922 when a revenue duty on matches was imposed on imported matches at so high a level as to afford substantial protection to the industry up to 1916 the duty on imported matches was 5 per cent. ad valorem. In March of that year it was increased to 7½ per cent. ad valorem and subsequently in March 1921 the duty was fixed at 12 annas per gross. This duty was raised to Re. 1-8 per gross in March. Since September, 1931 the duty is further subjected to a general surcharge of 25 per cent. Before 1921 the number of match factories in India was inconsiderable but under the cover of protection the industry continued to progress till its annual production exceeds 400,000 crores.

The following figures of the production of matches are appended for general reference:—

	1932-33	1933-34 (ten months.)
Safety	(figures in gross.)	
Double size	—	322
Full size	9,464,146	6,976,061
¾ size	1,238,065	545,571
½ size	7,709,531	5,725,478
TOTAL	18,411,742	13,247,432
Sulphur		
Full size	205,180	76,413
¾ size	47,000	59,600
½ size	156,286	41,861
TOTAL	408,466	177,874
GRAND TOTAL	18,820,208	13,425,306

The expansion of the industry has resulted in diminished imports of matches while in 1918-19 the imports were valued at Rs. 165 lakhs, those during 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 56,000 only. The progress is however bound to be hampered by the imposition of an excise duty at the rate of 4 as. per 1,440 sticks.

Soap, Paint, Lac, Oil Mills, etc.

Soaps both of toilet and laundry types, are being manufactured in India in huge quantities and the quality of the output is distinctly on the

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up grade. There are 10 soap factories in Bengal, 3 in Bombay and 1 each in Burma, Delhi and Mysore. Of the 18 perennial lac factories, 15 are situated in Bihar and Orissa where the business thrives most, and 3 in Bengal. Indigo factories operate naturally in Bihar and Orissa which is the home of the indigo plant. The oil mills are spread over all parts of the country, 53 being in Bengal, 46 in Bombay, 6 in Madras, 21 in the United Provinces, 29 in Bihar and Orissa, 34 in the Central Province, 6 in the Punjab and 10 in Assam. Paint manufacture is a new industry in the country but has made considerable headway, Bengal taking the lead. Of the 9 factories 8 lie in Bengal and 1 in C. P. Resin tapping operations are conducted in N. W. F. P. and the Punjab, rosin and turpentine being obtained by distillation. The industry offers much scope for expansion.

PAPER.

India consumes at present about 100,000 tons of paper annually, of which the Indian mills supply only 40,000 tons. Paper making by machinery began in India about fifty years ago, the first paper mill run on a commercial scale being started probably in 1874. Within the next twenty years three more mills came into existence in Bengal, all of which depended on sabai, munj and bhabar grasses as their chief raw materials. The industry soon suffered due to lack of sufficient supply of raw materials throughout all the seasons and had to resort to imported wood pulp. Lately the suitability of bamboo pulp for the manufacture of paper has been substantiated by researches of Imperial Research Institute.

At present there are only 8 mills in India of which 3 are in Bengal, 3 in Bombay and 2 in the United Provinces. There is 1 paper pulp making mill in Bengal. Besides, there is a paper mill in Travancore. In 1921 it produced 414 tons of paper but in 1929 the production declined to 75 tons.

The figures of production for the last few years follow:—

	1932-33	1933-34 ten months.
White and unbleached printing other than news printing	336,435	296,982
Coloured printing	16,216	24,030
Writing paper and envelopes	267,886	216,440
Manilla	15,160	12,725
Badami	86,852	84,140
Packing paper	48,356	40,276
Pulp Boards	6,842	7,399
Blotting	5,169	3,566
Other Kinds	21,425	25,460
	804,341	711,018

Capital invested in the industry exceed Rs. 1.50 lakhs and persons employed number about 7,000.

WOOD, STONE AND GLASS.

The number of saw mills in 1932 was 158 as against 171 in 1931, 186 in 1930, and 196 in 1929; of these 125 were in Burma. Bricks and tiles, mosaic and roofing and for other purposes are made in the country. The number of firms directly engaged in making bricks and tiles was 74 in 1932 as against 77 in 1931, 76 in 1930 and 73 in the previous year. Of these factories 57 are situated in the Madras Presidency, 8 in Bombay

and 5 in Bihar and Orissa and 2 each in Bengal and U. P. Cement, lime and potteries are made in 30 factories of which 9 are in Bengal, 6 in C. P. and Berar, 3 in Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Delhi, 4 in the United Provinces, 2 in the Punjab, 1 in Assam, 1 in Burma and 2 in Madras. Porcelain electric insulators, jars for acid and crockeries, surgery wares, hospital requisites, domestic articles with artistic paintings, etc., are being produced in India in increasingly large bulk while the glazed stonewares, fire bricks, surface drains, patent stone tiles, etc., are filling up a vital need of the country. Glasswares of high quality were made by 40 factories in 1932 of which 3 were in Bombay, 12 in Bengal, 22 in the United Provinces and 1 in the Punjab and 2 in C. P.

GINNS AND PRESSES.

Cotton ginning and baling is being systematically practised in all parts of India where cotton is grown commercially. Jute presses have also sprung up for cleaning and pressing jute.

The number of cotton ginning and baling factories during 1932 stood at 2,049 of which 625 were located in Bombay, 571 in C. P., 285 in the Punjab, 401 in Madras, 14 in Bengal and 95 in the United Provinces. This gave employment to 120,633 persons.

The jute presses, 97 in number are located mostly in Bengal, the home of jute. Of them 93 operate in Bengal as compared with 1 in Madras, 1 in Bihar and Orissa and 2 in the United Provinces. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1932 was 29,210.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Probably no country in the world produces so large a quantity of hides and skins as India, which seems to be due to the enormous amount of live-stock she possesses, mainly for the purpose of carrying on her agriculture. The tanning industry has therefore great possibilities in India, but in spite of this fact the industry has been only imperfectly developed. Apart from the manufacture of tanned kips and skins, which may be classed as partly finished leather, India makes very little finished product. Hides and skins for export are partially tanned in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies particularly in the former and in the adjoining Indian States. Besides these centres, a very large quantity of these stuff is tanned in Indian villages by local chamers for utilisation in making water bags, bellows, drums, saddles, harness, boots, shoes, sandals, etc. The quality of goods turned out leaves much room for improvement. It is however gratifying to note that factories working on improved methods are gradually springing into being. An important leather industry on modern lines has been established in Cawnpore which being situated in the middle of the best hide-producing area in India with excellent railway communications seems to be specially suited as the centre of a great leather industry. Besides, several large leather factories have been established in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and other cities in recent years. To come to figures, in 1932 there were 19 tanneries of which 6 were in Madras, 4 in Bombay, 4 in Bengal, 4 in the United Provinces and the Punjab. All sorts of leather goods, shoes, attache cases, holdalls, cabin trunks, etc., are also being turned out. There were 6 factories in Madras, 2 in Bengal, 2 in Bombay and 3 in the United Provinces for manufacturing leather and shoes during 1932.

The following export figures of raw and tanned hides and skins illustrate the possibility of the tanning industry in India:—

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	Pre-war Average.	War Average.	Post-war Average	1929 -30	1930 -31	1931 -32	1932 -33
			(in lakhs of Rs.)				
Raw Hides	6.57	5.05	3.42	2.70	1.78	91	63
Raw Skins	3.73	4.82	6.02	5.19	3.62	2.74	2.14
Tanned Hides	1.57	4.40	3.19	3.44	2.60	2.13	1.62
Tanned Skins	2.71	2.75	2.93	4.62	3.68	3.14	3.04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Galvanised wares of all descriptions, aluminium wares and utensils, enamelled wares, etc., etc., are being produced on a manufacturing scale and the quality is at par with the imported foreign stuff. Builders' hardware and collapsible gates; ropes and twines; engineering stores and hollow-wares; surgical instruments and apparatuses; stationery and waterproof materials; pencils, pens and penholders; syrups and condiments; essential oils; brushes, canvas proofing, gramophone record making are some of the new lines in which Indian industries are developing.

STATISTICS.

The following table gives the number of factories in operation and of persons employed in 1931 and 1932:—

	No. of Factories		Persons employed.	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
Cotton Mills	302	307	3,81,205	3,95,807
Hosiery Mills	42	46	2,573	3,060
Jute Mills	99	100	2,76,530	2,63,442
Silk Mills	9	17	1,769	2,072
Woollen Mills	9	9	3,875	4,322
Coach Building & Motor Repairing	100	94	5,666	4,975
Electrical Engineering	16	18	1,491	1,569
Electric Generating	41	43	5,807	5,195
Engineering, General	264	262	29,934	26,105
Kerosene Tinning	31	31	8,560	6,949
Metal Stamping	29	30	2,867	2,878
Railway Workshop	79	81	53,215	49,629
Shipbuilding	18	17	15,797	13,031
Steel Trunk, Lock & Cutlery	4	4	851	952
Foundries	61	62	3,244	3,213
Iron and Steel	5	5	26,892	23,145
Lead Smelting	5	5	3,056	2,972
Petroleum Refining	12	12	11,286	10,697
Bakeries, Biscuits, etc.	21	22	1,308	1,470
Coffee	16	16	4,239	4,368
Flour Mills	73	81	5,279	5,352
Ice and Aerated Water	76	71	2,910	2,757
Rice Mills	1,445	1,498	72,265	74,384
Sugar	119	166	18,380	34,252
Tea	959	978	55,937	58,452
Tobacco	20	25	4,548	5,769
Bone and Manure	22	20	2,916	2,568
Chemicals	14	14	2,817	3,069
Dyeing and Bleaching	41	41	5,961	6,177
Gas Works	12	11	1,493	1,352
Indigo	12	8	643	400
Lac	21	18	2,030	1,658
Matches	38	36	15,268	14,544

	No. of Factories.		Persons employed.	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
Oil Mills	198	205	10,122	10,348
Paints	9	9	1,269	1,237
Soap	11	16	831	1,121
Turpentine	2	2	185	180
Paper Mills	8	8	5,674	5,611
Paper Pulp	1	1	571	582
Printing	348	343	23,543	22,602
Bricks and Tiles	77	74	7,795	7,722
Carpentry	30	33	2,509	1,969
Cement, Lime and Potteries	28	30	5,142	4,989
Glass	32	40	3,488	4,467
Saw Mills	171	158	13,719	12,630
Stone Dressing	6	7	295	316
Leather and Shoes	12	13	2,393	2,489
Tanneries	17	19	2,577	2,626
Cotton Ginning	2,093	2,049	1,26,696	1,20,633
Jute Presses	110	97	29,735	29,210
Rope Works	15	16	3,217	3,422
Rubber Goods	6	4	129	73
Government Factories	352	342	1,30,081	1,20,975

The operatives in seasonal factories constitute only a fifth of the total number of operatives, although more than half in total number of factories are seasonal. The largest number of operatives employed in these seasonal factories was in Burma and amounted to 47,926. The numbers engaged in seasonal factories in Bengal and Bombay respectively were 46,348 and 41,557. Out of a total of 308,200 operatives employed in seasonal concerns in India, "Gins and Presses" absorbed 149,843 and the Food, Drink and Tobacco factories 147,118.

In spite of continued industrial depression the decrease in factory population was only 11,776 as compared with 96,815 in 1931. The average number of operations employed was 1,419,711 in 1932 against 1,431,487 in 1931. The provinces where marked decreases occurred are: Bengal (26,432), Madras (4,417) and C. P. (2,759). The biggest increases were in the U. P. (10,251) and Bombay (8,298). Trade conditions in Bengal showed no improvement and the jute mill industry alone recorded a drop of 13,975 in the number employed. In contrast to this, the cotton textile industry which reached the record figure of 382,525 operatives in 1931 for the whole of India showed a still further rise to 397,358 the increase being shared by all provinces, notably the Bombay Presidency (8,000) where there was an expansion of night shift working and a few mills had been closed for some years recommenced work. The expansion of the sugar industry in the United Provinces gave employment to over 10,000 workers.

SAFETY WORK.

A marked improvement in safety work however, occurred as a result of activities of safety committees which have been established in some textile mills. At a Conference of mill managers in Bombay it was decided to organise safety committees in a few mills as a trial measure, and committees were set up at the Jacob and Kastoorchand Mills. Similar organisations have also been formed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, the R. I. M. Dockyard and the B. E. S. Tramways' workshops. It is reported that the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, have also taken steps to establish safety committees in their mills. Particular attention was devoted in Bengal to the safeguarding of crowded machinery in the smaller factories.

CATTLE BREEDING AND DAIRYING: A handbook on keeping Cows. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Y. B. 39.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

INDIA is enormously rich in her possession of diverse mineral resources both for industrial utilisation and export. The minerals which won for India a prominent position in the metallurgical world were her high quality iron and steel. Coal, however, now forms the most important of her mineral deposits while petroleum output has singled her out as a great producer of mineral oil in the East. Next to these, rank in importance the mineral deposits of gold, iron, lead, manganese, salt, silver, mica, etc. Rich as India might appear in minerals which cover a wide range of articles, much of her under-surface potentiality still awaits expansion. With the growth of industries engaged in the production of drugs and chemicals, paper, matches, iron and steel, textiles, etc. the demand for chemical and metallurgical products may be expected to increase steadily.

The total value of minerals produced in India during 1932 amounted to £15,612,505 as against £17,739,994 in 1931, £19,750,233 in 1930, £22,421,528 in 1929, £22,036,722 in 1928, and £22,926,882 in 1927. The average production during the quinquennium 1919-23, was £25,194,123. In the following year, 1924, there was an apparent increase of over £3,500,000; this was, in part, however, due to the higher average value of the rupee during that year. Since 1924, there has been a steady decline, which persisted down to the year 1928, for which the value was £21,888,528. There was an arrest in this decline in 1929, which showed an increase in total value to £22,328,686 or about two per cent. over that of 1928. In 1930, however, the decline was resumed and the total value of production fell by over £2,500,000 to £19,750,233, this continuing in 1931, by over £2,000,000 to £17,739,994, and again in 1932 by over £2,000,000 to £15,612,505. Of each of the thirteen minerals with a value of over £100,000 annually, an enormous percentage fall in value is shown by manganese ore (80·7 per cent.), whilst smaller falls are shown by mica (18·1 per cent.), copper ore and mattee (16·8 per cent.), coal (16·4 per cent.), petroleum (12·8 per cent.), lead and lead ore (12·7 per cent.), salt and zinc concentrates (each 11·1 per cent.), building materials (7·9 per cent.), and iron ore (4·3 per cent.), while large increases are shown by tin-ore (30·5 per cent.), gold (23·7 per cent.), and silver (21·7 per cent.). Amongst less important minerals the largest increases in value are shown by nickel-speiss, saltpetre, ilmenite, monazite, refractory materials, magnesite, diamonds, and jadeite; whilst the most important decreases are shown by tungsten ore, antimonial lead, zircon, ruby, sapphire and spinel, and chromite. An increase or decrease in value does not always correspond to a similar variation in output, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as an infallible indication of the state of an industry. But in 1932, in all cases, with four exceptions, an increase or decrease of value accompanied an increase or decrease of production. The exceptions were gold, in which a small decrease in output was accompanied by a large increase in value; and iron ore, petroleum and gypsum, in which increases in output were accompanied by decreases in total value.

The following are the outstanding comparative figures of the principal minerals produced in India:—

For Rosin, Cement, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar Turpentine, Varnishes, Consult BENGAL PAINT SUPPLY CO., 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

	1929	1930	1931	1932
		(in £ 1,000)		
Coal	6,669	6,861	6,126	5,120
Petroleum	4,880	3,889	4,380	3,819
Manganese ore	1,542	1,200	727	140
Lead and Lead ore	1,846	1,346	940	820
Gold	1,571	1,384	4,541	1,906
Building Materials	1,121	1,096	852	685
Salt	844	944	1,010	898
Silver	803	571	387	471
Mica	784	562	307	251
Zinc Concentrates	409	190	128	113
Iron ore	484	361	308	294
Tin ore	448	337	260	339
Copper ore and mattee	484	521	407	338
Tungsten	113	134	65	52
Saltpetre	72	53	73	92
Chromite	63	64	23	20
Nickel Speiss	—	54	50	77
Ilmenite	—	33	42	58
Jadeite	—	16	26	28
	22,329	19,750	17,740	15,613

COAL.

The production and consumption of Indian coal has been almost steady during the last few years. The principal fields of production are at Raniganj in Bengal, and Jharia in Bihar. Besides these areas, coal is produced in the Punjab, Baluchistan, Assam, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Central India. Coal of a fair quality is also being worked in the Chindwin and Southern Shan States in Burma.

Statistics of coal production and value, number of persons engaged, imports and exports, during 1919, the record year of production, and the last five years follow:—

	1919	1929	1930	1931	1932
Coal Production					
(in 1,000 tons)	22,628	23,419	23,803	21,716	20,153
Bengal	5,778	5,965	6,317	5,810	5,783
Bihar & Orissa	15,120	15,133	15,064	13,533	11,847
C. P.	497	882	956	774	1,163
Hyderabad	662	816	812	758	781
Assam	292	323	359	275	210
Baluchistan	—	—	—	13	14
Value (in lakhs of Rs)	10.12	8.94	9.26	8.27	6.81
Average Value (per ton in Rs)	4.8	3.13	3.14	3.13	3.6
Number of Persons employed (in thousand)	204	180	184	173	166
Total Quantity for home consumption (1,000 tons)	—	22,871	23,514	21,355	19,679
Imports (1,000 tons)	49	219	217	88	48
Exports (1,000 tons)	536	767	507	449	522

It will be found that total output in 1932 was 20,153,000 tons of a declared value of Rs. 6,81,00,000. The decrease in the output was 1,563,000 tons, i.e., 7.2 per cent. The opening stocks in 1932 were

Dental Preparations: An excellent hand book on making Tooth Pastes, Creams, Powders, Cements, etc., Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Cal.

1,371,530 tons and the closing stocks 1,664,969 tons. As usual the maximum output was obtained in February and the minimum in August. It was only at the beginning of the year and only in the case of the Raneeunge coalfield that despatches exceeded the raisings. The output in Bihar and Orissa decreased by 1,796,653 tons, and in Bengal there was a decrease of 27,581 tons. There was an increase of output in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. There was a considerable decrease in Assam.

The figures of output for the principal coalfields are as follows:—

Coalfield.	1932.	1931.	Percentage of increase + or decrease—
Jherria	8,551,283	9,755,037	—12.34
Raneeunge	6,419,007	6,530,713	—1.71
Bokaro	1,348,973	1,656,597	—18.57
Giridih	583,243	713,133	—18.21
Karanpura	409,566	461,678	—11.29
Pench Valley	831,817	750,015	+10.91
Assam	208,802	274,278	—23.87

The output of the Jherria coalfields fell by more than 12 per cent. and the Bokaro and Giridih coalfields by more than 18 per cent. while the output of the Assam coalfield fell by nearly 24 per cent. The only field of importance in which there was an increase was the Pench Valley coalfield. It is worthy of note that the decrease in the output in Bihar and Orissa exceeded the aggregate decrease for the whole of British India. In the Jherria coalfield the decrease was probably due in part at least to the disadvantage at which the coalfield is placed with regard to freight to distant parts of India. In the Bokaro and Giridih coalfields the reduction was due mainly to voluntary restriction of output at the railway collieries.

The exports of coal during 1932-33 suffered further decline. These amounted to 452,073 tons as against 515,117 tons in the preceding year. The principal purchaser of coal during 1932-33 was Hong Kong which took 188,571 tons. Ceylon which during the last few years was the biggest purchaser of Indian coal greatly reduced her offtaking, these amounting to only 169,081 tons. Other purchasers were United Kingdom (31,529 tons), Straits Settlement (20,550 tons) and Phillipine Islands (8,278 tons). The exports were valued at Rs 43.8 lakhs of rupees.

The 15 per cent surcharge on coal freights is a heavy burden on the coal industry of India. Both the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce condemned this surcharge. When there are already signs of better movement of traffic, there is less reason, even from the point of view of railway finance, to continue this surcharge, which when withdrawn would afford the greatest amount of relief to the coal trade. The argument of the Railway Board "that a lower scale than that applicable for coal from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa coalfields was necessary to facilitate the free movement of coal from collieries in the Central Provinces which, for want of a market for their output, were likely to close down with consequent loss of traffic to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway" does not hold good any longer. For instance, in 1928, the total quantity of coal despatched from the Central Provinces was 683,050 tons and in 1932, it was 976,235 tons; whereas the quantity of coal despatched from Bihar coalfields in 1928 was 12,998,280 tons and it fell to the abnormally low figure of 9,667,825 tons in 1932. The Chief Inspector of Mines in his report for the year 1932, observed that "it is worthy of note that

the decrease in the output in Bihar and Orrisa exceeded the aggregate decrease for the whole of British India. In the Jharia coalfield the decrease was probably due in part at least to the disadvantage at which the coalfield is placed with regard to freight to distant parts of India. The trade will be much profited if as a measure of economy a greater quantity of Grade I and II coal be purchased by the Railway Board. Second class coal can be profitably used in railway locomotives.

PETROLEUM.

The production of petroleum in India (including Burma) rose from 305,018,751 gallons in 1931 to 308,606,031 gallons in 1932, the highest production yet recorded, with the exception of the output of 311,030,108 gallons in 1930. The increase in 1932 represents the balance of a considerable increase in the output of Burma, a slight increase of that of the Punjab, and of a trivial proportionate decrease in the production of Assam. This increase in output in 1932 was accompanied, however, by a decrease in value amounting to Rs. 83,44,212 (£561,614), or 12·8 per cent., the fall in price being a reflection of the world depression. The amount of gasoline or petrol produced from natural gas during the year was 7,632,910 gallons, of which 7,080,206 gallons were produced in Burma and 543,704 gallons in the Punjab.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of petroleum produced in India during the years 1931 and 1932:—

	1931.		1932.	
	Quantity. Gals.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Gals.	Value. Rs.
Assam—				
Badarpur	1,985,042	3,12,644	847,217	63,357
Digboi	53,407,990	91,19,891	54,198,185	92,54,823
Patharia	153,431	24,165	89,854	7,919
Burma—				
Kyukpyu	13,068	11,829	13,287	11,814
Minbu	3,993,633	7,98,726	3,850,716	6,25,750
Singu	85,478,378	1,70,95,073	88,941,939	1,44,53,065
Thayetmyo	577,840	1,15,568	464,326	75,453
Upper Chindwin	2,777,102	2,09,427	4,040,690	3,03,051
Yenangyat (in- cluding Lanywa)	19,809,104	39,61,821	23,067,644	37,55,163
Yenangyaung	131,265,443	2,60,96,073	127,191,743	2,07,65,523
Punjab—				
Attock	5,557,720	13,89,430	5,900,480	14,75,120
Total	305,018,751	5,91,35,250	308,606,031	5,07,91,038

Production from Yenangyaung, the most highly developed field in the Indian Empire, showed a decrease of 4,073,700 gallons, or a little over 3 per cent. of 1931 total. It is interesting to note that the production in Yenangyaung still includes oil derived from the old Burmese hand-dug wells. This small volume of oil enjoys a sheltered market and the price at the river bank varied from nine rupees to eleven rupees four annas per 100 viss during the year 1932. At the end of 1932 there were 3,028 producing wells in the Yenangyaung field, including 175 hand-dug wells, as against 3,095 producing wells, including 162 hand-dug wells, in 1931.

There was an increase of approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in the output of the Singu field. At the end of the year the total number of producing wells was 436 as compared with 489 in December, 1931. In addition a number of wells remained cemented above productive sands.

The total production in the Pakokku district, including Lanywa, amounted to 23,067,644 gallons, this figure including an outturn of 44,476

‘THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

gallons from hand-dug wells at Yenangyat. In the Yenangyat field proper 19 new wells were drilled and put to production and, in addition, 6 wells were deepened and put to production. At the end of the year there were 179 in the producing wells in the Pakokku district, excluding Lanywa. No new horizons were proved during the year.

In the Minbu district there were, at the close of the year, 358 producing wells, including one gas well, giving a total production of 3,850,716 gallons. Apart from routine production there was very little activity in the district during the year.

In Assam there was a small increase in the output of the Digboi field. No new areas have yet been proved in the Assam Valley. In the Surnia Valley the output from the Badarpur field decreased by over 1,100,000 gallons, due to the natural decline of the oilsands, which could no longer be offset by drilling and reconditioning. At Masimpur no oil was produced during the year, and attention was confined to new drilling; whilst at Patharia there was small production incidental to reconditioning operations.

In the Punjab, the output from the Khaur field showed a slight increase amounting to about 350,000 gallons. No important new supply was, however, obtained from the deep sands during the year.

India's Share in World Production.

In this connection it is interesting to note the world's production of petroleum and India's share in it. The world's production of petroleum in 1926 amounted to nearly 150 million long tons, of which India contributed 0.72 per cent. In 1927, this figure jumped to some 172 million long tons, of which the Indian proportion, on a practically stationary production, fell to 0.64 per cent. In 1928, there was another substantial rise in the world's production, which reached the figure of over 181 million tons. In 1929, there was another jump to over 202 million tons, but in 1930 the world's production fell to about 193½ million tons, and in 1932 to about 188 million tons, and in 1932 to about 180 million tons. The United States alone showed a fall greater than the total fall. Increases were shown by Roumania, Persia, Netherlands East Indies, Argentine, Trinidad, India, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Bolivia; Roumania showed the largest increase. All other producers showed a decrease in production. The United States contributed 59.9 per cent. of the world's supply in 1932, Russia 11.9 per cent. and Venezuela 8.9 per cent. In 1928, India contributed 0.64 per cent., which fell to 0.60 per cent. in 1929 and rose to 0.62 in 1930, 0.63 per cent. in 1931 and 0.64 per cent. in 1932. Her position on the list of petroleum producing countries fell from eleventh in 1929 to twelfth in 1930, 1931 and 1932, her place being taken by Trinidad.

COPPER.

Copper mines occur in the Northern Shan States, the ores being smelted at the Namtu smelting plant of the Burma Corporation Ltd. Copper ores are obtained in the Nellore district of the Madras Presidency and in Mysore State. Many attempts have been made in the last fifty years to exploit the copper deposits of Chota-Nagpur. A newly equipped factory is now working at Mau-bhandar near Ghatsila. Work at the Mosabani Mine of the Indian Copper Corporation has lately been resumed.

The output of copper during 1932 was 175,010 tons valued at Rs. 25.1 lakhs while that of copper matte during 1932 amounted to 9,729 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs.

The matte is exported to Hamburg for further treatment.

"Sketches of Indian Industries," Vol. II, offers discussions on various Indian Industries. Re. 1. Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

GOLD.

India stands seventh amongst the gold-producing countries of the world. The bulk of the gold is obtained from the Kolar Gold field in the Mysore State. The Hyderabad State and the Anantapur district of the Madras Presidency also produce a small amount. Gold is obtained from the beds of many of the rivers of Burma in small quantities. The gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was slightly arrested during 1931, the output and value being 330,488·8 oz. and £ 1·5 million. The output and value of gold during 1932 amounted to 329,681·7 oz. and £ 1·9 million.

IRON AND STEEL.

Good deposits of iron ore exist in many parts of India, such as Singhbhum, Mayurbhanj, Gua, Mysore and to a small extent in Burma. As, however, deposits of coal necessary for working these sources of iron were seldom close at hand, they were neglected until quite recently. Now there are five companies interested in utilising these resources.

For some years the production of iron ore in India had been steadily on the increase and India is now, in fact, the second largest producer in the British Empire, and yields place only to the United Kingdom. Her output is of course still dwarfed by the production in the United States (over 31 million tons in 1931) and France (over 38 million tons in 1931). The companies chiefly engaged in the extraction of iron and steel are Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (from Noamundi mines), Bengal Iron Co. Ltd. (from Pansira, Ajita and Maclellan mines), Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (from Gua mines), United Steel Corporation of Asia (from Keonjhar mines) and Mysore Iron Works. Besides these there are about 100 indigenous furnaces at work in the Central Provinces.

The output of iron ore during 1932 was 1,760,501 tons as against 1,624,883 tons in 1931. The quantity of pig iron manufactured during 1932 was 913,314 tons and that of pig steel (Tata) 430,333 tons. Exports of pig iron during 1932 amounted to 250,137 tons.

Exports of pig iron amounted to 218,084 tons in 1932-33, 350,858 tons in 1931-32, and 439,135 tons in 1930-31 and were valued at Rs. 74 lakhs, Rs. 123 lakhs and Rs. 170 lakhs, respectively. In 1932-33 Japan took 71,371 tons, U. K. 75,802 tons and U. S. A. 32,557 tons.

LEAD.

The production of lead in India is entirely confined to Burma and is the produce of a single mine—the Bawdwin Mine—in the Northern Shan States which is owned by Burma Mines Ltd. and is financed by the Burma Corporation.

The production figures for 1932 follow : lead ore 372,586 tons; lead 71,202 tons; value Rs. 110 lakhs; value per ton Rs. 154·5.

The lead ores give on treatment a fair amount of silver which is contained in the ore. The output and value during 1932 was 5,998,956·02 and Rs. 62 lakhs.

1·2 million cwt of pig lead were exported during 1932-33 as against 1·3 million lbs. in 1931-32, the respective values being Rs. 146 lakhs and Rs. 173 lakhs.

MAGNESITE.

Magnesite is obtained from the Salem district in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. The output in the Salem district during the year 1932 was 13,864 tons valued at Rs. 72 lakhs.

MANGANESE ORE.

Manganese ore is found widely distributed over India. The principal areas where it occurs are the Central Provinces, the Vizagapatam and Bellary districts and the Sandur State in the Madras Presidency,

For Rosin, Cement, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar Turpentine, Varnishes, Consult BENGAL PAINT SUPPLY CO., 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

the Panch Mahal district in Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State, Jhabua in Central India and in Bihar and Orissa. Occurrences of manganese ore are found in Burma in small quantities. There is a steady consumption of manganese ore at the works of the three principal Indian iron and steel companies for the manufacture of ferro-manganese and for addition to the blast furnace charge in the manufacture of pig iron.

Outside India, the chief manganese producing areas are Russia, Georgia, Brazil and Gold Coast. Till recently the world's requirements of this ore were met in large measure from India. In recent years progressive finds of manganese ore have been made in other countries, and their output is now making its way into the markets of the world in increasing quantities.

The highest figure for manganese output was attained during 1927 when 1,129,353 tons of ore was mined. The figures of production during 1928 and 1929, though below this level, exceed that for 1907 (the year of record production prior to 1926). The highest export recorded was 862,777 tons in 1922.

The following figures for 1932 illustrate the position of the industry: output 212,604 tons; value £140,022; consumption in India 19,647 tons.

The total exports of manganese ore constituted a record at 816,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.29 lakhs in 1929-30 but declined in 1931-32 to 211,737 tons valued at Rs. 57 lakhs. In 1932-33 the exports amounted to 197,730 tons valued at Rs. 48 lakhs. Of this France took 74,591 tons and United Kingdom 55,377 tons.

MICA.

India is a great mica producing country. Almost all the mica produced here is muscovite being obtained from two areas viz., the Bihar belt comprising the districts of Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Gaya; and the Nellore District of the Madras Presidency. In addition there are small mines working in Ajmere, Udaipur, Mysore and Orissa.

The output of mica during 1932 was 32,713 cwt. valued at Rs. 14.4 lakhs.

SALT.

Salt-mining has four main centres in India—the Salt Range of the Punjab, the hills of Kohat, the N. W. Frontier Province, and the Mandi State in the Kangra district of the Punjab. The output during 1932 was 1,611,000 tons valued at Rs. 119.5 lakhs as against 1,839,000 tons valued at Rs. 136 lakhs during 1931.

TIN AND TUNGSTEN.

Tin and Tungsten.—The mining of these minerals is an established industry at Mauchi Southern Shan State in Burma. The ore also occurs in Rajputana and Bihar and Orissa. The output of tin during 1932 amounted to 4,525.0 tons valued at Rs. 45.1 lakhs as against 4,255.2 tons valued at Rs. 35 lakhs in 1932. The output of wolfram was 2,022.9 tons valued at Rs. 7,03,852 in 1932 as against 2,247.7 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1931. In 1932-33 tin ores weighing 2,528 tons valued at Rs. 28.6 lakhs and wolfram ore weighing 3,366 tons valued at Rs. 51.4 lakhs were exported.

ZINC.

Zinc ores are found in association with the silver-lead ores of the Bawdwin Mines in the Northern Shan States in Burma. The production of zinc concentrates fell from 51,455 tons valued at Rs. 17,23,528 in 1931 to 44,484 tons valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in 1932. In 1932-33 zinc or spelter exported amounted to 964,000 cwts valued at Rs. 24 lakhs.

COMMON FAULTS AND ERRORS: A guide to writers and speakers in English. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

THE requirements of trade and industry are nowhere focussed in a brighter perspective than in the annual proceedings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. The resolutions adopted in the recent annual sittings of these bodies follow :

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India urged upon the Government that no new expenditure should be undertaken by the Government of India from the general revenues of the country until the **emergency surcharges** on income tax and customs duty, and the emergency cut in the pay of the services, were removed. The Association emphasised the opinion that the restoration of the second moiety of the cut in the salaries of the services should not be effected unless at the same time some substantial and general relief by the reduction or removal of the 25 per cent **income tax surcharge** was afforded, to be shared alike by the services and the public. The Association also urged upon the Government of India to recognise when computing income-tax, the principle of making **provision for business losses** and to permit an assessee to carry forward such losses for a period of three years.

The Association considered that no local body should be empowered to levy a **profession or trades tax** based primarily on the income of the individual or on the profits on business, on account of the necessity of reserving to the Central Government the imposition and administration of such taxes; and recommended that the Government of India should conduct an enquiry into existing provincial legislation authorising such taxation with a view to its modification or abolition; and urged that the Government of India should impress upon His Majesty's Government the importance of making provision in the new constitution for the reservation to the Central Government of this form of taxation.

The Association was of opinion that the indications of an improvement in the financial position of the Railways were such as to justify the removal, or in any case the considerable reduction, of the present 15 per cent. **surcharge on coal freights**, the imposition of which, as an emergent measure, gravely handicapped Indian industry especially in those parts of India remote from the coalfields and the seaports: the abolition of or any reduction in the 15 per cent. surcharge should not involve the increase of railway charges in other directions.

The Association invited the attention of the Government of India to the critical position of the sugar import trade caused by the crushing burden of taxation imposed upon it; and, while recognising the need for the adequate protection of the indigenous sugar producing industry, the Association urged that consideration be given to the **removal of the 25 per cent. surcharge** imposed as a revenue measure under the Indian Finance Supplementary and Extending Act, 1931, thereby reducing the

COMMON FAULTS AND ERRORS: A guide to writers and speakers in English. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Y. B. 40.

rate of duty from one of Rs. 9-1 per cwt. to one of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. which was the rate of protective duty recommended by the Indian Tariff Board.

The Association was strongly of opinion that the **export duty on hides and skins** which had been in force since 1919, without fulfilling the object for which it was introduced and which had proved to be harmful to this country as a whole, should be abolished at the very earliest opportunity.

The Association trusted that the Government of India would adopt a progressive attitude towards the extension of the **carriage of mails by air** throughout India and would take immediate steps to secure the introduction, in all air mail services, external and internal, of concession rates of postage for commercial documents of all kinds. The Association further recommended the introduction of reduced rates for the carriage by air of commercial samples. The Association having regard to the lack of facilities, for the remittance of money to and from the small towns and business centres of the country, recently intensified by Government's attitude towards remittances by half currency notes, recommended that, with a view to cheapening the alternative facilities for remittance by the public, the **postal insurance fees** be reduced particularly for large sums and that the present maximum limit of Rs. 3,000 in the case of insured articles be considerably increased.

The Association impressed upon the Government of India the necessity of giving the Customs Authorities powers under Section 18(d) of the **Sea Customs Act** to detain goods, the designs on which are **infringements of designs** coming within the purview of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

With a view to encouraging sales under agreements such as **hire purchase agreements**, or sales subject to payment by instalments, the Association recommended to the Government of India that legislation should be introduced which will effectively protect the rights of the seller until he has received payment in full, particularly in cases where the sale is of machinery which has to be attached to the freehold.

The Association requested the Government of India to direct the Railway Board to review the terms in which **Railway Risk Notes** are at present drawn. The Association urged that the wording of these notes should be so amended as (a) to lay upon the railway administrations the burden of proof that loss of, or damage to, goods consigned was not due to misconduct on the part of their servants, (b) to ensure that, in dealing with claims for loss or damage, railways shall not be able to repudiate liability on the strength of endorsement of risk notes at the time of despatch unless the loss or damage is directly attributable to conditions noted in the endorsement; and (c) generally to incorporate the principle that the railway shall be under obligation to give delivery of consignments in the same good order and condition in which they were tendered for despatch.

The Association urged upon the Government of India that it was Government's duty either to move His Majesty the King in Council to amend the **Letters Patent of the High Courts** in the manner indicated in the Association's resolution of December, 1929, or alternatively, if this is possible, themselves to frame a reference to the Privy Council with a view to obtaining authoritative interpretation of the law as it stood.

The Association called the attention of the constituent Chambers and the Government of India to the continued and wide-spread **adulteration of food** throughout the country and urged upon them the necessity of pressing upon Provincial Governments the importance of

dealing with this evil more effectively by means of suitable legislation, adequate administrative action and the education of public opinion.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF OF COMMERCE.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries in its annual sitting in Delhi reiterated its emphatic opinion that the existing **eighteen pence ratio** was extremely detrimental to the best interests of the country and the position had been much aggravated by the depreciated currencies of other countries and that early action should be taken to devalue the rupee with the ultimate object of fixing the exchange at natural level.

As regards **export of gold** the Federation viewed with alarm the continued outflow of gold from India valued at over one hundred and seventy-one crores of rupees since September, 1931 and regretted the policy of inaction on the part of the Government despite strong protests from the country. The Federation reformed the necessity of steps being taken forthwith by the Government to put an embargo on export and buy gold in India at rates equivalent to sterling prices of gold in London. The Federation objected to the continued policy of silver sales by the Government of India despite public protests. The Federation opined that since the recommendations of the Hilton Young report were not now operative the Government should stop further sales of silver. It welcomed the reduction in the import duty on silver and hoped this would be first step towards ultimate abolition of the duty.

Federation protested against the action of the Government of India in abolishing the **export duty on hides**, despite the continuous demands by the Federation for increase of the duty.

As regards **mutilated currency notes** the Federation urged revision of the existing rules so as to restore the position before 1927.

As for the **Merchandise Marks Act**, the Federation drew attention of the Government of India to foreign imports without any marks of origin, similar in form and design to corresponding swadeshi products and urged a lacuna in the act to be removed by provision of imposing obligation for the country of origin being distinctly shown on all imported goods.

The resolution on **banking** urged the Government to give immediate consideration to the recommendations of the Central Banking Committee with a view to preparing a definite programme to secure extension of the banking services, particularly, for the aid of industry and agriculture to improve the organisation of banking in general in India and facilitate the expansion of joint-stock banking in the country.

As for **surcharge or railway freight** on coal the Federation opined that the coal industry was in urgent need of immediate attention and therefore urged the government to take proper steps to help the industry by withdrawing the surcharge and also adopting restriction scheme put forward by the industry to rehabilitate it.

Referring to **Statutory Railway Board** the resolution states, "The Federation while not agreeing that a statutory railway authority should form the essential feature of the constitutional reforms, is of opinion that should such institution be considered necessary the Indian Legislature alone should have unfettered authority and discretion to devise suitable machinery for proper administration of Indian railways delegating to it such functions and powers as may be deemed necessary and that rights of the Indian legislature should be in no way restricted by the Constitution Act in regard to the policy of finance and administration of Indian railways."

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE DURING 1933.

THE grand total of the imports, exports and re-exports of private merchandise during the calendar year 1933* amounted to Rs. 2,63 crores as against Rs. 2,72 crores in 1932 and Rs. 4,26 crores in the pre-war year 1913. The value of the imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,16 crores which is Rs. 18 crores less than the corresponding figure for 1932. Exports of Indian merchandise advanced by Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 1,44 crores while re-exports of foreign merchandise fell off by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 3½ crores.

IMPORTS BY CLASSES.

As compared with the preceding year the value of food, drink and tobacco fell by Rs. 2,70 lakhs to Rs. 12,90 lakhs during 1933 on account of smaller arrivals of provisions, salt, sugar and spices. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured showed a decrease of Rs. 6,17 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 15,82 lakhs, the decrease being due mainly to smaller arrivals of raw cotton, raw silk and mineral oils. Imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured fell from Rs. 93,30 lakhs to Rs. 84,62 lakhs owing mainly to a decrease in the imports of cotton, silk and woollen manufactures, artificial silk, dyes, rubber manufactures, metals and chemicals. Imports of living animals fell by Rs. 42,000 and those of postal articles by Rs. 6 lakhs.

DETAILS OF IMPORTS.

Imports of **piecergoods** in 1933 amounted to 860 million yards valued at Rs. 14,41 lakhs, a decrease of 295 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 6,05 lakhs in value as compared with the figures for the preceding year. This decrease was distributed over all the three principal varieties, namely, grey, white and coloured goods. Greys fell by 68 million yards to 268 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 1,35 lakhs to Rs. 3,55 lakhs in value. Japan accounted for the decline in the yardage imported to the extent of 80 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 1,50 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom improved her position by 15 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 21 lakhs in value. Imports of white goods fell from 391 million yards to 285 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 7,14 lakhs to Rs. 5,00 lakhs in value. Receipts from the United Kingdom under this head amounted to 201 million yards as compared with 269 million yards in 1932. Supplies from Japan totalled 79 million yards in 1933 as compared with 110 million yards in 1932. Supplies from Japan totalled 79 million yards in 1933 as compared with 110 million yards in 1932. Under coloured, printed or dyed goods there was a decrease of 125 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 2,52 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom's share falling by 44 million yards in quantity and Rs. 1,11 lakhs in value. Under **twist and yarn** imports declined from 44 million lbs. (Rs. 3,83 lakhs) to 34 million lbs. (Rs. 2,68 lakhs), Japan being mainly responsible for this decrease. Both the United Kingdom and China showed decreases in quantity and in value. Imports of **artificial silk yarn** fell in quantity by 4 million lbs. and in value by Rs. 44 lakhs. The trade in piecergoods of cotton and artificial silk declined from 116

*Taken from Indian Trade Journal.

For Rosin, Cement, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar Turpentine, Varnishes, Consult BENGAL PAINT SUPPLY CO., 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

million yards valued at Rs. 2,92 lakhs to 75 million yards valued at Rs. 2,05 lakhs. Imports of **woollen piece-goods** fell from 14 million yards (Rs. 1,53 lakhs) to 12 million yards (Rs. 1,37 lakhs). There was a considerable fall in the imports of **raw cotton**, which declined from 94,000 tons valued at Rs. 7,92 lakhs to 48,000 tons valued at Rs. 4,01 lakhs. Kenya increased her contribution by 3,000 tons while supplies from the United States of America and Egypt declined by 36,000 tons and 9,000 tons respectively in the year under review. The imports of **iron and steel** amounted to 316,000 tons (Rs. 5,32 lakhs) as compared with 333,000 tons (Rs. 5,49 lakhs) in 1932. The value of **machinery and mill-work** rose by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 12 crores. Smaller arrivals of **kerosene** oil from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the United States of America and Persia accounted for a decrease in the receipts of kerosene which amounted to 58 million gallons valued at Rs. 2,21 lakhs as compared with 78 million gallons valued at Rs. 3,57 lakhs in 1932. Supplies from Roumania, Java and Sumatra however increased. Imports of **sugar 16 D. S.** and above (excluding beet) fell by 83,000 tons to 277,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3 crores in value while those of beet sugar fell from 59,000 tons to 33,600 tons in quantity and from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs in value. The number of **motor cars** imported was larger by 4,323 and totalled 9,575 to which the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Canada contributed 5,669, 2,200 and 1,115 cars as against 2,954, 1,216 and 286 respectively in the preceding year.

Among other principal articles there were decreases under copper, wrought (—Rs. 49 lakhs), coal tar dyes (—Rs. 43 lakhs), chemicals (—Rs. 20 lakhs) and canned and bottled provisions (—Rs. 34 lakhs).

EXPORTS BY CLASSES.

The exports of food, drink and tobacco during 1933 declined by Rs. 4,42 lakhs to Rs. 35,96 lakhs owing chiefly to decreases in the shipments of rice, wheat flour, jowar and bajra and barley. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured increased by Rs. 15,37 lakhs to Rs. 67,35 lakhs owing chiefly to increases in the shipments of raw cotton, seeds, raw jute, raw hides and skins, raw wool and lac. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured declined by Rs. 1,45 lakhs to Rs. 39,23 lakhs, principally on account of smaller exports of gunny bags and cotton manufactures.

DETAILS OF EXPORTS.

The year under review witnessed an expansion in the exports of **jute raw and manufactured**, the value of the total shipments rising from Rs. 31 crores to Rs. 32 crores, an increase of Rs. 1 crore. Shipments of **raw jute** improved in quantity from 495,000 tons to 729,000 tons and in value from Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 11 crores. The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, the United States of America and Brazil raised their respective requirements from 99,000, 118,000, 19,000, 37,000, 57,000, 37,000, 15,000, 24,000 and 13,000 tons to 179,000, 158,000, 25,000, 47,000, 86,000, 62,000, 17,000, 57,000 and 19,000 tons. Exports of **gunny cloth** rose from 998 million yards valued at Rs. 10 crores to 1,053 million yards valued at Rs. 11 crores. The United States of America and Canada each took 68 and 6 million yards over and above what they had taken in the preceding year, their respective shares amounting to 635 and 73 million yards. Shipments of **gunny bags**, on the other hand, fell from 421 millions to 401 millions and from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 10 crores in value. Australia, the United Kingdom and Hongkong took 19, 7 and 5 millions less than in the preceding year, their respective shares amounting to 81, 43, and 21 millions. Argentina and New Zealand on the other hand increased their purchases from

3 and 6 millions to 10 and 9 millions respectively. Exports of **Indian cotton** expanded in volume from 286,000 tons (Rs. 16 crores) to 466,000 tons (Rs. 26 crores). The largest purchaser was Japan which took 203,000 tons as against 146,000 tons in 1932. There were also larger shipments to other countries which is a remarkable feature in India's cotton trade in 1933. Exports of **cotton, twist and yarn** also recorded an improvement in quantity from 16.7 million lbs. to 17.1 million lbs. but the value contracted from Rs. 91 lakhs to Rs. 86 lakhs. The downward trend in the shipments of **cotton piecegoods** continued, the total quantity despatched having fallen from 82 million yards (Rs. 2,56 lakhs) to 59 million yards (Rs. 1,74 lakhs). There was a reduction in the exports of **rice**, not in the husk, shipments of which fell from 2,076,000 tons (Rs. 17 crores) to 1,829,000 tons (Rs. 11 crores). There were improvements in the off-takes of the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Belgium and Italy; but China, Japan, the Netherlands, Germany, Egypt and Java reduced their purchases. The exports of **wheat** amounted to 2,000 tons (Rs. 3 lakhs) as compared with 3,000 tons (Rs. 5 lakhs) in 1932. Substantial reductions were also recorded under wheat flour, the shipments under this head having fallen to 12,000 tons (Rs. 16 lakhs) from 28,000 tons (Rs. 37 lakhs) in 1932. The quantity of **tea** exported declined by 43 million lbs. to 325 million lbs. but the value rose by Rs. 2.17 lakhs to Rs. 19.06 lakhs. Exports of **coffee** rose from 171,000 cwts. to 174,000 cwts. but the value fell from Rs. 1.08 lakhs to Rs. 1.02 lakhs. Shipments of **oilseeds** improved from 788,000 tons to 1,145,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 12.63 lakhs to Rs. 14.67 lakhs in value. The exports of **linseed** recorded a heavy rise from 77,000 tons (Rs. 97 lakhs) to 347,000 tons (Rs. 4.23 lakhs) of which the United Kingdom took 108,000 tons (Rs. 1.25 lakhs) as against 11,000 tons (Rs. 13 lakhs) in 1932. Exports of **groundnuts** showed an increase of 115,000 tons from 472,000 tons to 587,000 tons in quantity but the value declined by Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 7.78 lakhs. Among the principal buyers of groundnuts the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Belgium cut down their requirements by 17,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 10,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively, while Germany and Italy raised theirs from 59,000 tons and 41,000 tons to 75,000 tons and 67,000 tons respectively. **Castor seed** also showed an improvement of 8,000 tons in quantity, having amounted to 89,000 tons but the value fell from Rs. 1.20 lakhs to Rs. 1.12 lakhs. Exports of **rape seed**, on the other hand, fell in quantity from 129,000 tons to 76,000 tons and in value from Rs. 1.77 lakhs to Rs. 88 lakhs owing principally to substantial reductions in the shipments to Italy, which took 15,000 tons as against 76,000 tons in 1932. Exports of **raw hides and skins** recorded an improvement in the year under review. The total shipments amounted to 38,000 tons valued at Rs. 4.06 lakhs as against 27,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.67 lakhs. Despatches of **lac** also increased from 438,000 cwts. to 564,000 cwts. and from Rs. 1.40 lakhs to Rs. 1.60 lakhs in value. Shipments of **raw wool** recorded an improvement of 18 million lbs. in quantity, viz., from 31 million lbs. to 49 million lbs. and of Rs. 31 lakhs in value from Rs. 1.43 lakhs to Rs. 1.74 lakhs, owing mainly to larger demands from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Increases were also noticeable under paraffin wax and opium (+ Rs. 13 lakhs each) while there were decreases under fodder, bran and pollards (— Rs. 33 lakhs), coal (—Rs. 10 lakhs) and jowar and bajra (—Rs. 15 lakhs).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING 1932-33.

The following figures show the values of the principal imports and exports of merchandise during the last five years ending 1932-33:—

Sugar making pays in these days. Read SUGAR IN INDIA.
Rs. 3/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		(in lakhs of rupees)			
Cotton and Cotton Goods	67.15	62.91	31.65	26.19	34.09
Machinery and Mill Work	26.99	23.62	15.92	9.78	9.73
Metal and Ores	18.36	18.22	14.35	10.92	10.54
Sugar	16.09	15.78	10.96	6.17	4.23
Oils	11.53	11.69	10.92	9.72	8.00
Vehicles	11.01	10.85	7.31	4.48	3.82
Grain, Pulse and Flour	10.73	5.42	2.82	1.18	71
Provisions, etc.	6.21	5.64	4.88	3.41	2.93
Hardware	5.23	5.07	3.60	2.61	2.99
Wool, raw and manufactures	5.02	4.29	2.31	1.62	2.96
Silk, raw and manufactures	5.01	4.58	3.00	2.74	4.33
Instruments, etc.	4.92	5.38	4.77	3.69	3.84
Liquors	3.57	3.77	3.32	2.27	2.26
Paper and Pasteboard	3.30	3.72	2.87	2.50	2.86
Spices	2.94	3.26	2.55	2.08	1.72
Rubber	2.86	3.36	2.58	2.22	1.99
Dyes & Tanning Substances	2.83	2.43	2.59	2.68	2.50
Tobacco	2.75	2.70	1.51	94	96
Chemicals	2.48	2.79	2.61	2.57	2.71
Glass and Glassware	2.37	2.52	1.65	1.22	1.42
Drugs and Medicines	2.02	2.26	1.94	1.91	1.86
Apparel	1.83	1.71	1.11	82	84
Fruits and Vegetables	1.68	1.83	1.49	1.34	1.17
Soap	1.58	1.67	1.12	89	83
Salt	1.47	1.30	1.15	72	79
Paints, etc.	1.44	1.17	1.12	88	92
Haberdashery, etc.	1.34	1.04	73	54	68
Building and Engineering Materials	1.22	1.34	1.10	84	77
Precious Stones	1.17	1.10	80	45	84
Stationery	1.02	1.05	81	68	72
Wood and Timber	83	1.04	90	61	51
Belting	83	90	64	50	53
Tea	74	64	46	44	35
Manures	74	99	67	34	53
Arms and Ammunition	77	65	54	68	44
Earthenware and Porcelain	73	72	48	38	49
Boots and Shoes	68	88	88	65	52
Tea Chests	67	80	64	50	48
Toys & Requisites for games	67	65	49	37	47
Books	66	72	61	53	46
Bobbins	36	40	43	32	29
Gums and Resins	39	42	31	24	24
Tallow and Stearine	25	31	27	21	25
Furniture	37	38	28	20	18
Toilet Requisites	65	73	54	48	58
Umbrella and Fittings	57	44	31	30	28
Paper making materials	42	45	42	36	22
Cutlery	36	41	26	20	24
Jewellery	16	26	39	19	34
Clocks and Watches	28	23	17	11	13
Coal & Coke	39	46	35	14	10
Jute & Jute Goods	27	24	18	13	13
Flax & Flax Goods	36	33	22	18	17

Sugar making pays in these days. Read SUGAR IN INDIA.
Rs. 3/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

320 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-3
	(In lakhs of rupees.)				
Animals, Living	36	32	21	42	153
Fish (excluding Canned fish)	26	26	24	13	143
Grand Total of Imports of Government Stores	10.09	8.91	8.27	4.27	2.43
GRAND TOTAL	2,53.31	2,40.80	1,64.83	1,26.37	1,32.58

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-3
	(in lakhs of rupees)				
Jute, raw	32.35	27.17	12.88	11.19	9.73
Jute Manufactures	56.90	51.93	31.86	21.92	21.71
Cotton, raw	66.69	65.60	46.33	23.45	20.70
Cotton Manufactures	7.80	7.19	5.21	4.82	3.29
Grain, Pulse and Flour	33.69	34.79	29.88	20.37	16.12
Seeds	29.63	26.47	17.86	14.59	11.31
Tea	26.60	26.01	23.56	19.44	17.15
Hides and Skins, raw	9.56	7.98	5.47	3.66	2.77
Leather	9.44	8.16	6.39	5.35	4.76
Metals and Ores	8.92	10.34	7.94	5.47	4.67
Lac	8.64	6.97	3.14	1.84	1.24
Wool, raw and manufactures	5.91	5.34	3.23	3.37	1.91
Oilcakes	3.84	3.12	2.08	2.01	1.97
Paraffin wax	2.46	3.18	2.82	2.32	2.02
Rubber, raw	2.00	1.79	1.30	45	9
Wood and Timber	1.77	1.80	1.40	78	54
Coffee	1.69	1.45	1.92	95	1,10
Spices	1.59	1.96	1.27	87	72
Opium	1.57	1.42	1.22	87	11
Fodder and Bran	1.45	1.19	77	75	70
Tobacco	1.29	1.06	1.04	85	73
Manures (including bones)	1.22	1.25	1.23	84	55
Dyeing and Tanning Subs.	1.18	1.12	1.08	87	75
Coir	1.06	1.05	89	76	60
Fruits and Vegetables	96	91	80	90	70
Mica	90	1.03	68	39	32
Hemp, raw	87	68	39	27	32
Oils	87	72	47	57	54
Fish	78	74	68	54	46
Coal and Coke	72	72	49	55	44
Provisions	64	60	50	40	33
Drugs and Medicines	42	48	21	23	31
Fibres for brushes	26	28	26	20	24
Bristles	15	14	11	12	14
Saltpetre	10	9	7	11	12
Grand Total of Exports of Government Stores	1.06	95	77	65	44
Treasure	—	—	4.00	65.93	70.66
GRAND TOTAL of Exports (exclusive of Govt. Stores)	3,30.13	3,10.81	2,20.53	2,27.13	2,06.76

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CIVIL DIVISIONS OF INDIA AND BURMA.

The name within parentheses are of chief towns of Districts where these are other than the names of the Districts. S. D. indicates Sub-Division and S. T., Sub-Tahsil.

PROVINCES & DISTRICTS

Under the Governor-General of India in Council, including—

1. Bengal Presy., under a Govr.
2. Bombay Presy., under a Govr.
3. Madras Presy., under a Govr.
4. Bihar and Orissa, under a Govr.
5. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, under a Govr.
6. The Punjab, under a Govr.
7. The Central Province under a Govr.
8. Assam, under a Govr.
9. Burma, under a Govr.
10. North-West Frontier Province, under a Governor.
11. Rajputana, under Native Chiefs and an Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
12. Central India, under Native Chiefs and an Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
13. Hyderabad, under the Nizam, and a Resident at Hyderabad.
14. Mysore and Coorg, the first under the Maharajah and a resident at Mysore, and the latter under a Chief Commsr.
15. Manipur, under the Rajah and a Political Agent.
16. Baluchistan, under an Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
17. Baroda, under the Gaekwar and a Resident at Baroda.
18. Jammu and Kashmir, under the Maharajah and a Resident at Srinagar.
19. Nepal, under the Maharajah and a Resident at Katmandu.
20. Resident in Waziristan.

Native States in direct political relations with the Govt. of India Through an Agent to the Govr. General.

Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Sirmur (Nahan), Mandi, Bilaspur, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Chamba, Suket, Loharu, Cutch, Junagadh, Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dharngadhra, Palanpur, Radhanpur, Morvi, Gondal, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Lindi, Rajkot and Wadhwan.

1.—BENGAL PRESIDENCY—Under a Governor.

In Five Divisions under Commissioners and 28 Districts.

(Populations 51,087,338 of which Moslems are 27,497,624; Hindus 21,570,407; Buddhists 316,031; Christians 180,299; Tribal 528,037; Sikhs 7,320 and Jains 9,167).

(1) BURDWAN DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr.—Chinsurah)

Burdwan, S. D.—Burdwan, Asansole, Katwa and Kalma.

Birbhum (Suri). S. D.—Suri and Rampurhat.

Bankura. S. D.—Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapur. S. D.—Midnapur, Jhargram, Ghatal, Tamluk and Contai.

Hooghly (Chinsura). S. D.—Hooghly, Serampur and Arambagh.

Howrah. S. D.—Howrah and Ulubaria.

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(2) PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr:—**Calcutta**)

Calcutta, the seat of the Governor of Bengal.

Twenty-four Parganas (Alipur).

S. D.—Diamond Harbour, Alipur, Baraset, Basirhat and Barrackpore.

Nadia (Krishnagar). S. D.—Kush-tia, Meherpur, Chuadanga, Krishnagar and Ranaghat.

Murshidabad (Berhampur). S. D.—Berhampur, Lalbagh, Jangipur and Kandi.

Jessore. S. D.—Jhenida, Magura, Jessore, Narail and Bongaon.

Khulna. S. D.—Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat.

(3) Dacca DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr:—**Dacca**)

Dacca. S. D.—Narayanganj, Dacca, Manikganj and Munshiganj.

Mymensingh, S. D.—Jainalpur, Tangail, Netrakona, Mymensingh and Kishoreganj.

Faridpur. S. D.—Faridpur, Madaripur, Gopalganj and Goalundo.

Bakarganj. S. D.—Barisal, Patua-Khali, Pirojpur and Dakshin Shahbazpur.

(4) CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr:—**Chittagong**)

Chittagong. S. D.—Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.

Noakhali. S. D.—Noakhali and Feni.

Tipperah. S. D.—Brahmanbaria Comilla and Chandpur.

Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati). S. D.—Rangamati and Ramgarh.

(5) RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr:—**Jalpaiguri**)

Rajshahi (Rampur Boalia). S. D.—Naogaon, Rampur-Boalia and Nator.

Dinajpur. S. D.—Balurghat, Thakurgaon and Dinajpur.

Jalpaiguri. S. D.—Jalpaiguri and Alipur.

Rangpur. S. D.—Rangpur, Nilphamar Kurigram and Gaibandha.

Bogra.

Pabna. S. D.—Pabna and Sirajganj.

Malda. (English Bazar).

Darjeeling. S. D.—Darjeeling, Kurseong, Siliguri and Kalimpong.

NATIVE PRINCIPALITIES UNDER THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah.

2.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—Under a Governor.

In Four Divisions under Commissioners and 28 Collectirates.

(Population 26,398,997 of which Hindus are 16,621,221; Muslims 4,456,897; Christians 317,042; Sikhs 20,893; Jains 200,015; Zoroastrians 89,544 and Jews 17,738)

(1) NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedabad. Taluks:—North Daskroi, South Daskroi, Dhandhuka, Prantij, Viramgam and Dholka.

Bombay Island. The seat of the Governor of Bombay.

Broach. Taluks:—Vagra, Jambusar, Ankleswar, Amol, Broach and Hansot.

Kaira. Taluks:—Borsad, Anand, Mehmabad, Thasra, Nadiad, Matar and Kapadvanj.

Panch Mahals. Taluks:—Dohad, Kalol and Godhra.

Surat. Taluks:—Bardoli, Olpad, Jalalpur, Mandvi, Chorasi, Bulsar, Chikli, Pardi and Valod.

Thana. Taluks:—Murhad, Shahapur, Bhiwandi, Dahannu, Bascin, Kalyan, Mahim, Wada, Bandra and Salsette.

Bombay (Suburban Dist.)

(2) CENTRAL DIVISION.

Ahmednagar. Taluks:—Sangamner, Shevgaon, Nagar, Karjat, Akolar, Kopargao, Shrigonda, Parner, Rathuri and Newasa.

**TELL YOUR STORY WHERE IT WILL BE READ
WRITE TO MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

Khandesh East. Taluks:—Erandol, Amalner, Raver, Jalgaon, Pachora, Bhusawal, Chopda, Jamner, Yawal and Parola.

Khandesh West. Taluks:—Dhulia, Taloda, Sakri, Nandurbar, Shirpur, Shahada, Sindkheda and Nawapur.

Nasik. Taluks:—Kalwan, Igatpuri, Chandor, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Nasik, Sinnar, Baglan, Malegaon, Peint and Dindori.

Poona. Taluks:—Sirur, Junnar, Purandhar, Poona City, Bhimthadi, Mawal, Haveli, Indapur and Khed.

Satara. Taluks:—Tasgaon, Man Walvap, Wai, Khanapur, Karad, Javli, Khatav, Satara, Koregaon and Patna.

Sholapur. Taluks:—Pandharpur, Sholapur, Malsiras, Sangola, Barsi, Karmala and Madha.

(3) SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Belgaum. Taluks:—Chikobi, Gokak, Khanapur, Belgaum, Hukeri, Parasgad and Sampgaon.

Bijapur. Taluks:—Bagalkot, Indi, Bagevadi, Bijapur, Hungund, Sindgi, Badami, Muddebihal, Petha and Bilgi.

Dharwar. Taluks:—Ranebennur, Gadag, Ron, Hubli, Hangal, Dharwar, Kod, Navalgund, Karajgi, Kalghatgi and Bankapur.

Kanara (Karwar). Taluks:—Haliyal, Sirsi, Ankola, Karwar, Sidapur, Yellapur, Kumta and Honawar.

Kolaba. Taluks:—Mangaon, Ali-bag, Karat, Pen, Panvel, Mahad and Roha.

Ratnagiri. Taluks:—Vengurla, Dapoli, Chiplum, Devgad, Sangmeshvar, Ratnagiri, Khed, Malvan, Rajapur, Petas, Mandan-gad and Guhagar.

(4) SIND.

Hyderabad. Taluks:—Hyderabad, Math, Dero Mohbat, Badin, Hala, Tando Bago, Tando Alahiyar Guni.

Karachi. Taluks:—Mirpur Bathoro, Mirpursakro, Kotri, Tatta, Sujawal, Jati, Ghorabari, Karachi, Shahbandar.

Sukkur. Taluks:—Shikarpur, Rohri, Mirpur, Mathelo, Garhi Yasin, Pano Akil, Sukkur, Ghotki Ubauro.

Larkana. Taluks:—Larkana, Mirrokhan, Lablarya, Kakar, Kambar, Dadu, Johi, Ratodero, Sehwan, Mehar, Warah.

Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas). Taluks:—Pithoro, Umarnot, Jamesabad, Mithi, Diplo, Sanghar, Khipro, Chachro, Digri, Nagar Parkar, Mirpurkhas.

Nawabshah. Taluks:—Naushahro, Sinjhore, Kandiaro, Moro, Shahdadpur, Sakrand, Tando Adam, Nawabshah.

Upper Sind Frontier. Taluks:—Thul, Shahdadkot, Jacobabad, Kandhkot, Kashmor.

POLITICAL CHARGES.

Mahi-Kantha Agency, Rewa-kantha Agency, Kaira Agency, Surat Agency, Nasik Agency, Thana Agency, Kolaba Agency, Belgaum Agency, Dharwar

Agency, Satara Agency, Poona Agency, Bijapur Agency, Sholapur and the Southern Mahratta Country Agency, under a Resident, Sukkur Agency.

3.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY—Under a Governor.

In Twenty-Six Districts and Five Native Principalities.

(Population 47,193,602 of which Hindus are 41,277,370; Muslims 3,305,937; Christians 1,774,276; and Jains 31,206).

Anantapur. Taluks:—Dharamavararam, Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur, Hindupur, Madakstra, Penunkonda, Kalyandrug and Kadiri.

Bellary. Taluks:—Bellary, Adom, Hospet, Alur, Rayadrug, Hada-gali, Harpanahalli and Kudli-gi.

**TELL YOUR STORY WHERE IT WILL BE READ
WRITE TO MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

- Chingleput. Taluks:—Maduranta-kam, Conjeeveram, Saidapet, Tiruvallur, Pooneri, Chingleput and Sriperumbudur.
- Chittoor. Taluks:—Chittoor, Palmaner, Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Punganur, Chandragiri, Kalahasti, Puttur and Tiruttani.
- Coimbatore. Taluks:—Erode, Pal-ladam, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Kollegal, Pollachi, Udamalpet, Bhavani, Avanashi and Gopichettipalapuram.
- Cuddapah. Taluks:—Cuddapah, Rajanpet, Jammalamadugu, Pulivendla, Proddatur, Badvel, Siddhavattam, Rayachoti and Kamalapuram.
- Ganjam. Taluks:—Berhampur, Narasannapetta, Ganjam, Chicacole, Parlakimedi, Goomsur, Aska, Ichchapur, Sompeta, Ruseelkonda, Surada, Tekkali, Belliguda, Ramagiri, Udayagiri, Kudala and Chatrapur.
- Godavari (East). Taluk:—Rama-chandram, Amalapuram, Bhadrachalam, Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Cocanada, Pittapuram, Tuni, Polavaram, Chodavaram, Yellavaram, Razole and Nagur.
- Godavari (West). Taluk:—Nidavole, Tadepalligudem, Kama-varapukota, Bhimvaram, Nar-sapur, Ellore and Tanuku.
- Guntur. Taluks:—Tenali, Bapatla, Ongole, Narasaravupet Repalle, Vinukonda, Sattenapalle, Guntur and Palnad.
- Kistna. Taluks:—Gudivada, Bandar, Dipi, Bezwada, Nandigama, Nuzvid, Gannavaram, Tiruvur and Kaikalur.
- Kurnool. Taluks:—Koilkuntla, Nandyal, Pattikonda, Nandikotkur, Cumbum, Markapur, Sirvel, Dhone, Kurnool.
- Madras. Taluks:—Madras.
- Madura. Taluks:—Madura, Dindigul, Tirumanagalam, Melur, Palni, Periyakulam, Nilakkottai and Kodaikanal.
- Malabar (Calicut). Taluks.—Ponnani, Ernad, Kurumbranad, Palghat, Walluvanad, Wynaad, Anjengo, Tangasseri, Calicut, Chirakkal, Kottayam and Cochin.
- Nilgiris, The. Taluks:—Coonoor, Ootacamund and Gundalur.
- Nellore. Taluks:—Nellore, Gudur, Atmakur, Kandukur, Kavali, Udayagiri, Kanigiri, Rapur, Darsi, Podili, Venkatagiri and Koyur.
- North Arcot. Taluks:—Wandiwash, Gudiyattam, Vellore, Polur, Arni, Cheyyar, Tirupattur, Tiruvannamalai and Kangundi.
- Ramnad. Taluks:—Ramnad, Mudukulattur, Paramagudi, Arup-pukkottai, Tirupattur, Tiruvadanai, Sivaganga, Srivilliputtur and Sattur.
- Salem. Taluks:—Salem, Tiruchengode, Atturi, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Uttankarai, Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Resipur and Omalur.
- South Arcot (Cuddalore). Taluks:—Chidambaram, Vilupuram, Cuddalore, Tindivanam, Tiruk-koyillur, Virudhachalam, Kallakurichi and Gingee.
- South Kanara (Mangalore). Taluks:—Mangalore, Udupi, Kasaragod, Puttur, Coondapoor and Karkal.
- Tanjore. Taluks:—Kumbakonam, Nannilam, Negapatam, Tanjore, Mayavaram, Tirutturaipundi, Pattukottai, Mannargudi, Shiyali, Papiasan and Arantangi.
- Tinnevely (Palamcottah). Taluks.—Srivaikuntam, Ambasamudram, Tinnevely, Nanguneri, Sankarancovil, Tenkasi, Tiruchendur and Koilpatti.
- Trichinopoly. Taluks:—Trichinopoly, Musiri, Udaiyarpalaiyam, Perambalur, Kulittalai, Lalgudi and Karur.
- Vizagapatam. Taluks:—Golugonda, Sarvasiddhi, Palakonda, Ankapalle, Virapalli, Vizagapatam, Srungavarapukota, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Gajapatinagar, Salur, Bobbili, Chipurupalli, Parvathipuram, Gunupur, Jeypore, Bissemkuttak, Malkanagiri, Koraput, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Pattangi, Gudum and Padwa.

NATIVE PRINCIPALITIES UNDER GOVERNMENT.

Cochin.
Travancore.
Pudukottah.

| Sandur.
Banganapalle.

4.—BIHAR AND ORISSA—Under a Governor.
In Five Divisions under Commissioners and 21 Districts.

(Population 42,329,582 of which Hindus are 31,011,474; Muslims 4,264,790; Tribals 2,048,809 and Christians 341,894).

(1) PATNA DIVISION.

Patna (Bankipur). S. D.—City Sub-division, Patna Sadar, Dinapore, Barh and Bihar.
Gaya. S. D.—Gaya, Nawadah, Jahanabad and Aurangabad.
Sahabad (Arrah). S. D.—Arrah, Buxur, Sasaram and Bhabua.

(2) TIRHUT DIVISION.

Saran (Chapra). S. D.—Chapra, Gopalganj and Siwan.
Champaran (Motihari). S. D.—Motihari and Bettiah.
Muzaffarpur. S. D.—Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Hajipur.
Darbhanga (Laheria Sarai). S. D.—Madhubani, Laheria Sarai and Samastipur.

(3) BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Bhagalpur. S. D.—Bhagalpur, Supaul, Madhipura and Banka.
Monghyr. S. D.—Monghyr, Begusarai and Janui.
Purnea. S. D.—Araria (Hd.-qrs. at Basantpur), Kishanganj and Purnea.

Santhal Parganas (Naya Dumka). S. D.—Deoghar, Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Rajmahal and Pakaur.

(4) ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack. S. D.—Cuttack, Kendrapara and Jajpur.
Balasore. S. D.—Bhadrak and Balasore.
Angul. S. D.—Angul and Khondmals.
Puri. S. D.—Puri and Khurda.
Sambalpur. S. D.—Sambalpur and Bargarh.

(5) CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN.

Hazaribagh. S. D.—Hazaribagh, Chatra and Giridih.
Ranchi. S. D.—Ranchi, Khunti Gumla and Simdega.
Palamau (Daltonganj). S. D.—Daltonganj and Latehar.
Manbhum (Purulia). S. D.—Purulia and Dhanbad.
Singbhum (Chaibassa). S. D.—Chaibassa and Dhalbhum (Hd. Qr. at Jamshepur).

ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

Patna, Kalahandi, Sonpur, Bamra, Rairakhol, Gangpur, Bonai, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Baud, Khandpara, Despalla, Naya-
garh, Talcher, Nilgiri, Hindol, Athmallik, Raungpur, Narsinghpur, Seraikela, Kharsawan, Althgarh, Pal-Lahera, Baramba and Tigiria.

5.—THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH
—Under a Governor.

In Ten Divisions under Commissioners, 48 Districts and
Three Native Principalities.

(Population 49,614,833 of which Hindus are 40,905,586; Muslims are 7,181,927; Christians 205,006; Sikhs 46,500 and Jains 67,954).

(1) MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dun. Tahsils:—Dehra Dun and Chakrata.
Saharanpur. Tahsils:—Saharanpur, Deoband, Roorkee and Nakur.

Muzaffarnagar. Tahsils:—Muzaffarnagar, Kairana, Jansath and Budhana.

Meerut. Tahsils:—Meerut, Ghaziabad, Mawana, Baghpal, Sardhana and Hapur.

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

Bulandshahr. Tahsils:—Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Sikandraabad and Khurja.

(2) AGRA DIVISION.

Aligarh. Tahsils:—Atrauli, Aligarh, Iglas, Hathras, Sikandra Rao and Khair.

Muttra. Tahsils:—Muttra, Chhata, Mat, and Sadabad-Mahabau.

Agra. Tahsils:—Itimadpur, Firozabad, Bah, Fatchabad, Agra, Kiraoli and Kheragarh.

Mampur. Tahsils:—Mainpuri, Bhongaon, Karhal, Shikohabad and Mustafabad.

Etah. Tahsils:—Etah, Jaleswar, Kasganj, Aliganj.

(3) ROHILKHAND DIVISION...

Barcilly. Tahsils:—Faridpur, Barcilly, Aonla, Baheri and Nawabganj.

Bijnor. Tahsils:—Bijnor, Najibabad, Nagina and Dhampur.

Budaun. Tahsils:—Gunnaur, Bisauli, Sahaswan, Budaun and Dataganj.

Moradabad. Tahsils:—Moradabad, Thakurdwara, Bilari, Sambhal, Amroha and Hasanpur.

Shahjahanpur. Tahsils:—Shahjahanpur, Jalalabad, Tilhar and Pawayan.

Pilibhit. Tahsils:—Bisalpur, Pilibhit and Puranpur.

(4) ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Farrukhabad (Fatchgarh). Tahsils:—Kanaui, Chhibramau, Farrukhabad and Kaimganj.

Etawah. Tahsils:—Etawah, Bharthana, Bidhuna and Auraiya.

Cawnpore. Tahsils:—Akbarpur, Bilhaur, Bhognipur, Cawnpore, Derapur and Ghatampur.

Fatehpur. Tahsils:—Fatehpur, Khajuha and Khaga.

Allahabad, the seat of the Governor. Tahsils:—Allahabad, Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Karchhana, Meja and Chail.

(5) JHANSI DIVISION.

Jhansi. Tahsils:—Jhansi, Mau, Garotha, Moth, Lalitpur and Mahroni.

Jalaun. Tahsils:—Orai, Kalpi, Jalam and Kunch.

Hamirpur. Tahsils:—Hamirpur, Rath, Mahoba and Maudaha.

Banda. Tahsils:—Banda, Girwan, Baberu, Mau and Karwi.

(6) BENARES DIVISION.

Benares. Tahsils:—Benares and Chandauli.

Mirzapur. Tahsils:—Mirzapur, Chunar, Robertsganj, Stone Mahal and Dudhi.

Jaunpur. Tahsils:—Jaunpur, Mariahpur, Machhlisahar, Shaliganj and Kerakat.

Ghazipur. Tahsils:—Ghazipur, Muhammadabad and Saidpur.

Ballia. Tahsils:—Ballia, Rasra and Bansdih.

(7) GORAKHPUR DIVISION.

Gorakhpur. Tahsils:—Gorakhpur, Bangaon, Hata, Deoria, Padrauna and Maharajganj.

Basti. Tahsils:—Domariaganj, Bansi, Haraiya, Basti and Khalilabad.

Azamgarh. Tahsils:—Azamgarh, Deogaon, Mahub, Sagri, Muhammadabad and Ghosi.

(8) KUMAON DIVISION.

Naini Tal. Tahsils:—Tarai, Haldwani, Naini Tal and Kashipur.

Almora. Tahsils:—Almora and Champawat.

Garhwal (British). Tahsils:—Pauri and Landsdowne

(9) LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Lucknow. Tahsils:—Lucknow, Mohanlalaganj and Malihabad.

Unao. Tahsils:—Unao, Safipur, Purwa and Hasanganj.

Rae Bareli. Tahsils:—Rae Bareli, Dalmau, Maharajganj and Salon.

Sitapur. Tahsils:—Sitapur, Biswan, Sidhauili and Misrikh.

Hardoi. Tahsils:—Hardoi, Shahabad, Bilgram and Sandila.

Kheri (Lakhimpur). Tahsils:—Muhamdi, Nighasan and Lakhimpur.

(10) FYZABAD DIVISION.

Fyzabad. Tahsils:—Akbarpur, Bikapur, Fyzabad and Tanda.

Gonda. Tahsils:—Gonda, Tarabganj and Utraula.

Bahraich. Tahsils:—Bahraich, Kaisarganj and Nanpara.

Sultanpur. Tahsils:—Sultanpur, Amethi, Musafirkhana and Kadiapur.
 Partabgarh. Tahsils:—Partabgarh, Kunda and Patti.
 Bar Banki. Tahsils:—Ramsanehighat, Nawabganj, Fatehpur and Haidargarh.

NATIVE PRINCIPALITIES. Tehri-Garhwal, Rampur, Benares.

6.—THE PUNJAB—Under a Governor. In Five Divisions under Commissioners and 29 Districts and also Native Principalities.

(Population 24,018,639 of which Hindus are 6,328,588; Muslims 13,332,460; Christians 414,788; Sikhs 3,064,141 and Jains 35,284).

DELHI, Imperial Enclave, Capital of India and seat of Viceroy, under Chief Commissioner

(1) AMBALA DIVISION.

Hissar. Tahsils:—Hissar, Hansi, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Tohana (S.T.) and Dabwali (S.T.)
 Rohtak. Tahsils:—Rohtak, Sonapat, Jhajjar and Gohana.

Gurgaon. Tahsils:—Gurgaon, Firozpur, Jhirka, Nuh, Palwal, Rewari, and Ballabgarh.

Karnal. Tahsils:—Karnal, Panipat, Kaithal, Thanesar and Guhla (S.T.)

Ambala. Tahsils:—Ambala, Kharrar, Jagadhri, Naraingarh, Rupar and Kalka (S.T.).

Simla. Tahsils:—Simla and Kotkhai.

(2) JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

Kangra. Tahsils:—Kangra, Dchra, Hanirpur, Nurpur, Kulu and Palampur.

Hoshiarpur. Tahsils:—Hoshiarpur, Dasuya, Garhsankar and Una.

Jullundur. Tahsils:—Jullundur, Nawashahr, Phillaur and Nako-dar.

Ludhiana. Tahsils:—Ludhiana, Jagraon and Samrala.

Firozepur. Tahsils:—Firozepur, Zira, Nathana, Moga, Muktesar, Fazilka and Abohar (S.T.).

(3) LAHORE DIVISION.

Lahore, seat of the Govr. Tahsils:—Lahore, Chunian and Kasur.

Amritsar. Tahsils:—Amritsar, Tarn Taran and Ajnala.

Gurdaspur. Tahsils:—Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankot, Shakargarh and Dalhousie (S.T.).

Sialkot. Tahsils:—Sialkot, Pasrur, Narowal and Daska.

Gujranwala. Tahsils:—Gujranwala, Wazirabad and Hafizabad.

Sheikhupura. Tahsils:—Sheikpur (S.T.), Nankana Sahib, Shahdara and Sheikhupura.

(4) RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

Gujrat. Tahsils:—Gujrat, Kharian and Phalia.

Shahpur. Tahsils:—Shahpur, Khushab, Bhalwal, Bhera and Sarogodha.

Jhelum. Tahsils:—Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan and Chakwal.

Rawalpindi. Tahsils:—Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan, Murree and Kahuta.

Attock. Tahsils:—Attock, Pindi-gheb, Talagang and Fatehjang.

Mianwali. Tahsils:—Mianwali, Bhakkar, Isa Khel and Kalabagh.

(5) MULTAN DIVISION.

Montgomery. Tahsils:—Montgomery, Okara, Dipalpur and Pakpattan.

Dera Ghazi Khan. Tahsils:—Dera Ghazi Khan, Sangarhi, Rajanpur, Jampur and Dhundi Estate.

Muzaffargarh. Tahsils:—Muzaffargarh, Alipur, Kot Adu and Leiah.

Multan. Tahsils:—Multan, Slu-jabad, Lodhran, Khanewal, Mail-si and Kabirwala.

Jhang. Tahsils:—Jhang, Chiniot and Shorkot.

Lyallpur. Tahsils:—Lyallpur, Samundri, Jaranwala and Toba Tek Singh.

NATIVE PRINCIPALITIES.

Dunjana, Pataudi and Kalsia.

Simla Hill States

Jubbai, Tarochi, Balsan, Bushahr, Kumniharsain, Darkoti, Sangri, Bhajji, Keonthal and Baghat.

Dhami, Mangal, Nalagarh, Bija, Kunihar, Mehlog Kuthar and Baghat.

Kaneti, Delath, Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund, Ratesh, Rawin and Dhadi.

7.—C. P. & BERAR—Under a Governor.**In Four Divisions under Commissioners and 19 Districts.**

(Population 17,990,937 of which Hindus are 13,338,223; Moslems 682,854; Tribals 1,351,615, Christians 50,581 and Jains 77,895).

(1) NAGPUR DIVISION.

Nagpur. S. D.—Nagpur, Kampotee Ramtek, Umrai, Katol and

Wardha. S. D.—Wardha, Hiranghat and Arvi.

Betul. S. D.—Betul, and Bhainsdehi.

Chhindwara. S. D.—Chhindwara, Sausar, Seoni, and Lakhnadon.

Chanda. S. D.—Chanda, Warora, Brahmapuri, Siroucha and Garchuoli.

(2) JUBBULPUR DIVISION.

Jubbulpur. S. D.—Jubbulpur City, Sehora and Murwara.

Saugor. S. D.—Saugor, Rehli, Khurai, Banda, Damoh and Hatta.

Mandla. S. D.—Mandla and Dindori.

Hoshangabad. S. D.—Hoshangabad, Seoni-Malwa, Harda, Pachmarhi, Sohagpur, Narsinghpur, Gadarpura.

Nimar. S. D.—Khandwa, Burhanpur and Harsud.

(3) CHHATTISGARH DIVN.

Raipur. S. D.—Raipur and Dhamtari.

Bilaspur. S. D.—Bilaspur, Mungeli and Janjgir.

Durg. S. D.—Durg.

Bhandara. S. D.—Bhandara, Gondia and Sakoli.

Balaghat. S. D.—Balaghat, Bailhar and Waraseoni.

(4) BERAR DIVISION.

Amraoti. S. D.—Amraoti, Chandur, Morsi, Ellichpur, Daryapur and Melghat.

Yecotmal. S. D.—Yecotmal, Darwha, Kelapur, Wun and Pusad.

Akola. S. D.—Akola, Balapur, Akot, Murtizapur, Mangrul and Basim.

Buldana. S. D.—Chikhli, Mehkar, Malkapur, Khangaon and Jalgaon.

8.—ASSAM—Under a Governor.**In Two Divisions under Commissioners and 14 Districts.**

(Population 9,247,857, of which Hindus are 4,931,760; Moslems 2,755,914; Christians 202,586; Buddhists 14,955; Jains 2,636 and Sikhs 2,497.)

(1) SURMA VALLEY AND HILL DISTRICTS.

Cachar (Silchar). S. D.—Silchar, Hailakandi and North Cachar Hills.

Sylhet S. D.—Sylhet Sadar, South Sylhet (Maulvi Bazar), Habiganj, Sunamganj, Karimganj.

Khasia and Jaintia Hills. S. D.—Shillong and Jowai.

Naga Hills (Kohima). S. D.—Kohima and Mokokchung.

Lushii Hills (Aijal). S. D.—Aijal and Luneloh.

(2) ASSAM VALLEY DISTRICTS.

Goalpara (Dhubri). S. D.—Dhubri and Goalpara.

Kamrup (Gauhati). S. D.—Gauhati and Barpeta.
 Darrang (Tezpur). S. D.—Tezpur and Mangaldai.
 Nowgong. S. D.—Nowgong.
 Sibsagar (Jorhat). S. D.—Jorhat, Sibsagar and Golaghat.

Lakhimpur (Dibrugarh). S. D.—Dibrugarh and North Lakhimpur.
 Garo Hills (Tura). S. D.—Tura.
 Sadiya Frontier Tract (Sadiya). S. D.—Sadiya.
 Balipara Frontier Tract (Charduar). S. D.—Charduar.

9.—BURMA—Under a Governor.

(Population 14,667,146 of which Buddhists are 12,318,037; Hindus 570,953; Muslims 584,839; Tribal 650,388; Christians 331,100; Sikhs 10,907).

LOWER BURMA.

In Four Divisions under Commissioners and 21 Districts.

(1) ARAKAN DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr.—Akyab)

Akyab. S. D.—Akyab, Pauktaw, Kyauktaw and Butthidaung.
 Arakan Hill Tracts. S. D.—Paletwa.
 Kyaukpyn. S. D.—Kyaukpyn.
 Sandoway. S. D.—Sandoway.

(2) PEGU DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr.—Rangoon)

Rangoon Town, the seat of the Governor.
 Hanthawady. S. D.—Twante and Kyauktan.
 Insein. S. D.—Insein and Taikkyi.
 Tharrawaddy. S. D.—Tharrawaddy and Zigon.
 Pegu. S. D.—Pegu and Nyaunglebin.
 Prome. S. D.—Prome, Paungde and Shwedaung.

(3) IRRAWADDY DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr.—Bassein)

Bassein. S. D.—Bassein and Kyonpyaw.
 Henzada. S. D.—Henzada and Myanaung.
 Myaungmya. S. D.—Myaungmya and Wakema.
 Mau-bin. S. D.—Mau-bin and Yandoon.
 Pyapon. S. D.—Pyapon and Kyaiklat.

(4) TENASSERIM DIVISION.

(Hd. Qr.—Moulmein)

Salween. S. D.—Papun.
 Thaton. S. D.—Kyaikto, Thaton and Pa-an.
 Amherst. S. D.—Moulmein, Kawkaek and Kyaikkami or Amherst.
 Tavoy. S. D.—Tavoy.
 Mergui. S. D.—Mergui and Kawthaung or Victoria Point.
 Toungoo. S. D.—Toungoo, Pyn and Shwegyin.

UPPER BURMA.

In Four Divisions under Commissioners and 19 Districts.

(1) MANDALAY DIVISION.

Mandalay. S. D.—Eastern Mandalay, Western Mandalay, Amarapura, Mandaya and Maymyo.
 Kyaukse. S. D.—Kyaukse and Myittha.
 Meiktila. S. D.—Meiktila and Thazi.
 Yamethin. S. D.—Yamethin and Pyinmana.
 Myingyan. S. D.—Myingyan and Pagan.

(2) MAGWE DIVISION.

Thayetmyo. S. D.—Thayetmyo and Allanmyo.
 Minbu. S. D.—Minbu and Salin.
 Magwe. S. D.—Magwe, Yenangyaung, and Thaukgwingyi.
 Pakokku. S. D.—Pakokku, Pauk and Gangaw.
 Chin Hills (Falam). S. D.—Falam, Tiddim, Haka and Kanpetlet.

MANUFACTURE TOBACCO, SNUFF, SURTI, ZARDA, Etc., Read "Indian Tobacco & Its Preparations" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Cal Y. B. 42

(3) SAGAING DIVISION.

Shwebo. S. D.—Shwebo, Kanbalu, and Ye-u.

Sagaing. S. D.—Sagaing and Myinmu.

Lower Chindwin (Monywa). S. D.—Monywa and Yinmabin.

Upper Chindwin (Mawlaik). S. D.—Mawlaik, Homalin, Kale (Kalewa) and Somra Tract (Chin Hills).

Katha. S. D.—Katha, Wuntho, Banmauk and Mogok.

Bhamo. S. D.—Bhamo and Shwegu

Myitkyina. S. D.—Myitkyina, Mongaung, Kamaing, Sadon (Fort Harrison), Htawgaw, Putao (Fort Hertz), Sumpura Bum and Konglu.

(4) FEDERATED SHAN STATES DIVISION.
(Hd. Qr.—Taunggyi)

Southern Shan States (Taunggyi). S. D.—Taunggyi, Loilem No. 1 and 2, Hopong, Yawngwe, Kyaukme, Kengtung and Kalaw.

Northern Shan States (Lashio). S. D.—Kutkai, Mongyai, Hsipaw East, Hsipaw West, Hsipaw North-Western.

10.—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Under a Governor.

(Population 4,684,364 of which Moslems are 2,227,303; Hindus 1,42,977; Sikhs 42,510 and Christians 12,213.)

(1) PESHAWAR DIVISION.

Hazara. Tahsils:—Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Oghi, and Hazara Galis.

Peshawar. Tahsils:—Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan, Swabi and Nowshera.

(2) DERAJAT DIVISION.

Kohat. Tahsils:—Kohat, Hangu and Teri.

Bannu. Tahsils:—Bannu and Marwat (Lakki).

Dera Ismail Khan. Tahsils:—Dera Ismail Khan, Kulachi, Tonk Sherani Country and Jandola.

(3) AGENCY DIVISION.

Khyber Agency.

Kurram Agency. Tahsils:—Parachinar.

Dir., Swat and Chitral Agency.

Hd. Qr. Malakand Tahsils:—Chitral, Upper Swat and Sam Ranizai (Lower Swat).

North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies.

11.—RAJPUTANA.

In Five Residencies and 25 States and a British District.

(Population 11,225,712 of which Hindus are 10,013,314; Moslems 1,166,458; Jains 320,245; Sikhs 41,406 and Christians 12,725.)

(1) MEWAR RESIDENCY.

Banswara, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Udaipur, Salumber, Para and Galunda, Chari, Korabur, Parah, Tanah Jharole Madri, Chamud, Kotra, including Oghna, Panurwa and Durab, Thanah, Jewas.

(2) JAIPUR RESIDENCY.

Jaipur, Kishangarh, Rewa and Tonk, Sikar and Khetri.

(3) HARAOTI AGENCY.

Bundi, Kotah and Jhalawar.

(4) EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY.

Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli and Nimrana.

(5) WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY.

Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Sirohi.

BRITISH DISTRICT.

Ajmer-Merwara.

POULTRY FARMING: A hand book on Poultry Farming and Duck Breeding. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

12.—CENTRAL INDIA.**In Seven Agencies and 134 States.**

(Population of Central India Agency 6,632,790, of which Hindus are 5,835,486; Moslems 376,173; Jains 49,780; Christians 10,476 and Sikhs 1,426 and that of Gwalior 3,523,070, of which Hindus are 3,271,576; Moslems 204,297; Jains 45,079 and Christians 1,198.)

(1) GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

Gwalior, Raghugarh, Khaniadhana, Paron, Gurha, Umri, Bhadaura, Dharnaoda. Sirsi, Khiauda, Kathan, Agra Barkhera.

Ajraoda, Bardia (Berra), Tappa, Datana, Dhulatia, Jhaleria, Kabihwera, Kurandia, Kheri Rajpura, Lalgah Narwar, Nangaon and Pilpita.

(2) INDORE RESIDENCY.

Indore and Hirapur.

(3) BHOPAL AGENCY.

Bhopal.

Rajgarh, Narsingharh, Korwai, Khilchipur, Maksudangarh, Muhammadgarh, Basoda, Pathari, Daria Kheri, Dhabla Dhir, Dhabla Ghosi, Dugri, Jabria Bhil-Kamalpur, Khajuri, Patharia, Pipliana-gar, Ramgarh, Sadakheri and Suthalia.

(4) MALWA AGENCY.

Dewas, senr. Branch; Dewas, junr. branch; Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau Sailana, Piploda, Bagli, Barkhera Deo Dugri, Barkhera Panth, Bhojakhari, Bichraud I, Bichraud II, Bilaud, Borkhera Dabri, Jawasia, Kherwasa, Khajankhera, Panth-Piploda, Pathari,

Sadakheri, Sarwan, Shujaota, Sidri, Sirsi, Tal, Uni, Uparwara, Ambao, Arnia, Borkhera II, Chapanor, Guderkhara, Harsoo, Lumarderi, Nevira, Rindon Sandunda, Hujanpura and Mandawal.

**(5) BHOPAWAR AGENCY
BHIL AGENCY.**

Dhar, Jhabua, Barwani, Ali Rajpura, Jobat, Bakhatgarh, Bharrudpura, Barkhera (Chhota), Barkhera (Mota), Chiktiabar, Dhotria (or Bhaisola), Garhi (or Bhaisakhil), Jamnia, Kachohi, Baroda, Kali Baori, Kathiwar, Kathoria, Kothideh, Mathwar, Multhan, Nimkhera (or Tirla), Rajgarh, Ratanfal, Manpur (British).

(6) BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Orchha, Dathia, Samthar, Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Baoni, Chhatarpur, Sarila, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori-Fatchpur, Banka-Pahari, Jigni, Lughasi, Behat, Beri, Alipura, Goudihar, Garrauli, Naigawan Rebar Bilheri.

(7) BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

Rewah, Baraundha, Nagad, Maihar, Sohawal Kothi, Jasor, Chaube Jagirs—Paldeo, Pahra, Taraon, Bhaisaunda and Kamta Rajaula.

13.—THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS—(Deccan).**HYDERABAD STATE.**

(Population 14,436,148 of which Hindus are 12,173,327; Moslems 1,535,022; Christians 151,946; Jains 21,543 and Sikhs 5,197).

In Four Subas under Subedars with 15 Districts.**(1) SUBA AURUNGABAD.**

Aurungabad
Bihar
Parbhani
Nander
(2) SUBA GULBURGA.
Raichur
Gulburga
Osmanbad
Bidar

(3) SUBA WARANGAL.

Warangal
Karcentnagar
Adilabad

**(4) SUBA GULSHANABAD
MEDAK.**

Medak
Nizamabad (Indur)
Mahbubnagar
Nalgunda

POULTRY FARMING: A handbook on Poultry Farming and Duck Breeding. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

14.—MYSORE AND COORG.

Mysore under the Maharaja and a Resident.

(Population 6,557,302 of which Hindus are 6,161,887; Moslems 412,405 and Christians 90,968.)

(1) ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

Mysore State. Taluks,—Bangalore, Hoskote, Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Kankanali, Magadi, Closepet, Channapatna, Anekal and Devanhalli.

Hassan. Taluks.—Hassan, Manjarabad, Belur, Arsikere, Chennarayapatna, Hole-Narsipur, Arkalgud.

(2) NAGAR DIVISION.

Chitaldrug. Taluks.—Challakere, Chitaldrug, Davangere, Hiriya, Holakere, Jagalur, Molakalmuru, Hosdurga.

Kadur. Taluks.—Tarikere, Chikmagalur, Kadur, Koppa and Mudigere.

Shimoga. Taluks.—Channagiri, Honnali, Nagar, Shikarapur, Shimoga, Sorab and Tirthahalli.

Mysore Dist. Taluk.—Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Hunsur, Yedalore, Hegga d a d e w a n k o t e, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Tirumakudlu, Seringapatam, Malvilli, Mandya, Krishrajpet, Naganamangala and Narsipur.

(3) NANDIDRUG DIVISION.

Bangalore. Taluks.—Kolar, Bowringpet, Chintamani, Srinivasapur, Mulbagal, Sidhlaghatta, Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Goribidnur and Malur.

Kolar Gold Fields. Tumkur. Taluks.—Tumkur, Madagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Siragubbi, Tiptur, Pavagada and Kunigal.

Coorg, a British Dist. under a Chief Commissioner.

15.—MANIPUR—Under a Rajah and a Political Agent.

16.—BALUCHISTAN—Under an Agent to the Govr. Gnl.

17.—BARODA—Under the Maharaja and a Resident.

18.—KASHMIR AND JAMMU—Under the Maharaja and a Resident.

19.—NEPAL—Under the Maharaja and a Resident.

FRENCH TERRITORIES.

IN BENGAL.

Chandernagore.

IN MADRAS.

Karikal, in the Cauveri Delta.

Mahe in Malabar.

Pondicherry, in S. Arcot, seat of Government.

Yanaon, in the Godavari Delta.

PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES.

IN BOMBAY.

Damaun, near Surat, Diu, Kathi- Goa, the seat of Govt. adjoining N. Canara.

INDIA'S FOOD PROBLEM: A popular hand book series.
As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

INDIAN CENSUS FIGURES FOR 1931.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

	British Provinces	Indian States	India
Area in square miles	1,096,171	712,508	1,808,679
Population	271,526,933	81,310,845	352,837,778
(a) Urban	29,652,253	9,326,958	38,979,211
(b) Rural	241,874,680	71,983,887	313,858,567
Number of Towns	1,698	877	2,575
Number of Occupied Houses	54,533,192	16,529,036	71,062,228

INDIAN POPULATION.

	I		
	Males	Females	Total
1881	129,949,290	123,947,040	253,896,330
1891	146,769,629	140,545,042	287,314,671
1901	149,951,824	144,409,232	294,361,056
1911	161,338,935	153,817,461	315,156,396
1921	163,995,554	154,946,926	318,942,480
1931	181,921,914	171,064,962	352,986,876

II

	British Provinces	Indian States	Total
1881	198,448,631	55,447,699	253,896,330
1891	220,765,289	66,549,386	287,314,671
1901	231,142,489	63,218,567	294,361,056
1911	243,797,647	71,358,749	315,156,396
1921	246,856,191	72,086,289	318,942,480
1931	271,749,312	81,237,564	352,986,876

POPULATION BY PROVINCES.

	Area in sq. miles	Population 1921	1931
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	495,271	560,292
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	27,086	29,463
Assam	67,334	7,990,246	9,247,857
Baluchistan	134,638	799,625	868,617
Bengal	82,955	47,599,233	51,087,338
Bihar and Orissa	111,702	37,955,087	42,329,583
Bombay Presidency (including Aden)	151,673	23,216,038	26,398,997
Aden	80	56,500	51,478
Burma	233,492	13,212,192	14,667,146
C. P. and Berar	131,095	15,979,660	17,990,937
Coorg	1,593	163,838	163,327
Delhi	573	488,452	636,246
Madras	143,870	42,794,155	47,193,602
North-West Frontier Province	36,356	5,076,476	4,684,364
Punjab	105,020	21,093,497	24,018,639
United Provinces	112,191	46,509,960	49,614,833

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POPULATION BY STATES & AGENCIES.

	Area in sq. miles	Population	
		1921	1931
Baroda State	8,164	2,126,522	2,443,007
Central India Agency	51,597	6,002,551	6,632,790
Cochin State	1,480	979,080	1,205,016
Gwalior State	26,367	3,193,176	3,523,070
Hyderabad State	82,698	12,471,770	14,436,148
Jammu & Kashmir State	84,516	3,320,518	3,646,243
Mysore State	29,326	5,978,892	6,557,302
Punjab States Agency	31,241	4,008,017	4,472,218
Rajputana Agency	129,059	9,831,755	11,225,712
Sikkim State	2,818	81,721	109,808
Travancore State	7,625	4,006,062	5,095,973
Western India States Agency	35,442	3,541,610	3,999,250

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

	1921	1931
Agra	185,532	229,764
Ahmedabad	274,007	310,000
Ajmer	113,512	119,524
Allahabad	157,200	183,914
Amritsar	160,218	264,840
Bangalore	237,496	306,365
Bareilly	129,459	144,031
Baroda	94,712	112,862
Benares	198,447	205,315
Bombay	1,175,914	1,157,851
Calcutta with Suburbs	1,272,565	1,419,321
Cawnpore	216,436	243,755
Dacca	119,450	138,518
Delhi	304,420	447,442
Howrah	195,301	222,488
Hyderabad	404,187	377,006
Indore	93,091	127,327
Jaipur	120,207	144,179
Jubbulpur	108,793	124,469
Karachi	216,883	260,639
Lahore	281,781	429,747
Lucknow	240,566	274,659
Madras	526,911	647,228
Madura	138,894	182,007
Mandalay	148,917	144,899
Meerut	122,609	136,709
Moradabad	82,617	110,562
Multan	84,806	119,457
Nagpur	145,193	215,003
Patna	119,976	158,203
Peshawar	104,452	121,866
Poona	214,796	163,100
Rangoon	345,621	400,415
Rawalpindi	101,142	119,284
Salem	52,244	102,181
Sholapur	119,581	135,632
Srinagar	141,735	173,649
Trichinopoly	120,422	141,640

THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

POPULATION BY DISTRICTS.

The population of the various districts of British India is shown under the Section of Market Places of India.

POPULATION BY RELIGION.

The proportion in the population returned under the main religions has been given under the section of Civil Divisions of India.

OCCUPATIONS OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Occupation	Number of Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	154,390,612	105,562,494	48,822,118
Pasture and Agriculture	102,454,147	73,763,185	28,690,962
*Landlords	3,257,391	2,419,817	837,574
Cultivating Owners	27,006,100	22,469,143	4,536,957
Cultivating Tenants	34,173,904	26,896,149	7,227,755
Agricultural Labourers	31,480,219	17,110,466	14,369,753
Others	6,536,533	4,867,610	1,668,923
Fishing and hunting	1,308,262	1,145,817	162,475
Mines, quarries, salt, etc.	346,000	259,583	86,417
Industry—	15,361,933	10,807,507	4,554,426
Textiles	4,102,132	2,531,407	1,570,725
Dress and Toilet	3,380,824	2,565,594	815,230
Wood	1,631,723	1,289,419	342,304
Food Industries	1,476,995	706,281	700,714
Ceramics	1,025,030	727,759	297,271
Building Industries	618,527	528,344	90,183
Metals	713,070	659,635	53,435
Chemicals, etc.	603,504	400,985	202,519
Hides, Skins, etc.	312,074	265,904	46,170
Other Industries	1,498,054	1,132,179	365,875
Transport (including Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Services)	2,341,406	2,099,198	242,208
Trade—	7,913,797	5,785,816	2,127,981
Hotels, Cafes, etc., and other trade in foodstuffs	4,326,737	2,850,904	1,475,833
Trade in textiles	458,902	411,315	47,587
Banks, Exchange, Insurance, etc.	329,482	292,739	36,743
Other trades	2,798,676	2,230,858	567,818
Army and Navy	318,036	316,300	1,736
Air Force	1,863	1,838	25
Police	521,675	516,415	5,260
Public Administration	995,284	962,741	32,543
Professions & Liberal Arts—	2,310,141	1,986,260	323,881
Religion	1,026,894	907,163	119,731
Instruction	501,652	443,239	58,413
Medicine	318,581	222,536	96,045
Law	133,089	132,591	498
Others	329,925	280,731	49,194
Domestic Service	10,858,254	2,094,487	8,763,767
All Others	9,659,784	5,823,347	3,836,437

*Includes all non-cultivators taking rent in any form, many of whom are intermediate tenure holders.

THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

MARKET PLACES OF BENGAL.

THE Province of Bengal covers an area of 80,000 square miles and is inhabited by 50,122,550 people of whom Moslems are 27,530,321, Hindus 21,537,921, Buddhists 315,801 and Christians 180,572. The country is watted by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra bringing down during inundation rich alluvial deposits of silt which greatly contributes to the fertility of the soil. Of the total area in Bengal 22 million acres are normally under cultivation, of which only $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are irrigated. The Sunderbans extending along the margin of the Bay of Bengal together with the other forests occupy an area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million acres.

Produce:—Rice is the staple crop of the Province and is grown over 22 million acres, the other food grains under tillage being wheat and pulses which covered 1·5 million acres. Next in importance is the jute crop which thrives best in the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta. The area under this crop is 1·6 million acres while the yield is about 50 lakhs of bales of 400 lbs. each. Oil seeds are cultivated over 1 million acres of which by far the most important crop is rape and mustard seed (770,000 acres). Among the other oil seeds mention may be made of linseed (126,000 acres) and sesamum (161,000 acres). Other crops are sugarcane (233,000 acres), tea (199,000 acres) tobacco (293,000 acres), etc. Among the fruits grown in the Province the most important are mango, plantain, pineapple, jack fruit, guava, custard apple and several varieties of figs and melons. Arccanut and coconut plantations are largely found in S. E. Bengal. Mangoes of Maldah have a good reputation. Vegetables are cultivated everywhere.

Industries:—Hand-loom weaving is by far the most important and widespread cottage industry of the Province of Bengal. From no district or centre is it absent, while in some centres such as Santipur in Nadia, Chowmohani in Noakhali, Sonamukhi, Vishnupur and others, practically the whole population is absorbed in hand-loom weaving and subsidiary occupations as their principal source of livelihood, but, almost always with some stake in the agricultural operations as a source of food supply. Hats (markets) such as those at Ramkrishnapur in Howrah, Chowmohani in Noakhali, Madhyakul in Jessore and Baburhat and Madhabdihat in Dacca transact business in the sale of mill-made yarn of India and foreign origin, as well as in the purchase and sale of finished hand-woven products for local and distant consumption.

Next to hand-loom weaving, the most striking and widespread home industry is that of brass and bell-metal manufacture, i.e., the processes by which the brass and bell-metal bronze articles for dietary purpose such as lotas, thalis, etc., are made.

Silk worm is reared in W. Bengal and silk reeling is carried on but the industry is suffering from competition from China, Japan, Italy and France and generally from artificial silk. Cotton carpets are made at Nisbetganj in Rangpur, woollen blankets are woven at Jangi-

pur, filigree gold and silver works of Dacca are famous, cutlery of Kanchannagar is noted. Conchshell bracelets are made at Dacca and umbrella making is carried on at Chittagong, mat making is practised in Midnapur and Rangpur. Among other industries mention may be made of boat building, book-binding, electro-plating, fishing hooks, gilding, masonry work, musical instruments, tape-making, button making, watch repairing, etc. The handicrafts include pottery, carpentry, leather manufacture, iron manufacture, shell ornaments, embroidery and lace-making, soft stone carving, horn-carving, lac-work, lace-making, toy-making, wood-engraving, ornamental glassware, clay modelling, metal-inlaying, ivory carving, gold and silver work, etc., etc.

Minerals:—Bengal itself contains few natural resources, and its industries depend very largely on the great mineral deposits which exist all along its border in Hazaribagh, Palamau, Singhbhum, Manbhum and the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpore.

Coal is the chief mining industry. Jharia and Raniganj fields yield more than 80 per cent. of the coal of India. These fields are situated in the valleys of the Damodar and the Barakar rivers and are situated within about 200 miles of Calcutta.

Factories:—Registered factories in Bengal numbered 1615 at the close of 1932. Of these 1487 actually worked during the year. At the close of the year the number of operatives employed in registered factories was 454,007 compared with 480,439 in 1931. The number employed in jute mills was 254,314 while only 19,149 persons were employed in cotton spinning and weaving mills.

Railways:—There are about 3,500 miles of railways, about 3,500 miles of metalled roads and about 35,000 miles of unmetalled roads. There are about 2,000 miles of navigable rivers.

Transport:—In almost all the towns with over 5,000 people and at important railway stations, motor bus service for carrying passengers to and from their places of business, has been established and the trade and industry allied to this have considerably increased in the last few years. In some big towns motor lorries are gradually ousting the indigenous cart for carrying goods.

Imports and Exports:—The principal imports are yarn, textile fabrics, metals, machinery, oil and sugar, while the exports are jute, coal, tea, opium, hides, rice, linseed, indigo and lac. The following table summarises the sea-borne and coasting trade of Bengal during 1931-32 and two previous years. The figures embrace the subordinate ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Cox's Bazar, Barisal and Nilla.

	Sea-Borne.			Coasting.		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)			(in lakhs of rupees)		
Imports						
Merchandise	52.94	35.48	35.83	18.77	19.74	18.90
Treasure	4.19	1.23	27	1.21	1.14	1.48
Exports						
Merchandise (in- cluding Re- export)	87.47	65.15	56.43	12.95	12.36	11.82
Treasure	39	1.71	2.80	6	4	5

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, the capital and chief port of the Bengal Presidency, although no more the seat of Imperial Government since 1911, is decidedly the premier city in India and is only second to London in the British Empire. It stands on the left bank of the Ganges, a

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As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

navigable river and only 86 miles away from the Bay of Bengal. A net work of canals and rivers is responsible for centralising the products, both manufactured and raw, from the rich plains washed by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra to Calcutta. The three main railway lines, viz., E. 1. Ry., B. N. R. and E. B. Ry. terminate here. Its position as a port maintains its importance as a great importing and exporting city.

Leaving apart its great jute industries, standing on both banks of the Hooghly, which are the monopoly of Bengal in the world, Calcutta has earned for herself the fame as the industrial capital of India. Factories for the manufacture of the various goods are springing up in the city and in the suburbs. Soap business has gone ahead and soaps of the best type are being manufactured. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works have also removed a great want of the country by manufacturing chemicals and acids for the industrial and medicinal uses. Their tinctures and perfumes from indigenous materials are the best in the market. Besides the above works there are some five or six factories for the manufacture of chemicals and drugs. Cotton mills also are getting firm hold in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

Flour, rice and oil mills also flourish in the outskirts of Calcutta, and Chitla and Ultadangi are famous for the rice husking, etc. Iron and engineering workshops are scattered all over the city. Pencils, pens, nibs, coils, matches, potteries and brushes of the very best type are also being manufactured. Tanneries have also gained in strength in recent years. Toilet goods, perfumes, boot polishes, hosiery and other articles of every day necessity are being produced. Wire netting, biscuit and barley making and condiment preserving, nail making galvanising, etc. have for the first time in India being taken up on an industrial scale. There has been a great development recently in the manufacture of galvanised wares, steel trunks, bolts, nuts, celluloid goods, horn articles, tin boxes, serums and vaccines, oil and rice milling, brick and tile making, enamelled and porcelain wares, glassware, crown cork, etc., etc.

Other important industries carried on a commercial basis within the municipal limits are: manufacture of type foundry and casting of metals, manufacture of fireworks, cardboard boxes and envelopes, brass and copperware, umbrella sticks and polo sticks, sugarcandy, hats, book-binding, tailoring, embroidery, laundry work and dyeing and cleaning, leather goods, repair of motor-cars and carriages, watches and clocks etc., printing of cloths and cloth borders, manufacture of specially treated fabrics, tracing cloth and waterproof cloth, tobacco pressing and packing and biri manufacture, and manufacturing of ivory and conch-shell articles, weaving of gold threads, manufacture of candles, ink, wigs and theatrical requisites.

The chief trade of Calcutta centres round jute, tea, grains and pulses, cotton, hides and skins, manganese ores, pig iron, etc. Coal forms an important commodity of trade.

Jute trade is the distinctive feature of Calcutta. Calcutta is the great jute centre of the world and the foreign countries interested in jute make their purchases here. Country boats and river steamers bring down the raw jute from the fields of Eastern Bengal and unload the products here. The local presses and mills, some 150 in number, standing on either side of the Ganges are also extensive purchasers. They press the jute and manufacture jute cloths and bags, which find ready sale in the world's marts.

The tea trade is also growing to greater and greater importance. Large quantities of tea are brought to the Calcutta markets from Darrang, Lakhimpur, Sylhet, Darjeeling, etc. for distribution and ship-

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ment. The chief market is United Kingdom which absorbs about 85 per cent. of the whole exports. Of the other countries, the important are N. America, Asiatic Turkey, Australia, etc. Chittagong stands as a competitor of Calcutta so far as tea is concerned.

The internal trade of Bengal consists mainly of transactions between the port of Calcutta and the rest of the Presidency. Calcutta is the biggest port in India. The figures of tonnage handled by the Calcutta Port Commissioners are as follows:—

Shipping.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(figures in 1,000)				
Nett tonnage of vessels entering port	4,769	4,986	4,381	4,150	3,829
Jetty Imports	1,121	830	553	380	469
Dock Imports	1,138	853	647	587	362
Dock Exports (General)	1,799	1,985	1,440	1,251	1,123
Dock Exports (Coal)	2,614	3,016	2,389	2,596	2,559

Imports.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Calcutta.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)				
Cotton goods	24.10	23.13	8.65	5.23	7.12
Metals and ores	10.60	9.02	5.10	2.75	3.04
Machinery and millwork	6.93	6.69	5.31	3.11	3.81
Sugar	6.20	5.79	3.92	1.89	1.22
Oils	4.66	4.18	3.42	3.40	2.46
Hardware	1.77	1.72	1.14	.82	.95
Spices	1.50	1.71	1.33	.95	.66
Motor cars	1.92	1.63	1.14	.66	.54
Provisions	1.56	1.30	1.13	.86	.70
Paper	1.05	1.21	.87	.70	.80
Tobacco	1.15	1.21	.53	.39	.44
Papermaking materials	.40	.43	.40	.33	.20
Liquor	1.04	1.11	.93	.67	.64
Chemicals	1.01	1.15	1.01	.97	1.05
Salt	1.08	.95	.82	.57	.55
Woollen goods	.93	.84	.56	.30	.47
Drugs	.71	.78	.66	.65	.62
Glass and glassware	.74	.77	.49	.34	.38
Rubber	.70	.66	.50	.43	.40
Artificial Silk	.56	.58	.38	.37	.40
Paints	.50	.55	.40	.28	.31
Tea chests	.48	.55	.43	.33	.28
Boots and shoes	.21	.35	.39	.31	.27
Dyeing and Tannin					
Substances	.23	.22	.30	.21	.25
Silk Goods	.17	.20	.27	.22	.25
Wood and Timber	.24	.28	.27	.15	.15
Cycles	.51	.45	.28	.22	.27
Manures	.30	.37	.21	.12	.11
Stationery	.34	.34	.26	.22	.23
Belting	.31	.32	.22	.13	.16

Among the other imports mention may be made of grain, pulse and flour (24), instruments, etc., (1,39), soap (13), leather (12), toys (17),

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toilet requisites (18), umbrella and umbrella fittings (19), building and engineering materials (20), haberdashery and millinery (11), books (18), apparel (15), wool raw (18), the figures within brackets refer to the value of imports in lakhs of rupees during 1932-33.

Exports.

The following are the chief exports:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)				
Jute Manufactures	56.82	51.86	31.85	21.86	21.65
Jute, raw	30.77	25.75	12.46	10.39	9.34
Tea	16.73	16.79	14.64	10.65	9.42
Lac	8.47	6.88	3.11	1.83	1.24
Hides and skins, raw	5.71	4.82	3.33	2.33	1.87
Metals and ores	3.68	4.31	2.72	2.01	1.59
Seeds	1.81	4.04	3.28	1.09	60
Grain, pulse and flour	2.56	3.02	2.36	1.90	1.62
Opium	1.57	1.42	1.22	87	11
Mica	74	86	56	32	26
Coal	2	72	49	55	44
Manures	59	62	63	18	7
Oilcakes	92	58	32	47	44
Hemp, raw	68	47	29	19	22
Paraffin wax	19	46	57	33	35
Woollen manufactures	45	41	37	40	46
Dyeing and tannin substances	57	40	37	33	30
Cotton, raw	58	33	28	23	22
Provisions	27	25	21	18	15
Spices	22	26	23	15	16
Drugs	19	23	2	9	15
Apparel	14	21	13	9	7
Leather	8	8	6	8	12
Saltpetre	10	7	6	9	9
Bones	—	—	—	30	16
Oils	11	13	9	7	6
Tobacco	13	10	7	7	7

The other items include instruments (5), cordage and rope (4), kapok (5) and paints (5), etc.

An account of the principal markets in Bengal follows, district by district.

BACKERGANJ DISTRICT.

The district covers an area of 3,649 sq. miles and has a population of 2,935,116 of which 1,504,020 are males and 1,431,096 are females.

The district is situated on the border of the Bay of Bengal and a part of it may be included in the Sunderbans which is a very fertile tract of land and produces immense quantities of rice and other crops including jute, coconut, pulses, betelnuts, etc. The head quarter station is BARISAL, which is situated about 200 miles away from Calcutta by rail and by steamer. The district is famous for balam rice and betelnuts which grow in abundance here. Calcutta alone consumes about 15 lakhs of tons of this rice. Balam rice is also exported to other parts of the province. Linseed, hides and skins, sundri wood, coconuts, sugar, earthen jars, bamboos, bones, fish, ghee, cart-wheels, etc. are imported to this town by carts and steamers and also by boats from various parts of the district and are exported to various places of the province. Among other fishes, oysters are found in this district, which are also exported.

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BARISAL, the chief station of the district, is a great rice mart while PIROJPUR is the second town of the district. Musari pulse of this place is famous.

Big fairs attended by thousands of people are held at KALISURI, KALASKATI and LAKSHMANA near Backerganj, where cattle, goats, buffaloes and various agricultural products are exhibited and sold.

The chief cottage industries are cutlery and fine cloths of UZIRPUR. Ramdaos, razors, nut-crackers, scissors and saws for cutting conch shells, which are made here and at BARAPAUKA, are widely sold. Brass nibs and white metal nibs are also made at PATUAKHALI. Sitalpati mats of fine quality are also made here. A rough kind of mat is made from "hogla," which is a char reed, and used by the poor as bedding. Hogla matting is a special product of the Backerganj district and is made throughout the district. JHALAKATI does a special trade in it and it is exported to Calcutta and other places. It is also used in the making of bags for exporting dried fish. Fine specimens of earthen ware, with shining black and red polish, are made at UZIRPUR. BARISAL produces large quantities of saries. Buttons, combs and bangles are also made from buffalo horns and are widely sold throughout Bengal. The chief centres of the horn work industry are BARISAL, BHOLA, AMTALI, PATUAKHALI and GALACHIPA.

The chief centres of weaving are GABKHAN, KIRTIPASHA, UZIRPUR, JHALAKATI, NYIAMATI, SIDDAKATI, NALCHITI, BANORIPARA, BAISARI and MADHABPASHA. Cotton weaving is also carried on at BHOLA, MULIAND, DHANDOBHA, PATIHAR and CHANDSI in Gournadi police station. The Kapalis of Backerganj weave gunny bags from jute and the most important centre is GOURNADI at which there are about 25 villages. Coconut oil is manufactured at BHOLA, AMANI and NALCHITI and there are three oil mills respectively at JHALAKATI, NALCHITI and at BHOLA. Coconuts are available in abundance in the district and the conditions are most favourable for the manufacture of coconut oil and coir rope.

The total coasting trade of Barisal was valued at Rs. 42 lakhs in 1932-33 as against Rs. 47 lakhs in 1931-32 and Rs. 60 lakhs in 1930-31.

The chief trade marts are JHALAKATI, NALCHITI, DAULATKHAN and SAHIBGUNJ. Transport of goods is carried on in boats as well as by steamers and railways.

BANKURA DISTRICT.

The district has an area of 2621 sq. miles and is peopled by 1,111,711 of which 556,809 are males and 554,902 females.

The head quarters of the district is Bankura which stands on a fertile tract of land. The industrial products of Bankura are many and include silk cloths, for which it is famous; bell metal wares are also made here; shellac, embroidered silk saries, silk and tassar cloths, gold and silver ornaments, shell and lac bangles, iron implements and cutleries are also manufactured. There are several oil mills and rice mills which consume the products of this district as also the imports from the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. The imports to this place from the interior by carts are rice, paddy, mohua, wax, myrobalan, honey, lentil, shellac, silk cocoon, ganja, silk cloths, cow ghee, mustard, etc.

The cottage industries comprise brass and bell metal wares at BANKURA, BISHNUPUR and PATRASAYER (chief seat). The district is famous for large water vessels and for cutlery which are made at SHAHASPUR in Bishnupur sub-division. The largest centre of the weaving of khamru or mulberry silk is BISHNUPUR there

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being a good demand for vel silk of Bishnupur from East Bengal. Silk weaving is practised at BIRSINGHPUR, BANKURA, etc. Mixed cloth of tassar is woven at Bankura by about 100 families. Coarse cotton cloth and cheap woollen blankets are also woven there. Bankura is also famous for its chaddars. SONAMUKHI is famous for silk and silk cloths, tassar and matka chaddars.

Shell ornaments are made specially at BISHNUPUR. There are many lac factories also. Goods are exported by rail. The climate of the place is very good but people suffer occasionally from scarcity of water, and famines are common though the soil is very fertile.

BIRBHOOM DISTRICT.

The district covers an area of 1,756 sq. miles and has a population of 947,532 of which 472,682 are males and 474,850 females.

The district is served by the loop line of the E. I. Rly. The surrounding country is very fertile and chiefly produces rice, other crops being also common on the sandy soils. The cultivation of land largely depends upon natural rain which is stored up in tanks and ponds and the lands are irrigated as desired.

The cottage industries are: brass and bell metal work (at DUBRAJ-PUR and NALHATI), cutlery, silk and mulberry-weaving. Silk filatures exist and weaving is practised at BOSWA, BISHNUPUR, MARGRAM, PANCHGACHIA, BALIA, PAISA and at other places in the RAMPURHAT sub-division. Tassar weaving of KALIPUR-KARIDHA is important. Coarse cotton cloth is woven at ALUNDA and the Sadar sub-division is well-known for its table cloths, bed sheets and screen cloths. TANTIPARA (Sadar sub-division) and also BOLEPUR are important centres of trade. Shell ornaments are made at KARIDHA.

Lac work and lacquered toys of ILIAMBAZAR are well known: cotton is dyed here with lac dye.

There are four or five rice mills in BOLEPUR which consume the products of the surrounding country. Rahri rice is exported in large quantities, which are brought to the town by carts. There is a bi-weekly hat where vegetables and other products are sold. Gur from date-palms is also another article of trade during winter, and this is also largely exported. Imports by rail include kerosene oil, salt, sugar, grains, seeds, pulses, jaggery, molasses, tobacco, ghee, khari, salt, atta, maida, hardware and cloths. The climate of the place is not good. Malaria is common during the rainy and autumn seasons. The Viswa-Bharati University established by the great poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is situated not far off from the place (about 3 miles) at SANTI-NIKETAN, where rural conditions are studied. There is also an agricultural farm at SURUL.

Other trade centres in the district are: SAINTHIA—paddy and oil-seeds are largely grown and an oil mill works near the station; at DUBRAJPUR imports consist of tobacco, molasses, jaggery, grains, seeds, oil cake, salt, and kerosene oil and there are also several oil and rice mills; at RAMPURHAT a large trade in rice and paddy, besides molasses, kerosene oil and other articles exists; SURI is the head quarter station of the district, the local trade consisting of rice, grains, and pulses, atta, kerosene oil, and the jungle products. The morabba of SURI is famous.

There are about 200 Charmakars in TANTIPARA and SURI preparing excellent boots and shoes to order which find a ready local sale. A portion of it, however, goes to Calcutta merchants for disposal. The greater portion of the leather is imported from Calcutta.

USEFUL PHRASES: A helpful companion to all. As. -/4/-
Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Other minor trade centres of the district are BELIADANGA, LABPUR, AHMADPUR, NALHATI, KIRNAHAR, etc. where rice is the chief article of export and piecegoods, salt, oils, potatoes and gur, the chief imports. The KENDULI mela, where Joydeva was born, is held during January every year, many people from all districts gathering there to honour the memory of the great poet.

BOGRA DISTRICT.

The district covers an area of 1,498 sq. miles and has a population of 1,086,332 of which 557,158 are males and 529,174 females.

BOGRA, the head quarter town, is situated at a distance of about 220 miles from Calcutta by rail (E. B. Rly.).

The commercial articles of this place are rice, paddy and jute, of which jute is sent chiefly to Serajganj, rice to Assam and also to Tirhoot. Hides and bones are available and are sent down to Calcutta by rail.

Cotton and silk weaving forms the only cottage industry of the district. It is carried on in several villages within the Sadar, Gabtali, Shibganj and Adamdighi police station. The important centres are SOMOIL, DASHTIKA, BAMNIGRAM, LAKHMIKOLE, MOHONPUR and SANTIGAON.

There are several factories which manufacture tassar and garad cloths of very good quality. Grams, peas, pulses, onions, garlic, tobacco, sugar, molasses, etc. are imported from Patna, Gaya, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Chapra and other marts and are readily sold here. Goods from the interior are brought by carts, and during the rains, by boats. External trade is carried on generally by rail.

The surrounding country is fertile and is traversed by the main line of the E. B. Railway. The chief articles of trade are mustard seed, sona mung, arhar, mosuri, etc. The grains are not of good quality.

BURDWAN DISTRICT.

The district (2,697 sq. miles) has a population of 1,575,696.

BURDWAN, the district head quarters, stands on the main line of E. I. Ry. and is a little north of the Damodar. It is a great trading centre in the district. There are several rice and oil mills in the town, consuming the products of this district as also some of the imports from U. P. and the surrounding districts and Bihar.

There are many arathdars who are big merchants and dispose of imports from outside the district and province.

Rice, paddy, kalai, molasses, tobacco, piecegoods, grains and oil seeds are available here. Kerosene oil, salt, and iron manufactures are largely imported. Rice and paddy, however, are the chief articles of trade.

RANEEGANJ, situated on the river Damodar, is 121 miles from Calcutta and is connected by the East Indian Railway. It is only a subdivision of the district of Burdwan, but its name has spread all through India owing to its vast coal field. Among the raw produces that are dealt in at this place, coal, paddy and sal props are worth mentioning. Coal trade of the place plays a very important part in the total coal trade of India. The raisings of coal in the coal fields of Raneeganj during the year 1932 were estimated at 6.5 million tons which is about 32 per cent. of the total output of India. The major portion of the production of coal is exported to Calcutta by the railways. The coal of Raneeganj along with other raw produces such as paddy and sal prop is exported to Calcutta and distributed to the commercial centres of the neighbouring districts. It is a big market place for agricultural products such as rice, paddy and seeds.

Among the manufactured articles of Ranecganj mention may be made of coal tubs, tiles, fire-bricks and paper. Coal tubs are mainly manufactured by the Ranecganj Motor and Engineering Works and paper is manufactured by the Bengal Paper Mills Ltd. Apart from these, many home industries have been started by the local people, such as pottery, soap and candy sugar. Ranecganj being the centre of coal trade in Bengal has a very good demand for coal tubs, and monthly production stands at 200 to 250. There are several oil mills and rice mills, consuming local products. In its vicinity are the famous pottery works of Burn & Co., the products being in demand in and outside Bengal. The brass and bell-metal wares are also famous. Oil and oil-cakes are also imported here in large quantities.

ASANSOL is an important railway junction and one of the chief centres of coal industry. It is a growing centre of trade. There are about a dozen boot and shoe-making factories at Asansol employing about a dozen men and preparing high class boots and shoes of all shapes and sizes by hand without the help of machinery. Their product finds a ready market on the spot.

Bengal Iron Co. have their factory at KULTI, while the Indian Iron and Steel Co. is situated at HIRAPUR now called BURNPUR, about 3 miles off Asansol. SAMDI has a big iron works.

The cottage industries of the district are brass and bell-metal works of BONPAS, DAINHAT, PURBASTHALI, KALNA and MATIARI where large vessels and cooking utensils are made. KANCHAN-NAGAR is famous for its cutlery; the pottery industry thrives in the villages on the banks of the Bhagirathi, the clay of which is highly suitable; the belluti clay found near KALNA is used for glazing.

Cotton is woven in the RANEEGANJ side of the district and also in the KALNA sub-division. Silk weaving and mulberry rearing are carried on at MEMARI and RADHAKANTAPUR where about Rs. 50,000 worth of garad saris are woven. Tassar weaving is also done and is one of the chief industries of this district, specially round MANKAR.

There are many rice mills at KALNA a sub-divisional town, which also contains many granaries and godowns. The articles of trade consist of grams, wheat, jute, peas, kalai, masuri, khesari, mung, linseed, barley and mustard seed. Business is brisk from Falgun to Baisakh, where goods are brought from the interior by carts and pack bullocks.

There are two or three rice mills at KATWA where grains and seeds are obtainable. Goods are sent and brought either by rail or by boats. The articles of trade are rice, paddy, grains and seeds, gur, tobacco, jaggery, salt, brass and bell-metal ware, etc. The hats of BALAGARH and SOMRA are important marts. BONPAS is famous for gold, silver and gilt ornaments, gun-metal and brass plates. There is a factory at BANSA for preparing tannin from myrobalan, which is sent to Scotland. The coal mines situated near the town yield good coal.

The district is very malarious and other fevers are also common.

CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.

The district covers an area of 2,566 sq. miles and has a population of 1,796,183 of which 872,459 are males and 923,724 are females.

The district is situated on the eastern bank of the Bay of Bengal and is full of hills covered with jungles. The chief produce of the district includes rice, tobacco, chilli, betel-leaf, sugarcane, sunn hemp, etc., etc. Tea is cultivated over 4,000 acres of land. Fishing and pearl fishery are conducted at COX'S BAZAR, which is a sub-division of the district.

COMMON FAULTS AND ERRORS: A guide to writers and speakers in English. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

The district of Chittagong contains three ports: viz., CHITTAGONG, COX'S BAZAR and NILLA. COX'S BAZAR is only a port for carrying on coasting trade with customs ports and for no other purpose while NILLA is merely a port for the shipment of rice, on account of which duty is paid at Chittagong. The sea-borne trade of the district is thus confined to Chittagong.

The value of the total coasting trade of Cox's Bazar and Nillah was estimated during 1932-33 at Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 54,000 as against Rs. 1½ lakhs and Rs. 26,000, respectively, during 1931-32.

The Port of Chittagong, with a population of 36,000 is situated on the Karnafuli river. The port has now been declared as a major port and is an exporting centre for tea and jute.

Foreign Trade of Chittagong.

The following figures give an approximate idea of the considerable foreign trade carried on at the port of Chittagong:—

	1928-29		(In 1000 rupees).		1932-33
Imports.					
Chemicals	17	2.00	2.90	2.08	2.63
Hardware	3.78	4.35	3.26	2.13	1.74
Instruments	1.09	1.15	1.21	1.44	1.11
Machinery	59.38	54.12	27.98	20.28	20.15
Metals & Ores	1.15.44	92.22	45.05	24.17	15.47
Salt	17.56	10.58	11.13	4.92	9.25
Tea Chests	7.15	8.85	10.37	9.16	9.31
Cotton Goods	8.11	11.48	4.54	3.21	1.00
Bldg. & Other materials	3.54	3.76	3.54	2.59	1.91
Other Articles	18.83	18.45	24.81	12.03	9.89
Total	2,34.96	2,06.90	1,34.79	82.01	72.46
Exports.					
Paraffin wax	13.91	35.13	33.77	49.19	24.26
Cotton Raw	9.78	6.56	10.65	10.81	8.95
Tea	5,64.25	4,90.65	4,75.29	4,84.94	3,11.10
Jute Raw	1,48.98	1,31.14	39.13	76.59	36.11
Other Articles	2.08	1.00	1.09	40	33
Total	7,39.00	6,64.48	5,59.93	6,21.93	3,80.75

The chief article in the trade with foreign ports is tea which is exported to the United Kingdom. The second article of importance in the foreign trade is jute, exported to Europe and America. In recent years the exports of Assam tea direct from Chittagong have grown considerably as it is the nearest and most convenient port to the Province. The next item of importance in the foreign trade is the exports of rice and paddy to Ceylon, Mauritius, etc.

Exports of tea increased in volume from 78 million lbs. in 1931-32 to nearly 90 million lbs. in 1932-33 but the value declined to Rs. 183.84 lakhs. Exports of jute dropped from 33,395 tons in 1931-32 to 19,147 tons in 1932-33 and those of paraffin wax from 10,031 tons to 4,950 tons. About 79 per cent. of the total import came from the United Kingdom and 94 per cent. of the total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom.

The chief item among foreign imports is metals, mainly corrugated iron imported from Liverpool. Cotton piece-goods are also imported from outside India though the greater portion is now-a-days drawn from Calcutta.

COMMON FAULTS AND ERRORS: A guide to writers and speakers in English. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Y. B. 44.

Coasting Trade of Chittagong.

The coasting trade consists of trade with Indian ports outside Bengal and trade with ports within Bengal, viz., Calcutta, Narayangunj and Nilla. Naturally the coastal trade was affected by the opening of the Assam Bengal Railway.

The most important item of coasting trade is kerosene oil, imported from Burma, and exports of rice and paddy to Cochin and other ports of Southern India are made largely. Among other exports may be mentioned provisions consisting mainly of eggs, which are shipped in large quantities to Rangoon, metals, salt, and spices, such as betelnuts and chillies which are sent to the same place; and among imports, wood from Rangoon and rice from Burma.

The total value of Chittagong's coasting trade during 1932-33 was Rs. 198.90 lakhs compared with Rs. 305.63 lakhs in 1931-32. Smaller imports of rice, paddy and kerosene oil accounted for a decrease of about Rs. 1 crore. Exports coastwise showed a small decline.

Industries and Handicrafts.

Various handicrafts are carried on in Chittagong and the fisheries are a means of livelihood to a large section of the population, and constitutes one of its most valuable industries. There are also small pearl fisheries under Government control. Chittagong had once an important industry in boat building which is being sought to be revived. Boats of different sizes, costing Rs. 1,60,000 roughly, are constructed annually in Chittagong. Ship-building is an ancient industry of the district and there are carpenters expert at ship-building at GOASHAIL-DANGA (Police Station Double Moorings).

Cotton weaving is carried on to a considerable extent. The chief centres are SATBARIA, GASBERIA, DOLGHAT, PATIYA, KATA-KHALI, NOAPARA, MADARSHA, FATEYABAD, HATHAZARI, MAHMUDBAZAR, DHEMSHA, SATKANIA, MIRSHARAI, TE-TAIYA, JANARDANPUR, BAMANTALA, MAHAJANHAT, RANGUNIA, COX'S BAZAR, RAMU, CHAKARIA, CHANDRAGHONA and RANGAMATI. The fine fabrics are woven entirely from imported yarns, while the coarser varieties are produced generally by the Jogis, Jolas and the Bhadralog class from hand-spun yarn for the weft and mill yarns in the warp. Among the minor industries may be mentioned jute pressing, brazier's work, iron smithy, carpentry, etc. A cotton mill is under construction here.

The boatmen of Chittagong have the eastern littoral trade in their hands and do not, as a rule, ply inland above Goalundo or Calcutta. They work their way, however, across the Bay of Bengal into Burma, from which province there is an influx of coasting boats into Chittagong.

There is a great possibility of starting a tannery at Chittagong wherefrom hides are exported in large quantities. Tanning material is available in the forests and there is a good market for leather at Rangoon. Raw materials for paper pulp, such as Ekra grass, hamboos and nals, etc., are also available in large quantities here and the possibilities of establishing a paper mill here are very favourable. Bamboo handles for umbrellas are available here.

DACCA DISTRICT.

The area covered by the district is 2,777 sq. miles, the population being 3,432,577 of which 1,743,517 are males and 1,689,060 females.

Dacca is essentially a water-logged district as it forms the focus of 3 great river systems of India. The Meghna, the Dhaleswari, the Lakhyia all pass through this district. Heavy floods are common and

Dental Preparations: An excellent hand book on making Tooth Pastes, Creams, Powders, Cements, etc., Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Cal.

the climate is not very good. Average annual rainfall amounts to about 73" and tornadoes are not rare.

The climate, the soil and the river system are all favourable to agriculture. The chief crops are rice, jute (most important jute growing district in Bengal), pulses, mustard and other oil seeds, til, betel leaves, plantains (those of MUNSHIGANJ are famous) and sugarcane. Cultivation is being gradually extended to the Madhupur jungle situated on the border of the district. Dacca Town is the seat of a University.

Weaving of muslin, cotton weaving, spinning and bleaching, embroidery, etc. of this place are famous from remote times. Kasida and jhappan cloths are abundantly made and exported to the central Asian countries. Dacca shell bangles are famous as also the works of gold and silver. Boat-building is carried on at Dacca, and NARAYANGANJ is a great centre of jute trade and industry.

The cottage industries consist of brass, copper and shell work. Steel boxes and trunks are made and Dacca is famous for house-boats made by local mistries (carpenters). Dacca was once famous for fine muslins. Dacca, TARABO, SIDDRIGANJ, NAWAPARA, KACHPUR, ABDULLAPUR, DHAMRAI are centres of hand-loom industries. Kasida cloth is made at SHANORA, BILLISWAR, MATIMAI, DAGAR, etc. Cap embroidery of local Mussalmans is famous. Dacca is the principal centre for making cloth bangles and buttons. Cotton bleaching of Dacca is famous. Country washing soaps are made at NARUNDEA; AMLI-GOLA and NABABGANJ are famous for horn carving. In Dacca town there are many potters and the manufacture of mother-of-pearl buttons is an important cottage industry of the district. The chief place of business is at NANGALBAND and the principal villages where these shell buttons are manufactured are situated within a short distance from each other in the Narayanganj sub-division.

The central pearl and shell market is at DEMRA and the shells are either bought direct from the fishermen or from merchants in DEMRA, Dacca City, NANGALBAND and NARAYANGANJ. Buttons from horn are manufactured at CHIOUDHURIBAZAR, AMLI-GOLA and NAWABGANJ of Dacca City. The buttons though well made are not in very great demand.

There are three factories, two at Narayanganj and one at Dacca Town, engaged in the match industry and there is a colony of braziers in the town of Dacca and copper-smiths at THATARIBAZAR who make bell-metal ware for domestic use. In the interior of the district the industry is carried on at BRAHMANGAON, DHANKUNIA, LOHAJANG, FIRINGIBAZAR, ABDULLAPUR, SHOLAGHUR and DHAMRAI.

Toilet soaps and washing soaps are manufactured at IMAMGANJ, NAKINDA and BABURBAZAR in the city of Dacca.

Boat building is a lucrative occupation in the district and boat-makers are to be found in almost every village. About 8,000 people are engaged in the pottery industry and potters are to be found all over the district.

The export and import trade of the district pass through NARAYANGANJ. The chief imports are piece-goods, salt, kerosene oil, wines, shoes, umbrellas from Calcutta; lime and coal from Assam; timber from Chittagong and Assam; rice is imported in large quantities from Backerganj. The chief exports are jute (about 4 lakhs of tons, of which 2/5 comes from Mymensingh, 3/5 from Tipperah, 1/5 from Dacca), hides, pulses, betel leaves, oil-seeds, pottery. There are many large marts besides Narayanganj and Dacca; some of these are JAGIRHAT,

Dental Preparations: An excellent hand book on making Tooth Pastes, Creams, Powders, Cements, etc., Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Cal.

BAIDYABAZAR, NARSINGDI, MANSURHAT, LOHAJANG. Kartik Baruni Mela at **MUNSHIGANJ** is a commercial gathering and is important. Religious assemblies are held at **DHAMRAI, NANGALBAND** near Sonargaon and at **LOHAJANG**.

NARAYANGANJ is practically the port of Dacca. The town is the centre of jute trade in Eastern Bengal and is a great commercial entrepot. It imports lime, honey and oranges from Sylhet; timber from Rangpur; tobacco from Purneah district; cotton comes here from Comilla, Chittagong and Hill Tipperah; hides and skins come from Mymensingh; kerosene oil, teak wood, ivory, black-pepper, oil-cakes, etc., come from the interior villages, these things being also brought from Bihar. Rice comes from Backerganj and articles of foreign manufacture come from Calcutta direct; country-made sugar is brought from Bihar and Jessore. Goods are carried by rail and steamers and sometimes by boats.

DARJEELING DISTRICT.

The area of the district is 1,274 sq. miles and the population 319,979.

The Darjeeling district is separated from Sikkim by a series of rivers and mountain torrents, and from Nepal by Singalila range. The district contains two distinct tracts, the ridge and deep valleys, and the Terai or the level country at their base. The Terai, formerly composed of deep jungles, is now suitable for human habitation and for cultivation of crops, notably tea. The scenery of Darjeeling is magnificent with a vast series of mountains in front, all of which are usually covered with snow. The gorgeous scenery of these hills is visible only during the months of May and the early part of winter. The mountain slopes are densely covered with magnificent forest. The climate of Darjeeling is of a varied character. The temperature varies from 35° to 60° and the rainfall is generally heavy and averages about 125" annually.

The district is divided into three parts agriculturally, viz., the mountains west of the Tista river, the Terai and Kalimpong. All these contain tea gardens and there are good lands available for cultivation. The mountain slopes are terraced for rice cultivation. The Nepalis are the best and the most enterprising cultivators. Cinchona is also cultivated here, while the staple industry is tea making. The forest products include tun and sal. Chiretta, madder and aconite are also collected by people. The mineral products are coal, iron, copper, etc., which are but very little worked.

Coarse cotton cloth is woven; there are breweries at **SONADA**. Manufacture of blankets, kukris, bamboo baskets and wooden pots is carried on in this district on cottage industry lines.

The chief exports to Calcutta are tea, jute and gunny bags and the imports are piecegoods, kerosene oil and salt. Rice comes from Dinajpur and coal and coke from Burdwan.

Imports from Nepal are food grains, piece-goods, manufactured wool, hides, sheep, goats, cattle, and poultry and exports to that place are European goods, cotton twist, salt, kerosene oil, tobacco and food grains. The same is the nature of trade with Sikkim. Bhutan trade passes through Jalpaiguri district.

KALIMPONG is an important centre of lac making.

D. H. Rly. serves the district and there are good metalled roads.

DINAJPUR DISTRICT.

The area comprised in the district is 3,946 sq. miles with a population of 1,755,019 of which 923,801 are males and 831,218 females.

DINAJPUR is the head-quarter town of the district which is situated on the metre-gauge line of the E. B. Ry. The place exports large quantities of rice and paddy to foreign countries through Calcutta and

HAND SPINNING AND WEAVING: Contains detailed methods.

As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

also to various other parts of Bengal. There are several establishments for weaving jute mattresses as a home industry. Silk endi is manufactured on a small scale in villages KHALAKHALI, RUHIA and BAR-SHALUPARA in Thakurgaon Sub-Division from endi varn available there. The raw endi is available in a very small quantity.

Cotton weaving is also carried on in many places of the district; but the main centres of the industry are DEBIRBAZAR, JAUNIA, SHABAZPUR, CHIRIRBANDAR, RANISANKAIL, KHANSHAMA, KESARBARI, RANIRBANDAR, CHURAMON and BHOROTE.

The interior of the district is very fertile but suffers badly from want of water during certain periods of the year. Two famous melas are held—one at NEKNOW and the other at ALAHWARA, where various sorts of live-stock are sold and agricultural implements are also brought for sale.

Good chira is available here. Mats are woven here with a variety of sticks of a certain kind of grass. Fine specimens of pottery are also made in this district.

FARIDPUR DISTRICT.

The district comprises an area of 2,371 sq. miles and is peopled by 2,362,215 of whom 1,206,348 are males and 1,155,867 females.

The chief centres of trade in the district are GOALUNDO, FARIDPUR, PANGSA, BELGACHI, RAJBARI and PATURIA. GOALUNDO, the chief market in this district, is situated on the junction of the Padma and the Jamuna, about 110 miles away from Calcutta, and is the terminus of the railway on this line. Steamers carry passengers to Dacca, Barisal, Khulna, Chittagong, Cachar, Calcutta, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, etc. It is a mart through which enormous trade passes.

The chief articles of trade are fishes (hilsa of this place is famous), water-melon (also famous), jute, wheat, grams, linseed, mustard seed, peas, masuri, khesari, chilli, kalai, date, jaggery, turmeric, sonamung, chintz, napkin, etc., which are largely obtainable here and are exported to the other places.

Bell metal and copper utensils are not manufactured at all in this district. Brass utensils are however made from imported brass sheets at and near PALONG, the chief centres being NARA, BILASKHAN, DASARATA, KATARBARI and BAGHIA.

There are potters in every part of the district except in Goalundo-Ghat, Police Station. They persist in antiquated ways and prepare ordinary cooking vessels, waterpots, clay-toys, etc. Boat-loads of these earthenwares are taken to Backerganj during the paddy harvesting season and bartered for paddy.

Sitalpati mats of fine quality are also made here from motgra grass. Checks, chintzes and better class dhuties and saris are made at RAJBARI. The weavers of DEORA produce excellent cloths, especially saris, which are sold in large quantities at the nearest markets. Iron implements are made all over the district. Gur is made at PANGSA and RAJBARI.

HOOGHLY DISTRICT.

The Hooghly district (4,232 sq. miles) runs along the western bank of the river Hooghly. The E. I. R. line runs through it. The population is 1,112,255.

Cottage industries of this district comprise carpentry at CHANDERNAGORE, for Calcutta markets; brass and bell metal work at silk weaving and mulberry rearing at several centres in the ARAMBAGH sub-division and at BALLIDEWANGANJ. Urans and pagreecs are made and exported to U. P. and the Punjab.

HAND SPINNING AND WEAVING: Contains detailed methods.

As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Tassar-weaving is practised in cottages at HARIPAL, KAIKALA, RAJBALHAT and BEGUMPUR; SERAMPORE and FARASDANGA are important centres of cotton weaving. Paper making is practised (hand made) at MOHUAD, GOSSAINMALPARA, NEALA, BAL-LIDEWANGANJ by "Kagazis" (Mahomedans). Brick manufacture in the SERAMPORE sub-division is worth mentioning.

The chief market places within the district are:—

BHADRESWAR—It stands on the Hooghly. There are several jute mills here.

CHINSURAH—Now forms a part of the Hooghly town and is an important centre of trade.

MAGRA—The chief articles of trade here are rice and paddy, potatoes, oil-cakes, jute, kalai, etc. A good sand business with Calcutta is carried on, as also business in castor-cakes which are stocked in Ashar and sold away in Bhadra when the potato season sets in.

TARAKESHWAR—Many pilgrims from different parts of Bengal, Bihar and U. P. assemble throughout the year to worship the God Shiva and make purchases, and the mela during Shivaratri in March is famous. The surrounding country produces rich crops of rice, potatoes, jute, jaggery, etc., which are exported by rail. It is a good market for mustard cake, castor cake, mustard oil, salt, piece-goods and kerosene oil.

SERAMPORE—There are several cotton weaving and spinning mills, where dhuties and saries are manufactured and are extensively used all over Bengal. The most important of them are the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Rampooria Cotton Mills and Bangeswari Cotton Mills. A few other cotton mills are also under construction. There are paper works in the locality. Business also centres round betel-leaf. A big fair is held at MAHESH near Serampur during Rathajatra.

SHEORAFULLY (Baidyabati) has a very flourishing hat, held twice a week on Saturdays and Tuesdays.

BAIDYABATI—It is one of the biggest marts in Bengal. Potatoes in large quantities are sold here wholesale. Bananas, pumpkins and other vegetables also come to the hat in huge quantities. Vegetables, jute, sunn or hemp, onions, castor cake, paddy, rice, gur, molasses are the articles of trade. Plantains of this place are sent to different parts of Northern India; this hat is the chief source of vegetable supply for Calcutta; and castor cakes are sold here in considerable quantities.

CHANDERNAGORE (Luxmiganj)—French Settlement. Here the articles of trade are rice, paddy, potato, molasses, jute and onions; cotton cloths are also manufactured locally which are much appreciated for nicety and durability and are known throughout Bengal as Faras-danga dhuties and saries. This place is also noted for the manufacture of unpolished chairs which are sent down to Calcutta daily. Business in plantain and coconut goes on extensively throughout the year.

HOWRAH DISTRICT.

The district (530 sq. miles) is inhabited by 1,099,379 souls.

HOWRAH, the head-quarter town, is situated on the opposite side of Calcutta and is connected by a pontoon bridge with it. It is the important terminus of the two great Railways traversing Northern, Southern and Central India. The E. I. RLY. carries the agricultural products of Bihar and the United Provinces, the richest agricultural provinces of India and also serves the coal districts of Bengal and Bihar. The B. N. Rly. penetrates into the interior of C. P. and carries merchandise of foreign trade for that province. Another important branch of the Railway runs as far as Waltair and serves Orissa and a part of the Madras Presidency.

The goods sheds of the Howrah station are extensive and have a place set apart to serve as a grain market of Calcutta, nay, of the whole of Northern India. Here in this market can be found brokers who are busy transacting business in grains that have been consigned to them in wagons from towns in U. P., Bihar and Punjab.

The chief articles of trade consist of mustard seed, wheat, linseed, gram, peas, castor seed, poppy seed, etc., which are sold in the market. All grains and seeds except rice and paddy are sent to Howrah Station, and rice and paddy are consigned to RAMKRISHTOPUR and marketed there. Communication with this place is also easy, goods being brought by rail, steamers and country boats. The mills of Calcutta and Howrah make their purchases here.

There are several jute mills and engineering workshops and flour mills on the banks of the Ganges, and these mills engage a large number of men. Besides, there is a big workshop of the E. I. Rly. at LJLOOAH, not very far off from Howrah.

HOWRAH HAT is a famous place of trade and is situated on the western side of the Railway Station and is reached through the over-bridge. The hat sits every Tuesday. Ready-made coats and shirts, etc., are sold in abundance here. Hand-loom dhoties and saris are available in large quantities. It is here that business in molasses is extensively carried on, and people from Calcutta and all parts of Bengal, assemble to make their purchases.

SALKEA—It is one of the most important industrial towns in the district and being in the neighbourhood of Calcutta it is growing in importance. There are a number of cotton mills and jute presses in the town. A number of engineering workshops exist, while aluminium wares, ropes, etc. are made on a large scale. It is a centre of raw cotton trade.

ULUBERIA—This sub-divisional town is more a commercial than an agricultural centre. The place is famous for coconuts which are available there in abundance. The local earthen pots are very good in quality and are sent to Calcutta. The pitchers, handis, etc., are sold in the Calcutta market and have a good name. Hogla grass from which mats are made are available here and are exported in large quantities.

SANTRAGACHI—There is a railway workshop of the Bengal Nagpur Railway at this place. The place is famous for "ol," commonly known as Elephant's foot

Cotton weaving in this district with Serampur pattern of looms is practised. The chief centres of weaving are ANDUL and ULUBERIA. ANDUL is famous for dhotis of fine quality. Paper making (by "Kagazis") is practised to a small extent at MAIMAN. The tape and newar weaving industry is confined to a few villages of the district.

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT.

The district (2,884 sq. miles) has a population of 983,170.

The produce of the district includes paddy, cabbage, potato, tobacco and betelnut. Area under jute gradually increases. Tobacco of the district is gaining in importance. Tea and timber grow abundantly. Many tea estates under Indian management are doing well.

The pottery industry is extensively resorted to in many villages of this district on account of naturally occurring good clay and the vessels made there stand fire well and last long. PATHAL cooking vessels, SANKRAIL jars, CHANDIPUR toys and the masks, brackets, models of fruits and pots made at DOMJUR and ULUBERIA are well known. Roofing tiles of better quality are produced in JHAPARDAH, PRASS-THA and MOWRI in Domjur Thana.

Directory of Indian Industries: A pocket size directory of Swadeshi Manufacturers. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

The most important cottage industry is cotton weaving which is carried on mostly at PAHARPUR, TITALYA, KRISTNAGAR, MEERGHAR, BALLIRPARA and JHOLIA. Gunny cloth and coarse silk endi are woven throughout this district. Tea is the chief industry of the district.

The district has a fair trade with Bhutan in piece-goods and silk, which are exported; timber and oranges are also imported from Bhutan. Fairs are held at FALKATA and ALIPUR. Rice is imported from Dinajpur; other imports are piece-goods, machinery, corrugated iron, kerosene, coal and coke. The exports are tea, tobacco, jute. There are tea garden markets, and a fair is held at JAPDES, other centres of trade being JALPAIGURI, TITALYA, RAJNAGAR, SALDAYA, DEBIGANJ, BARUA, JORPOKRI, MYNAGURI, ALIPUR, BUXA. The district is well served by roads and railways.

JESSORE DISTRICT.

The district of Jessore with an area of 2,909 sq. miles and a population of 1,671,251 forms the central portion of the Hooghly and the Meghna estuary. It is mainly an alluvial plain and is intersected by rivers, waterways and bils. The Garai, the Madhumati, the Kumar, the Nabaganga, the Chitra, the Kabadak, the Bhairab, the Ichchamati pass through the district, and the silt deposits of these rivers are the constituents of the soil. Clumps of bamboos, groves of areca, and other fruit trees are common in the jungles of Jessore.

The mean temperature is 74° varying from 54° in January to 79° in June. The annual rainfall averages 60".

The soil is fertile and rice is the staple crop, and sugarcane, tobacco and other cold season crops are also grown. The date palms are used for the manufacture of gur and eventually sugar. Indigo is now almost extinct. Cultivation in the Jhenidah Sub-division has suffered much owing to the silting up of the rivers. Gram, pulses, oilseeds (mustard, linseed, til), sugarcane, jute and tobacco are the chief crops raised. Cattle are of a poor quality.

Coarse cotton cloth is woven. KOTCHANDPUR, JESSORE, MADHAJAKUL, KESHABPUR and RAJARHAT are the main centres. Mats and baskets are made. Date-palm sugar and gur industry are of local importance and the output is estimated at about 25,000 maunds. Combs of buffalo horns are also made.

The chief cottage industries of this district include mat making which is well organised. Coarse and fine cloths are also woven here with fly shuttle looms. There are colonies of garesies (blanket weavers) from Arrah who weave blankets of coarse quality. Date sugar and gur are made on a large scale, specially at KOTCHANDPUR. Other places worthy of notice are TAHIRPORE or TARPORI, CHAUGACHE, JHIKARGACHA, KESHABPUR, KALIGANJ, FALTOLA, and FAKIRHAT.

Imports into the district are rice and sundri wood from Backerganj and the Sunderbans. Cotton piecegoods, cotton twist, salt, kerosene oil, flour and potatoes come from Calcutta; and coal comes from Burdwan. The exports are paddy, pulses, jute, linseed, tamarind, coconut, unrefined sugar, oilcake, hides, earthen jars, cart wheels, bamboos, bones, betelnuts, timber, ghee, fish, etc. to Backerganj and Calcutta. Most of the traffic is carried by boats and rail (J. J. Rly.) except in Jhenidah where it is carried by carts. KOTCHANDPUR is the largest trade market in the district. MAHESHPUR is the next town of some importance to trade. NALDANGA, CHAUGACHA, MAGURA, KESHABPUR, JHENIDAH, CHANDKHALI, KHAJURA are the other trade centres.

JESSORE is the seat of manufacture of the celebrated combs.

E. B. Rly. and J. J. Rly. are the railways traversing the district. The road from Calcutta to Jessore is important and the rivers are all navigable to some extent. There are numerous ferries in this district across these rivers. There is also a steamer service from Khulna to Kalia.

KHULNA DISTRICT.

The district of Khulna (4,730 sq. miles) has a population of 1,626,098.

E. B. Rly. and J. J. Rly. are the railways traversing the district between the estuaries of the Hooghly and the Meghna. The district occupies the central portion of the delta. The surface is flat, and is only slightly raised above the flood level, the banks of rivers are generally higher than the surrounding country and there are numerous marshes. The country appears from villages as a vast plain covered with rice, reed and rush. The southern portion, however, known as the Sunderban tract, is a region of morasses and swampy islands and is covered with dense evergreen forests and is flooded with salt water during tidal periods. The rivers, known by numerous local names, are the Jamuna, the Ichchamati, the Sonai, the Kanksiali, the Kalindi, the Bhairab, the Madhumati and numerous others. There are also cross-channels: the Raimangal and the Malaveha Marjata are the estuaries. It is believed that there has been a submergence of the land not long ago. This is confirmed by the discovery of a submerged forest about 12 miles off Khulna town, where trunks and branches of sundri trees, the products of the Sunderbans, were found.

Crocodiles, lizards, fishes and game birds abound in the jungles and rivers.

The climate does not differ from the characteristics of Lower Bengal—hot only in April, otherwise moderate; but heat during the rains is also severe. The "Barisal-guns" which are heard during the rainy season, appear to come from the seaboard and the sound, is very distinct after a heavy shower of rain (probably coming from the junction of the Rupsa and the Bhairab). Average annual rainfall is about 67".

The soil of the district is either sandy loam which is suitable for fruit trees, betel leaf plantations, pulses and oil seeds; or clayey, suitable for rice cultivation. The principal crops grown are rice, sugarcane, cereals and pulses, jute, til, gram, linseed, rape, mustard seed and tobacco. There are orchards and garden lands (60,000 acres). More than 1 lakh of acres is under forest and the Sunderbans are being gradually reclaimed. There is little pasture land and fodder is therefore scarce.

Surplus crops are generally sent away from Khulna, besides forest and river products. Considerable quantity of fish is sent to Calcutta. Firewood, shells, honey, bees-wax, golpata, canes, reeds are the forest products exported besides sundri timber. Rice, betelnuts, coconut, molasses, sugar and coarse matting are principal exports from the district. Area under cultivation of jute is increasing.

The chief cottage industry of this district is cutlery. It is scattered all over the thanas KALIGANJ and SHAMNAGORE and daos, scissors, nut-crackers, sacrificial knives, etc., are the chief products.

The earthen pots and jars of KALIGANJ have earned a reputation beyond their immediate neighbourhood and black earthen jars (used for storing oils and grains) are exported in large quantities from the MAGURA sub-division. A large quantity of fine and coarse cotton cloths are manufactured in this district. The chief centres of weaving are PHULTALA, BARDAL, MORRELGANJ, ELAIPUR, BAGERHAT, MANGURIA and DUMRIA.

Catechu making is quite paying. Read MANUFACTURE OF CATECHU. Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

The sugar industry of the district is rapidly decaying. Even two decades ago there were numerous factories producing molasses and sugar of different varieties, but now the industry is pursued only in GAZIRHAT, CHUKNAGORE, and PATKELGHATA.

The principal imports into the district are cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, hardware, glass-ware, sugar, shoes, kerosene oil, coal, coke, lime and tobacco.

The chief trade centres are KHULNA, DAULATPUR, FULTALA, ALAIPUR, KAPILMUNI, CHAKNAGAR, CHALNA, KUTARHAT, etc., in the Khulna sub-division; MANSA, BAGERHAT, FAKIRHAT, MORRELGANJ, etc., in the Bagerhat sub-division; NAWABANKI, DEBHATTA, CHANDURIA, TALA, BASANTPUR in the Satkhira sub-division. Trade is carried on in permanent markets and hats.

Goods are transported by the E. B. Rly., while in the north steamers and cargo-boats carry goods. Internal trade is generally carried on by cargo-boats along numerous rivers, creeks and channels.

MALDAH DISTRICT

The MALDAH district with an area of 1,809 sq. miles and a population of 1,053,764 is situated on the eastern bank of the Ganges and is mostly swampy, there being many khals, jhils and rivulets in the district. Otherwise the district is perfectly plain and produces rich rice crop. It possesses magnificent mango groves and gardens, the fruits of which are considered best in Bengal both in size and in quality. The centre of the mango trade of the district is the head-quarter station of MALDAH and mangoes are carried to Calcutta and other places by steamers and by rail. The district is served by a metre-gauge line of the E. B. Rly. and is reached from Scaldah (Calcutta) via Lal-gola and Godagari Ghats. The remains of GOUR, the old capital of Bengal, is not far away from the headquarter station and is easily reached.

Silk reeling is the most important industry of the district and is conducted on both a small and a large scale. The dried cocoons are procured from hats and also from rearers direct. Reeling is conducted entirely on country ghais. Practically speaking, the business is entirely in the hands of Marwari merchants, who advance money to reelers to purchase cocoons at different seasons. Only a small part of the total silk produced locally is consumed by the silk weavers of the district—the great bulk of silk goes to Madras and about 400 mds. is consumed by the silk weavers of Bishnupur and Birsingha in Bankura. The silk is mostly disposed of by post to merchants of Berhampore (Ganjam), Trichinopoly, Salem, Triplicane, Masulipatam, Travancore, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Surat, Sujanagar (Gurudaspur), Maharakpur (Azimgarh), Bijour, Amritsar, Anantapur (M. & S. M. Rly.), North Arcot, Bangalore, Tanjore, Bhandara, Akyab, Kayts (Ceylon), Chittagong, Bankura, Benares and other places.

Matka weaving industry is carried on in GOYESHPUR and JYOT (English bazar thana), NARATTAMPUR, MOHANBAG, SIONAGAR and DEWANJAGIR (Sibganj thana). Nearly 3,000 seers of yarns, valued at about Rs. 40,000 (yarns come from visiting yarn dealers from Jalalpur side) are consumed yearly, 50 p.c. of the produce is Sari and Dhuti, 33 p.c. Chaddar and 17 p.c. Than. Of the produce, a considerable portion is bought by local people and the mahajans dispose of a portion to other visiting wholesale dealers, and a large portion to known shopkeepers of English Bazar, Rajshahi and Calcutta. Some of the weavers themselves conduct purchase and sale of finished products.

Pure silk weaving is carried on in 5 villages at close quarters in SIBGANJ thana. The yearly consumption of silk of the better qualities

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produced in Malda is estimated to be about 1,500 seers valued at about Rs. 35,000. Saries with plain and designed borders, dhutis and chaddars are made, but saris are in greatest demand. Total yearly outturn, in terms of sari, is nearly 4,000 pieces, valued at about Rs. 70,000, 50 p.c. of the produce is consumed by people of the district and 50 p.c. goes outside. Mahajans collect the goods and dispose of them to merchants of Rajshahi and Calcutta.

Other industries of the district are:—(1) Brass and Bell-Metal industry at ENGLISH BAZAR, KALIGRAM, KANSHARIPARA (NAWABGANJ), SANKARBATI, CHAR JOT PRATAI, MAJPARA, BILPARAND, AJAIPUR. Articles manufactured from brass consist mainly of lotas, known at Saidullapur lotas, which are greatly in demand. Nearly 100 mds. of finished lotas are annually made at ENGLISH BAZAR, the approximate value of which is Rs. 11,000. Almost without exception the workers get their supply of raw material from the mahajans and work under wages system. About 975 mds. of finished goods (cups and spoons from bell-metal) are produced at SANKARBATI and the other villages, the approximate value of which would be Rs. 1,35,000; KANSHARIPARA produces only thalis (bell-metal) of different shapes and sizes.

(2) Cotton weaving at KHARBA, MANIHANDA and GOBINDA-PUR in Kharba Thana; KALIACHUCK and HARINAGAR, LAHAR-PUR, RASULPUR, SATRAJITPUR and JAHANGIRPUR in Shibganj Thana.

(3) Katari weaving at SHAHAPUR, BALA, and NAGESWAR-PUR in English Bazar Thana. Katari cloth is a fine coloured fabric made out of a combination of silk and cotton. The goods are woven in thans of 8 yds. in length and 27 inches in width and the yearly outturn is about 2,000 thans, valued at Rs. 10,000. All goods are nearly the same pattern though under different names according to the arrangement of the coloured warp. Katari cloth has no local sale and is exported to foreign countries through Bombay merchants. The decreasing demand of this article for the last 2 or 3 years has led to the closing up of several looms.

(4) Tanning and shoe-making industry at HYDERPUR village (English Bazar) where about 22 persons are engaged in tanning on a very small scale by crude country methods. They generally do tanning for 3 months and are engaged in shoemaking for 6 months. Shoes are stitched with leather and are of Munda type, the uppers being of natural tan colour leather. There is a ready sale for this class of shoes, and beparies purchase the products in big lots during the mela time, an average price for a pair of shoes being only Re. 1-12. The approximate value of the total outturn comes to Rs. 5,000 only. The economic condition of the tanners appears to be good.

AMINGANJ HAT—It is a most important silk mart in Maldah and in the whole of Bengal and traders come here from neighbouring districts to make their purchases. The chief articles of trade are mulberry silk, cocoon, wound and raw silk. Business here is so brisk that the transactions sometimes rise up to Rs. 1,00,000 in a single market day. It is reached by carts.

MIDNAPUR DISTRICT.

The district has an area of 5,145 sq. miles and a population of 2,798,948.

MIDNAPUR town, the district head-quarters, stands on a branch line of the B. N. Rly. The district is on the whole very fertile and produces rich crops of paddy which is generally exported to Calcutta or to the Madras side.

The chief imports into this town from the interior by carts and by rail are rice, sugar, lentil, cocoons, silk, cotton, betel, coarse cloth, napkins, mats, brass utensils, etc. The imports from Calcutta consist of piece-goods, kerosene, oil, ghee, stationery and medicines, salt and iron manufactures. Miscellaneous articles of trade are brought here from Calcutta and other places. Goods are generally sent away by rail.

The cottage industries comprise carpentry at GHATAL, brass and bell-metal work at CHANDRAKONA, RAMJIBANPUR, KHARAR and GHATAL (highly organised). KHARAR is famous for thalis and gharas. Mat making is carried on largely in the south of the district. Mats are made from locally produced grass and the products are sold locally and exported to Calcutta and other places in the SABONG and PONSKURA THANAS (with about 1,000 workers). The industry is a flourishing one.

There are large exports of pottery works from the Ghatal subdivision. Silk and mulberry weaving are carried on at GHATAL, NIMTALA, BIRSINGHA and DESHPUR. About 25,000 lbs. of silk is yearly made in the north of the district. Tassar weaving and cotton weaving are carried on at GHATAL (important centre), RADHANAGAR and RAMJIBANPUR; coloured saris are woven at CHANDRAKONA and blankets are woven by a colony of gariesies.

The principal marts are KHARAGPUR which is a big railway town; CHANDRAKONA is famous for brass metal utensils, ghee (both cow and buffalo), butter, curdled milk and milk.

Other places of commercial importance are CONTAI and TAMLUK, (on the Rupnarain) which are sub-divisional towns.

MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.

The district comprises an area of 2,144 sq. miles and is inhabited by 1,369,610 people.

The chief town of the same name was once the capital of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It is however not the head quarters of the district. The ruins of the old capital and many ancient relics are worth seeing. The articles of trade here are rice, grains and pulses, piece-goods, salt, kerosene oil, ghee, sugar, etc. Goods are carried both by rail and by boats. It is noted for gold, silver and ivory works.

BERHAMPUR—It is the headquarter station of the Murshidabad district and stands on the Bhagirathi. The chief industry of the place is silk weaving, the products of which are famous throughout the world being silk cloth, saris, chaddars, balaposh, etc. There are about 80 looms in KHAGRA and BERHAMPUR, some of which are partly engaged in weaving cotton. Most of the weavers get money or yarns in advance from their silk merchants and mahajans. The BERHAMPUR and KHAGRA merchants have business connection with Madras, Bombay and Calcutta firms and through them with foreign countries also. Sujni work is carried on at Berhampore by the womenfolk during leisure time. These bed sheets are, however, rarely found in the markets for sale. Another industrial product is the bell-metal articles of KHAGRA which have a name and population of their own and are produced by a number of local workshops. The traffic is carried on by rail and boats and also by carts. The commercial centre is KHAGRA in this town. A big mela is held in the BISHNUPUR KALITOLA about 2 miles off during the month of Poush. Another Chalisi mela is held near the Mahomedan tombs and many people flock there to make purchases. There is also a cocoon breeding farm under the Horticultural Department with a weaving institute attached to it. There are also an industrial school and a first grade college. Mangoes are plentiful during the summer season.

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The chief cottage industries of this district are brass and bell-metal works of KHAGRA, BERHAMPUR, KANDI and JANGIPURA, of which the products of Khagra are famous. Small figures of gods are also moulded here. Nut-crackers locks and nails are made at DHULIYAN and steel trunks, safes, chests, despatch boxes, tubes, dustbins, etc., are made at JIAGANJ. A new steel trunk factory has been established at BHAGAWANGOLA. Steel trunks and boxes are also made at SIMULIA in BHARATPUR police-station.

Pottery of superior quality are made at KANTHALIA and BOLTULI in the Kandi sub-division. It is famous for silk and mulberry weaving. ISLAMPUR and Sadar sub-division are important centres of silk reeling and weaving. BALUCHAR and MIRZAPUR are famous for high class weavers. There are several filatures in this district. Mulberry silk weaving is practised at KHAGRA, BALUCHAR, MIRZAPUR, etc.

Ivory-carving is carried on in this district. The best carvers of India are found in Murshidabad; KHAGRA and MATHRA are important centres. Coarse blankets are woven in JANGIPUR. The district (Jangipur and Sadar sub-division area) is an important centre of lac turnery. Paper making by hand is also practised at KRISTOPUR and SRIRAMPUR in the Jangipur sub-division. Vegetables are used for dyeing yarns of cotton and silk. Pottery of GORABAZAR is famous.

JIAGANJ—The chief market of the district is JIAGANJ where various articles of trade are obtained. The grains and seeds of this place are known as Deshwal goods and are free from admixture; rice, paddy, jute, flax and hemp are obtainable and are exported from the place; other articles of trade include kalai and mung, grams, wheat, linseed, mustard seed, peas, masuri, red pepper, khesari, jaggery, sona-mung, silk cloth. Balaposh and steel trunks are the articles of trade of this place. Goods are carried by rails and boats and occasionally by steamers. It is connected with Berhampur by a good road and has a large cart and motor traffic. Many Marwaries have settled here, and there is a good garden in AZIMGANJ which is worth seeing.

Other important marts are: KANDI with many workshops for bell-metal industry; PANCHTHUPI—two melas are held here during January and February, which are attended by many people; DHULIAN—the chief articles of trade of this place are rice, paddy, gram, linseed, mustard seed, pulses, jaggery, sugar, clothes, coriander, potatoes, tobacco, turmeric, oil cake, lentil. Religious fairs are held at KANDI while those at KALITOLA and RUDRADEVA are famous.

MYMENSINGH DISTRICT.

This is the most thickly populated district in Bengal, being peopled by 5,129,664 persons. The area of the district is 6,332 sq. miles.

The Brahmaputra flows by the northern boundary of the MYMENSINGH district and several other small rivers cross it. The jungle of Modhupur practically divides it into two portions, the western portion being watered by the river system connected with the Jamuna while the eastern part is drained by the system of the Brahmaputra river. The Surma, the Meghna, the Dhanu and the Ghorautra are the streams. The greater part of the district is covered by alluvium, consisting of coarse gravels near the hills, sandy clay and sand along the rivers. The rivers and marshes swarm with fishes which are dried at KISHOREGANJ and sent to Assam, Chittagong and Rangpur. The average annual rainfall amounts to about 86". The climate of the district is generally not good.

The greater portion of the district is a highly cultivated plain, watered by big rivers and their off-shoots and feeders but the Modhu-

pur jungle for the most part is waste. Near the big rivers the soil is a sandy loam which is suitable for jute and spring crops. Rice is the staple crop. Roughly one-fourth of Bengal jute crop is raised in this district between BHAIRAB BAZAR and GAFFARGAON. Other crops are oil seeds (rape and mustard), pulses, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, betel-leaves and tobacco.

BAJITPORE and KISHOREGANJ still retain a part of their former glory. Cotton weaving is practised there on a large scale. Cloth (endi) is woven at SANDHIKONA (NETRAKONA). Fine sitalpati mats are woven. Brass and bell-metal wares are made at ISLAMPUR (Jamalpur), KAGMARI (Tangail). Cutlery of KARGON and BAJITPUR are famous. Cane boxes, molasses and mustard oil are also produced. The TANGAIL saris are famous and are extensively sold throughout Bengal. The so-called Dacca cheese is made at ITNA and biscuits and loaf making are done in KISHOREGANJ sub-division. Pearl fishing is done on the Meghna and the local jewellers purchase the pearls, fix the price and export them to Calcutta. Canework of CHAR ISWARDI is in great demand in the Mymensingh town. Fine specimens of pottery are made. KISHOREGANJ, BAJITPUR (in Kishoreganj sub-division) produce embroidered and high class saris. A fair quality of cloth is woven in Tangail which competes with finer qualities of Farasdanga, Santipur and Howrah. Finer dhuties are made at PATHRAIL, KAGMARI and BAJITPUR. Paper toys are made at BOWAKHOLA.

Rope and string making is carried on in the district by a class of men called Kapalis who twist jute twine by hand and weave gunny cloth. The importation of coconut coir ropes and strings from outside has displaced jute strings and ropes. Hemp strings and ropes are largely manufactured at BHAIRAB and in the neighbouring char lands. Dragging ropes (goon for boats) are made in the Meghna side and in places in Kishoreganj sub-division. Bajitpur carpenters are famous for their work. They make good engraving, high quality chairs, kurani, bed-steads, etc., and various fancy articles of wood, e.g. spectacle-cases, clock-brackets, teapots, etc. They also manufacture hooka tubes. There are match factories using local woods.

Trade is carried on by rail and river and also by carts and pack-ponies. The chief export is jute (to Calcutta) being baled at Seraganj and Narayanganj; other exports are pulses, rice, oil seeds, hides, raw cotton, cheese, ghee, dried fish and brass-ware. The chief imports are salt, kerosene oil, piecegoods, cotton twist, molasses, sugar, corrugated iron, coal and coke from Calcutta. Tobacco comes from Rangpur; cotton, chillies and betelnut from Tipperah.

The chief trade centres are SUBARNAKHALI (on the Jamuna and connected with Jamalpur and Nasirabad), BHAIRABBAZAR (on the Meghna), DUTT'S BAZAR, KIDIADI, KARIMGANJ, KISHOREGANJ and NILGANJ. The E. B. Rly, traverses the district.

NADIA DISTRICT.

The district (3,404 sq. miles) has a population of 1,532,418.

The district of Nadia takes its name from Nabadwip, though the administrative head-quarters have since been transferred to Krishnagar. The district consists largely of alluvial plain. It extends from the head of the Ganges delta and embraces numerous rivers through which surplus water of the Ganges passes. The condition of these rivers, however, is not good. Besides, there are numerous jhils and marshes. The Padma, the Jalangi, the Bhairab, the Bhagirathi and the Mathabhanga are main off-shoots of the Ganges, (the Churni, the Ichchamati, the Kabadak and the Gorai being the others). The banks of the rivers

are extremely fertile but suffer from want of water at certain periods. The soil is alluvial which is of recent growth and is sandy. The climate resembles that of other parts of Lower Bengal, being hot and cold in turn. Thunder and lightning are common during May, generally in the evening. Rainy season begins in the middle of May and continues up to October. Average annual rainfall is about 58", the heaviest shower falling in July (generally about 12").

The district is not very healthy and malaria is prevalent during the latter part of the rainy season.

The soil is universally light sandy but not fertile owing to absence of the natural fertiliser—red flood-water. The principal crops are rice, jute, gram, peas, masuri, wheat, barley, indigo, chillies and turmeric, (forming rural industries). Orchards and market gardens occupy about 20,000 acres, and produce good mangoes and potatoes which are consumed by Calcutta.

Jute and other surplus crops are generally exported from the district and are carried by railway and also by boats and steamers. Other exports are: gram and pulses (about 5 lakhs of maunds are sent away), sugar and unrefined sugar (about 150,000 maunds), linseed (about 2 lakhs of maunds) and Indian cotton goods (about 2,000 maunds chiefly from Santipur). Rice and paddy are imported (about 10 lakhs of maunds); coal comes from Burdwan and Manbhum; salt, kerosene oil and piece goods are brought from Calcutta. Iron goods (enamelled) are also imported from Calcutta.

The chief industries of the district are cotton weaving, pottery, basket-making, brass, copper and bell-metal work, gur making, etc. SANTI-PUR is famous for fine saries and dhuties. KUSTHIA is also of growing importance and has a cotton mill. It is also famous for chaddar and metal utensils. The pottery industry is carried on, on a large scale, in RANAGHAT, MEHERPUR, KRISHNAGAR, SANTIPUR, etc. The earthenware models of KRISHNAGAR, RANAGHAT and SANTI-PUR have a reputation of their own. They find a market even in European countries. MEHERPUR is an industrial centre for cloth, gur, hides, etc. Tin box making is now progressing at KRISHNAGAR. Blankets are made at GOARI, MAJDIA, MAHESHGANJ, SHIKARPUR and also at KRISHNAGAR, MEHERPUR and SWARUPGANJ and the products are disposed of both locally and abroad.

Important trading centres are: NABADWIP, KALIGANJ and MATIARI on the Bhagirathi; KARIMPUR, TIHATA, ANDULIA, KRISHNAGAR and SWARUPGANJ on the Jalangi, HANSKHALI and RANAGHAT on the Churni; HAT-BOALIA, CHUADANGA, SUBALPUR, RAMNAGAR, etc. on the Mathabhanga; NONAGANI on the Ichchamati; ALAMDANGA on the Pangasi; KUSTHIA, KUMAR-KHALI and KHOKSA on the Gorai. The numerous fairs and religious festivals, at NABADWIP (Feb. and Nov.) at SANTIPUR (in Nov.), at KULIA (in Jan.) and at GHOSPARA (in March), are regarded as important trading centres.

The external trade is carried on by the E. B. Rly. and by steamers and country boats. Internal trade is carried on by carts and country boats. There are good roads maintained by the District Board. Trade is mainly done with Calcutta.

NOAKHALI DISTRICT.

The Noakhali district (1,591 sq. miles) contains a tract of mainland together with a large number of islands (Sandwip and Hatia) in the mouth of the Meghna. The main land is an alluvial plain broken by hilly tracts in the extreme north-east corner. The climate of the dis-

TRADE TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS: Unique collection alphabetically arranged. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

trict is on the whole moderate and humidity is very high. The average rainfall is heavy, reaching about 120". The population is 1,706,652.

The soil is a rich alluvial loam which is inundated, and receives silt from the Meghna (the Ganges and the Brahmaputra estuary). About 25 per cent. of the lands yields two crops annually and cultivation is gradually extending in the newly formed island. By far the most important produce is rice; pulses, linseed and other oil seeds are also grown and cultivation of jute is spreading. Buffaloes and cattle are plentiful and find abundant pasturage.

Cotton cloth is woven sparsely, coconut oil is manufactured, bamboo mats, baskets and fishing nets and agricultural implements are made to meet local demand.

The chief centres of cotton weaving are FENI, CHHAGALNAIYA, PARASURAM, BEGUMGANJ, FATEHPUR, LAKHIPUR and CHANDRAGANJ. Coarse and fine yarns locally spun are available in the markets of FENI, CHHAGALNAIYA, PARASURAM and SONAGAZI and are exported outside the district when about 22,000 charkas are estimated to be working. Check, chintzes, dhutis are woven, mosquito-nets are made at CHAUMUHANI and MOYNAMATI, the latter place being famous for its jamsaries and loongies. Sitalpatis, chiknis and chatais are made at MATABI, FAZIPUR, PARASURAM and CHHAGALNAIYA both for export and local use. Kapalis spin jute for gunny bags, etc. and CHOUMUHANI makes jute ropes and meets local demand. Other industries are cutlery, scissors, knives, etc., at DATTAPARA (with horn handles).

The SWARUPUR and GOPALPUR carpenters are known for their workmanship and SANDWIP carpenters fashion elaborately carved bedsteads favoured by better class villagers. A kind of oil, called Punnal Oil, is extracted from Punnal fruit growing in the island of SANDWIP. The chief centres for it are SANDWIP, MADARHAT, MAITBHANGA, BHUAIRHAT and CHOWDHURI'S HAT. The total annual output is about 3,000 mds. The oil, which was formerly used for burning, is now utilised for making soaps. It is exported to Dacca, Chittagong and Hatiya Island and sold at 1 anna to 6 pice a secr. The oil-cakes are used for fuel and also for making tikkas for smoking. The yield of coconut in this district is fairly large. Coir-making industry has great possibilities, particularly in Sandwip and Hatiya, abounding in coconuts. There are two soap factories in South Hatiya and one at village AMANULLA in Sandwip, manufacturing washing soaps from coconut and Punnal oil. Sufficient quantities of hide are available in the chars, and islands within the district and the tannery under the Raipur Co-operative Industrial Union, which sends its produce to Calcutta for sale, shows signs of development. There are a large number of sheep in the island of Sandwip yielding wool; rugs made of Cawnpore and local wool combined appear to be really good while ordinary blankets and prayer seats made of pure local wool have already won a reputation.

The chief exports are rice, betelnuts, coconuts, linseed, chillies, onions, hides and eggs and small quantities of ghee. The principal imports are piece-goods, salt, kerosene oil, mustard oil, tobacco, sugar, gur, cotton yarn, brass and bell-metal ware, hill bamboos, chinaware and betel leaves. Noakhali is one of the largest rice producing districts and about a quarter of a million tons is exported every year from this district. The eastern portion is traversed by the A. B. Rly. There are important ferries and river connections.

PABNA DISTRICT.

The district (1,678 sq. miles) has a population of 11,445,479.

Manufacture Pickles & Chutneys at Home. "Indian Pickles, Chutneys & Morabbas" Explains the Process. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

The general aspect of the Pabna district is low and flat and it has many marshy swamps and jhils. The rivers are the Padma and the Brahmaputra. The Ichchamati is the off-shoot of the Padma. Alluvion and dilluvion are constantly taking place in the district. CHALAN BIL is the famous deep swamp and covers portion of the areas of Raiganj and Sonapatila, Gandahasti and Ghughudah. The climate of the district is very equable and the annual rainfall average 61".

The soil of the district is annually enriched by silt brought down by the two rivers, the Padma and the Brahmaputra and is therefore extremely fertile for all classes of crops. The major portion of the cultivated lands yields two crops a year.

The main crops are rice and pulses; considerable quantity of jute, rape, mustard and other oilseeds, sugarcane, wheat, barley, etc., are also grown.

Cotton weaving is the most important of all cottage industries in this district, being carried on more or less throughout the district. The probable number of hand-loom will be 10,000 of which the number of fly-shuttle looms, will be about 3,000. The industry is confined to Muhamedan jolas with a sprinkling of Hindu tantis near Pabna town and other places, and about 10 p.c. of the weavers have agriculture as their secondary occupation. Roughly stated, yarn both grey and coloured to the value of Rs. 50 lakhs is consumed yearly in the district for the manufacture of cotton fabrics. The yarn, which is mostly English and sometimes Japanese, is procured from Calcutta and sometimes from Kushtia (Nadia). Cotton fabrics to the value of approximately Rs. 80 lakhs are annually produced in this district and great centres of trade for locally made cloths are EKADANTA, MATHURA, SUJANAGAR, DEMRA, AJUGACHA, DELMARHAT, SHAHJADPUR, KOIJURI, etc.,

Several kinds of cotton cloth are woven at CHOTADHUL and DOGACHI, which compare favourably with the best kinds, DOGACHI GANGARAMPUR, SADULLAPUR, TARABERIA, NISCHINTAPUR are noted for saris, dhutis and good loongies. Gamchas of Pabna are widely in demand. Fine grass and reed mats are exported. Pottery, brass and bell-metal articles, and shell bracelets are made at CHATMOHAR. There are some jute presses at BERA.

The chief industries of the district also comprise mat making and cane work in MAJIPARA. Sitalpati mats are also oven here as also in the Serajganj sub-division. Dyeing is carried on locally for borders of saris and dhuties in this district. In the CHATMOHAR THANA, shell bracelets are made. Paper made locally is used in the Serajganj sub-division but the industry is declining. There are several factories at PABNA where stockings, genzies, etc. are manufactured of which Silpa Sanjibani deserves special mention.

SERAJGANJ.—It is situated on the Jamuna (a river by the junction of the Brahmaputra and the Padma) in the district of Pabna. The surrounding country produces enormous quantities of jute which are brought here by carts or by steamers and are baled and pressed and then sent down to Calcutta. It is therefore a great centre of jute trade and jute baling industry and has several warehouses. Other articles of trade are kalai, peas, masuri, gram, wheat, mustard seed, mas kalai, etc. Goods are transported by train, by steamers and also by country boats. The surrounding country is of plain level surface and is fertile. Health of the town is fair.

The chief exports are jute (75,000 tons), pulses, mustard. The imports are piece-goods, salt and kerosene oil, rice and tobacco.

Manufacture Pickles & Chutneys at Home. "Indian Pickles, Chutneys & Morabbas" Explains the Process. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Important trade centres are PABNA, SERAJGANJ, BERA, ULLA-PARA, DHAPARI and PANGASI. Goods are generally carried by country boats or steamers by the Sunderbans or from Khustia or via Goalundo by E. B. Rly., which touches only at Sara and goes up to Serajganj. There are good roads in the district.

RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.

The district comprises an area of 2,234 sq. miles and is peopled by 1,430,229 persons.

The Rajshahi district is composed of three entirely distinct tracts—the north-west, undulating, and elevated (bordering Maldah and Dinajpur) and contains the remains of an extensive forest. The climate is not good and the average annual rainfall is about 58".

Winter rice is grown in the Barind but in the grey sandy soil of the Gangetic plain a variety of crops are grown. The chief crops are rice, wheat, various pulses, oil seeds, barley, oats, tobacco, sugarcane and maize; jute is also cultivated. Indigo, betel leaf and mulberry are also grown.

Brass and bell-metal wares are made at KALAM in the Natore sub-division, while brass, bell-metal and bharan utensils are made at BUDHPARA.

Bell-metal thalis (bis plates) and cups, bharan tumblers, and brass pitchers, big pots (handis) and pans, etc. of different shapes and sizes are made. The total yearly output of brass and bell-metal wares in this district is nearly 3,330 mds., valued at about Rs. 3,50,000 to Rs. 4,00,000.

The yarn produced from pierced cocoons is called matka and practically the whole of the yarn consumed in the matka weaving industry of the district comes from the district of Malda. Matka chaddars, thans of 10 yds. in length, and dhutis and saris with red silk borders are made from these yarns. On an average, 1,500 pair are produced annually, the value of which is about Rs. 45,000.

Blankets are made in Keshabpur-Veripara (village) by the Garolis settled in the district from sheep's wool imported from Bhagalpur, Calcutta and other places; the price is said to range from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 per maund. Woollen blankets are also manufactured on a small scale at Rajshahi town from the country sheep wool. They have a demand but the method of production is crude and the price is comparatively high.

Cotton weaving is carried on in many of the small villages and the weavers are scattered throughout the district and no reliable data can be had of them. Tanning and shoemaking is done at SHIPAI PARA (Sadar Sub-division) and LALPUR (Natore sub-division); but the industry is not centralised and is difficult to localise. The industries of the district include the making of steel trunks, suitcases, boxes, etc. from raw materials imported from Calcutta (this industry is gradually growing); cane and bamboo work, tile-making and making earthenware pots, plates, etc. and gur making which is done all over the district (the product is sold locally as well as exported).

The exports are jute, rice, pulses, silk, ganja, etc. (from Naogaon) principal marts are SULTANGANJ, GODAGARI, RAMPUR-BOALIA and CHARGHAT on the Padma; CHANGDUPAIL and GURUDAS-PUR on the Baral; KALIGANJ on Chalan Bil; PROSADPUR on the Atrai; NAOGAON on the Jamuna, DUBALHATI, NATORE, etc. LAKSHMANHATI is a centre where sugar crushing mills and pans are given on hire. The chief imports are picce-goods, salt, sugar, and kerosene oil.

NATORE is situated in the Rajshahi district and is reached by the E. B. Rly. The surrounding country is fertile and produces paddy, tobacco, betel, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, mustard seed, etc., which are brought from the interior by pack bulls and carts and are sent away by rail. NAOGAON is famous for ganja cultivation which is sold under Government license. Two famous melas are held here, one at KHETUR in October and the other at MONDOR in the month of April which are largely attended, and many articles of trade are sold, including live-stock and agricultural implements.

Other places of interest are DUBALHATI, PUTHIA, RAMPUR-BOALIA (on the Padma) which carry on a large amount of trade by steamer with Calcutta and up-country stations in jute, grains, seeds, rice, tobacco, etc. SANTA HAR, DIGHAPATIA, etc. are important trade centres.

The E. B. Rly. serves the eastern part of the district. The traffic is rail, river and road borne. The roads of this district are good.

RANGPUR DISTRICT.

The district covers an area of 3,286 sq. miles, and is inhabited by 2,595,287 persons.

The Rangpur district presents one vast alluvial plain without any elevation in any part. The eastern portion receives silt annually from the floods of the Brahmaputra and the general inclination is from North East to South West. The rivers are the Brahmaputra, with the Tista, the Dharia, the Sankos, etc. The trees of the district are shishu, mango, areca palm, jack, bamboo, plantain, bakul, negeswar, etc. The climate is not good. Average annual rainfall amounting to about 84", the district is liable to inundation.

The soil of the district (sandy loam deposited by river floods) is remarkably fertile. The principal crops are rice, jute, rape, mustard and tobacco. One-eighth of Bengal jute is produced in Rangpur. Tobacco thrives best on the sandy bank of the Tista river and has a good reputation in the outside markets. Oilseeds and potatoes are grown generally on the chars of the Brahmaputra.

The chief industry of the district includes brass and bell-metal work at GOMNATI in the Nilphamari sub-division. Durries and gunny (made of jute and cotton) are also woven near DIMLA. Ivory carving is practised at PANGA in Lalmonirhat. Satrancha weaving industry is carried on at NESBATGANJ which comprises of four villages, e.g. Parbatipur, Pirijabad, Damodarpur and Barabari.

The dyeing of yarn is done with a mixture of banana plant ash, lime, gur and indigo. The total number of men employed in this industry is from 35 to 40 and the annual consumption of yarn comes to about 6 500 lbs. and the approximate value of the outturn is Rs. 9,000. The economic condition of the weavers appears to be good but cheaper fabrics from other provinces are displacing the local product. The abnormal rise in price has adversely affected the industry which is very limited due to the fact that goods are prepared only according to orders received from dealers.

The cigar making industry is in its infancy here. The products are far from satisfactory. Expert shoemakers from Arrah district come and live with their families in Rangpur town and turn out about 20 pair of shoes a day, i.e. about 7,000 pair per year from leather got from Calcutta. They use both vegetable and chrome tanned leathers for uppers and Jullundhar buffalo for soles.

There are jute presses at DOMAR and SAIDPUR (a railway centre). Endi cloth is woven in small quantities at KARIPUR, SUN-DARGANJ and BELKA in Gaibandha subdivision and cotton cloth, also on a very limited scale, is made at PATILAPUR and KHAMAR-KISHORPUR (Kurigram) and DIMLA in Nilphamari sub-division.

The chief exports carried entirely by rail are jute, tobacco, mustard, unrefined sugar and rice, and the imports are piece-goods, salt, kerosene oil, coal and rice. The centres of jute trade are DOMAR, DARWANI, SAIDPUR and RANGPUR town. Tobacco is sent to Burma by the Arakanese. Rice comes from the neighbouring districts, coal is brought from Burdwan.

FULBARI—It is served by the E. B. Rly. The surrounding country produces enormous quantities of paddy, rice and jute; other articles of trade include khesari, masuri, kalai, mustard seed, gram, barley, arahar.

DOMAR—It is the centre of tobacco cultivation in the Rangpur district. Merchants from Calcutta and also from the different parts of U. P. come here to purchase these things and make good profits by manipulation of weights of their purchases.

Traffic is borne by the steamers on the Brahmaputra and by E. B. Rly. There are good metalled roads.

TIPPERAH DISTRICT.

The district (2,624 sq. miles) has a population of 1,600,764.

The district is flat and being served by a net-work of rivers it is very fertile. The chief produce is paddy and jute. Mustard, linseed, betelnuts, betel leaves, chillies are grown. Bell-metal utensils, basket, cane-work and sital-pati are made.

COMILLA is famous for its checks and chintzes for making shirts and coats and weavers of BRAHMANBERIA and BITGHAR make good patterns. The chief centres of cotton weaving are TANTIPARA, MAIJPARA and BURDAIR (in Brahmanberia) and DHANTI, PIHAR, DISHABAND, BAGMARA, BUDHAR, JASHPARA, MAINAMATI, GUNJAR, KALIKAPUR, GUNABATI and JORKARAN (in Sadar Sub-division).

The chief centres of the jute weaving industry are RAMMOHAN (Sadar), HOMNABAD, SHIBNAGAR, RAJMANGALPUR, MIRPUR, DHARAMNAGAR, SHIBPUR and the neighbouring villages. The industry is dying out in the Brahmanberia Sub-division. The hooka making industry existing from time immemorial is confined to Muhamedans. About Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 worth of shells which are used up every year are obtained from Dacca, Backerganj and Noakhali, without any husk, at prices varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 60 per thousand according to quality. The value of the finished products produced annually is about Rs. 10,000 and they are disposed of generally at Dacca, Sylhet, Brahmanberia and Assam. Nalchas are made in Comilla and its suburbs from wood obtained in Hill Tipperah forests; raw material to the value of about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 9,000 is worked by the men annually and the chief markets for these articles are Dacca, Mymensingh, Jalpai-guri, Brahmanberia and Assam. The chief centres for articles of bamboo, cane and sola are KALIKAPUR and BURICHANG. The bamboo is obtained from Hill Tipperah and the finished products are exported through middlemen to Dacca, Narayanganj, Calcutta, Chittagong and other important places.

The chief centres for brass articles are BRAHMANBERIA, RAM-CHANDRAPUR, MAIJPARA, BETGARH, MOGRA, BADURGARH and PANDBAN-KHANBAZAR and brassware such as kalsis, ghatis,

degchis, etc. are made out of imported rolled sheets and exported to the neighbouring districts. The chief centres for tanning and leather goods are COMILLA, CHANDPUR, CHANDINA and BRAHMANBERIA; and hides, to a small extent, are exported to Dacca and Calcutta; but there is no organised tannery in the district. The pottery industry which is done on a small scale and the process of manufacture kept a secret has its centres at HARIPUR, BUDHANTI and BRAHMANBERIA. At BRAHMANBERIA there is also a tile factory.

Dry-fish is an important industry of the district. Centres are in the Southern side of Brahmanberia and in the Dandkhandi thana of Sadar Sub-Division. The method of drying is primitive and the yield ranges from 30,000 to 40,000 maunds which sells at Rs. 17 or Rs. 18 per maund. A kind of fish oil is also made from liners of fish and sold at Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per maund. The oil is used for lighting earthen lamps. The Sadar and Brahmanberia sub-divisions are centres for iron and steel articles; high class cutlery and ramdaos, khargas, fish-knives, spades, etc. are manufactured by blacksmiths of MEDDA and RAM-CHANDRAPUR and by blacksmith of Sadar and Brahmanberia sub-divisions. The "House of Labourers" (a power-driven factory workshop) at Comilla manufacture high class pruning knives (used in tea gardens) and other articles on a commercial scale. It is growing into importance and undertakes steel construction work, buildings and bridges. Iron safes, on a small scale, are made at PURAN BAZAR, CHANDIPUR; and buckets and trunks at MOGNITOOLI, MONHARPATTI and KANDIRPAR in Comilla. On a small scale also, umbrella-making is carried on at BRAHMANBERIA and COMILLA with imported cloth and sticks, mostly supplied locally. There is a hosiery factory at COMILLA manufacturing underwears, and another has been recently started at BRAHMANBERIA.

CHANDPUR is a great mart in the district. It is connected with important places in Bengal and Assam by rails and rivers. The trade in jute and tea of this place is big.

COMILLA—It is the head quarter station of the Tipperah district and is situated at a distance of about 500 miles from Calcutta, and is reached by rail and steamers. Imports into this town from the interior are betelnuts, jute and rice, of which, jute and betelnuts are largely exported to Calcutta by rails by steamers. The industrial products of the town comprise fine well-polished hukka, belun, kharam, sticks, bell-metal utensils, etc., which are exported to different parts of Bengal and fetch good prices. Goods are sent by rail; potatoes, tobacco, molasses, onions, masur dal, moong, kalai, ghee, etc. are largely brought from the United Provinces and Bihar and are immediately sold. The health of the place is generally good. Cotton of Hill Tipperah and of this district is also available here.

24-PARGANAS.

The district (2,536 sq. miles) has a population of 2,714,878.

The district of 24-Parganas around Calcutta is situated on the eastern bank of the river Hooghly and extends up to the Bay of Bengal. The lower part is known as the Sunderbans and is occasionally flooded every day with the tides, which make it impossible to build, except on high ground, any permanent site for living and is similarly unsuitable for cultivation. Attempts are, however, being made to reclaim this portion and make it suitable for cultivation. The district is covered with a net-work of streams and bils, and all sorts of jungle trees grow profusely. The climate is moderate, the average rainfall for the district being about 64".

POPULAR HAND BOOKS, 4 As. EACH. WRITE TO INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

The land being of alluvial sandy nature of recent formation, the crops grown are abundant. The chief crops are rice (about 90% of available land), pulses, maize, gram, linseed, sesamum, rape (or mustard), spices, sugarcane, jute, tobacco, fodder, fruits and vegetables and others. Mean density of population of the district is about 545 per square mile.

The imports into the district correspond to those of Calcutta which lies at the centre of the district. In general, cotton piecegoods, oils, salt, liquors, hardware, iron goods, jute, grains and pulses, live-stock, etc., are the imports through Calcutta. Fancy goods of foreign manufacture are also widely sold. The industrial areas consume liquor, ganja, etc., to a remarkable degree. The chief articles exported are rice, jute, manufactured articles of jute, sugar, etc., etc.

There are about 30 towns with a population of between 6,000 and 68,000, some of which have been incorporated within the Corporation of Calcutta for administrative purposes. The chief centres of trade are:—BHATPARA, TITAGARH, BARANAGORE, BUDGE-BUDGE, NAIHATI, KAMARHATI, BARRACKPORE, TOLLYGUNGE, BASIRHAT, BADURIA, DUM-DUM, GARULIA, RAJPUR, KANCHRAPARA, PANIHATI, JOYNAGAR, BARASAT, HALISAHAR, KHARDAH, TAKI, BARUIPUR, GOBARDANGA, DIAMOND HARBOUR, etc. All these places are generally connected with Calcutta by rail (E. B. Rly. or feeder railways).

There are numerous factories round about Calcutta, specially the jute factories on the banks of the Hooghly. Famous jute factories are situated at BELGHARIA, AGARPARA, SODEPUR, ISHAPUR, KANKINARA, etc. which are now thickly populated. Among other factories may be mentioned, spinning and weaving, jute presses, rope works, silk filature and mill, tanneries, bone mills, saw mills, tea chest and ply-wood factories, iron foundries, glass factories, brick, tile and fire brick factories, oil mills, soap and candle factories, lac and cutch factories, chemical works, drugs and medicine work, biscuit factories, rice mills, etc.

The chief centres of hand-loom weaving are PUNNA, BADURIA and BARASET. Mosquito curtains are woven at BARASET and napkin, checked cloth for mosquito curtains and quilts are made in EKBALPORE. The embroidery industry is carried on in BARASET and HALISAHAR. Ropes are made from sunn-hemp and jute at BHABANIPUR in Barrackpore and sold locally. TILJALA, near Calcutta, is the most important centre for tanning. Other centres are MOLLAHAT in Tollygunge, SHAHAPUR, DURGAPUR, GOPALPUR and TANGRA. Leather suit-cases and attache cases are made in NORTH DUM-DUM in Barrackpore. Matches, glass, gramophone records, aluminium wares, etc. are manufactured in SOUTH DUM-DUM and the articles are disposed of in Calcutta. The famous brass locks of NATAGORE have suffered from foreign competition. The industry also is dying out in SENLI UNION and NIMTA (Barrackpore). Padlocks are also made at DENLA. KHAMARPARA, BARANAGORE and DUTTAPUKER (Baraset) and the products are sold locally and in Calcutta. Basket making, as a part time industry continues in NARAYANPUR and BALLY (Barrackpore) and the products have a local demand.

The district is well served by railways, good roads and boat, steamer and motor bus services.

MARKET PLACES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Bombay Presidency includes a long and narrow strip along the West Coast of India containing the provinces of Konkan, Khandesh, Poona and Satara, together with the whole of Sind. The area of the Presidency including that of the Native States is nearly 151,593 square miles and is inhabited by 26,347,419 persons.

Soil and Climate:—The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil and climate, and is divided into three parts, namely Sind, Guzrat and the Deccan, by the Rann of Cutch and the Gulf of Cambay. Sind, the northernmost part of the Province, is sandy and cultivation is possible only by irrigation. Guzrat, aptly called "the Garden Land of India" stands first for richness of soil and density of population and is watered by many rivers, notably among them being the Narbada and the Tapti. The remaining portion of the province is divided into high and low level tracts by the ruggedness of the W. Ghats, which run parallel to the W. Coast for many hundreds of miles.

Rainfall occurs during the month of June to November. Sind is rainless, receiving 5" on the average, Guzrat gets 20" to 30", and Konkan 100" to 150". Air is generally charged with moisture throughout the year and the climate is oppressive to those who are not accustomed to it, the temperature reaching 96° to 126°F at Jacobabad. 180° to 110°F is common during the summer months in the Deccan. Cyclones are not uncommon.

In Sind, the soil is alluvial; in Guzrat black cotton and gardu soils are common while in the Deccan plateau black soil is generally met with being less rich near the hills. The spice gardens of Kanara exhibit red loam, richest crops being obtained from deep dark soils.

The climate of Sind is generally uniform for all years with high temperature of 117°F in May and June and an average of over 100°F from March to October. From October the temperature rapidly goes down to 30 deg. in December and frost is expected. Rainfall is usually negligible, being only about 5 inches, but in some years it is as heavy as 20 inches.

The peculiarity of the soil in Sind is that it is mostly composed of plastic clay which develops into rich mould in contact with water only. The spring crop of the division is chiefly rabi, while the autumn crop is mainly kharif. The rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, oilseeds and vegetables; and the kharif crops consist of millets, bajra, jowar, rice, indigo, sunn-hemp, til pulses and cotton.

Crops and Produce:—The chief crops of the Presidency are wheat, cotton, gram, jowar, bajra, spices, sugar and even rice, for details of which the chapter on **Agricultural Resources of India** may be consulted. Rice covers 3.0 million acres, wheat 2.3 million acres, jowar 9.2 million acres, bajra 5.0 million acres, maize 191,000 acres, gram 1 million acres, groundnut 976,000 acres, sesamum 213,000 acres, rape and mustard 124,000 acres, linseed 126,000 acres, cotton 4,073,000 acres,

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tobacco 155,000 acres, etc. System of cultivation differs with the nature of the land. Irrigation from canals, tanks and wells is resorted to where rainfall is deficient. Fish manure and pondrontee are the chief manures. The crops are generally raised by rotation. About three-fourths of the population depend on agriculture and most of them are land-owning cultivators. Rice is grown in Konkan and the wet districts along the coast; wheat is grown in Sind, N. Guzrat and Deccan. Bajra is grown almost everywhere. Millets and pulses are largely grown east of the Ghats. The chief non-food crop is cotton, which is by far the most important crop in Guzrat, the Tapti valley and S. E. Deccan. Ponies of Bombay are hardy and celebrated. Cattle breeds of Gir, Kathiawar and Guzrat are noted and the breed is generally good. The sea-fisheries are famous and give employment to many, and fishes for food and manure are obtainable on the sea coasts, in the rivers and tanks.

Forest Products:—The forests on the Ghats yield teak, sandalwood and other timbers. Acacia, catechu, ebony, etc. grow in abundance while coconut palms, palmyras, betelnut palms, date palms occur plentifully. Various fruit trees, e.g., mango, jack tree, ber, myrobalans, mahua, karani, etc. are found in the province.

Minerals:—Building stone and salt are the principal minerals, Porbandar and Dharangadlira contain best stone. Gold and gold dust were formerly found in Dharwar. Agates are found in the Deccan and Guzrat.

Handicrafts:—Every district carries on hand-loom weaving inspite of competition from machine-made varieties. Saries and turbans are the main varieties. There are about 2 lakhs of weavers in Poona, Nasik, Dharwar, Belgaum and Sholapur districts. Dyeing is carried on in Guzrat, Kathiawar and in the Maratha districts. Silk is also woven in Surat, Ahmedabad, Yeola, Nasik and Thana districts. There are mills in Bombay for weaving silk and wool. Country blankets come from the Deccan and Karnatic, felt blankets and saddle cloth from Sind. Preparation and production of sunn hemp are carried on. There are many goldsmiths. Spearheads of Ahmedabad and knives of Amod are celebrated; glass making, lac industry, ivory and tortoise shell work are done at Bombay and in Guzrat. Wood carving is done at Ahmedabad, Surat and Kanara. Sugar and gur are made wherever cane is grown. Real gold thread industry is carried on in Surat, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Yeola. Salt is made at Khar-goda and Udu and is known as Baragara salt.

The most important art-crafts of this Presidency are:—carpet weaving, calico printing, artistic hand-woven silk, artistic cotton hand weaving, manufacture of gold and silver thread, lace work, silk and gold thread weaving, embroidery, kinkhabs, fine wool weaving, lacquer work, pottery, jewellery, wood carving, stone work, glass work, brass and copper, metal work, etc. Artisans are spread all over the Presidency, the chief centres of work being BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, NASIK, YEOLA, GOKAK, HYDERABAD, TATTA, HALA, BUBAK, KASHMORE, KHANOT, SHIKARPUR, SAWANTWADI, HONAVAR and KUMPTA.

Factories.—The number of factories which actually worked during 1932 was 1,575 compared with 1,541 in the previous year. Of these, 816 were perennial and 759 seasonal concerns. Two hundred and twenty-six of the perennial and 625 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The cotton industry is the principal and flourishing industry of the Bombay Presidency. It is an old-established industry, carried

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on mainly under Indian management with Indian capital. The most important centre of production is Bombay city and Island employing about 118,000 workers. The second centre of the industry is Ahmedabad with about 70,000 operatives. The other centres include Sholapur, Surat, Broach and Jalgaon. Silk and wool are also manufactured in Bombay.

New industries are growing in the district, the most important of them being the manufacture of matches. There are eight factories situated in the neighbourhood of SANTA CRUZ, GHODBUNDER, RURLA and THANA. Cigarette manufacture has made considerable headway in the presidency there being 14 factories in 1932-33. Among other new types of factories may be mentioned refining and smelting of non-ferrous alloys, bakelite materials, electric fans, razor blades, slates, pins and needles, dry cells, fire works, etc. Soap is manufactured on a large scale and exported to Iraq. The number of operatives employed in all industries was 389,647 compared with 381,349—an increase of 2.2 per cent. There was an increase of 4,886 in the Bombay mills, which employ 142,112 operatives, and 4,572 in the Ahmedabad mills, where 86,080 workers are employed. Assemblage of motor cars is conducted in the Presidency while brushes are being manufactured in increasing quantities. Other industries include manufacture of glass, chemicals, casein, pottery, handmade paper, paints, tallow substitute, carbon paper, clips, etc. There are a number of factories for tanning hides and skins.

Occupation.—The number of workers (all kinds) engaged in pasture and agriculture was 7,248,396 of whom 6,856,389 were engaged in ordinary cultivation; 18,921 in the cultivation of special crops; 52,762 in forestry; 320,166 in stock raising; 138 in the raising of small animals and insects; and 81,775 in fishing and pearling, and hunting. Workers under Mines and Minerals numbered 13,822 in 1931. Of these 10,275 were engaged in the production of saline substances, mostly salt; 1,651 in producing building materials and 1,341 in manganese mining. The number of cotton textile workers, all kinds, employed in cotton textiles in 1931 was 459,452. Of these 315,284 were enumerated under cotton spinning, sizing and weaving and 69,010 under cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing. The number of cottage workers in cotton textiles is computed at 165,000 males and working dependants. Rope, twine, string and other fibres, are the only important textiles other than cotton in the Bombay presidency. They employ 35,742 workers, while wool-carding and spinning employ 21,165 persons. Hides, Skins, etc. industry employs 23,645 workers of all kinds. Wood workers of all kinds were returned at 135,845. Metal industry employs 46,878 workers of all kinds. The most important group is that of blacksmiths, etc., who number 30,431. The number of ceramic workers employed in ceramics is 73,689, of whom potters and earthenware makers number 61,335 and brick and tile makers 10,918. Both these occupations are pre-eminently cottage industries and widely dispersed. Chemical Products properly so-called and analogous employ 28,559 workers of all kinds. Food Products employ 42,709 workers of all kinds. Other industries which may be mentioned are Dress and Toilet (225,785); building industries (74,178); and miscellaneous and undefined industries (95,384). Transport employs 219,176 workers of all kinds. Of these, 64,868 are employed in transport by water, 73,780 in transport by rail, 71,637 in transport by road and 8,846 in post offices, telegraphs, and telephones. Transport by air employs only 45 workers of all kinds. 559,554 workers of all kinds are employed in trade. The chief subsidiary heads in this category are banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance

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(25,861; brokerage, comission and export (10,672); trade in textiles (21,201); hotels, cafes and restaurants (36,563); other trade in food-stuffs (173,361); trade in fuel (22,090) and trade, other sorts (210,780).

Trade:—The articles of internal trade are cotton, grain, metals and cotton goods. The Distribution of articles of trade is generally made through fairs held in connection with pilgrimages and in temporary and weekly bazars. Rice, coconut, salt, cotton, timber and piecegoods are the main articles in coasting trade. Value of internal trade is about Rs. 100 crores of which 25 per cent. is carried on by sea and the rest by rail. Raw cotton, grain, pulses, seeds hides and opium are the chief exports. The imports are piecegoods, metals, machinery, sugar, oil, silk and woollen goods.

The figures at coasting and foreign trade of the presidency including Sind follow:

	Coasting			Foreign.		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)			(in lakhs of rupees)		
Imports						
Merchandise	24.90	25.03	22.84	56.94	49.76	54.32
Treasure	2	13	41	17.84	14.40	1.87
Exports						
Merchandise (in- cluding Re- export)	28.78	33.00	28.29	56.25	34.35	25.14
Treasure	5	5	—	2.24	61.21	60.68

Transport:—The chief railways serving the province are G.I.P., B.B. & C. I. and Southern Marhatta. There are several small tramway systems. The British India line of steamers ply between Karachi, Persian Gulf and Mangalore and the British India Steam Company serves the ports between Mangalore and Bombay generally.

There are about 9,000 miles of metalled roads and more than 20,000 miles of unmetalled roads. The length of railway lines in the Presidency is about 5,500 miles.

All the important towns and cities are connected by motor bus service with the interior villages for carrying passengers. The motor lorries carry a good amount of goods now-a-days in big cities.

The chief market places of the Presidency are BOMBAY and KARACHI in Sind. An account of these cities and their trade transactions follows.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, situated on an island in a bay, lies at the base of the Western Ghats. It is the second city in the Indian Empire and owes its wealth, size and importance to its magnificent harbour and its position as the nearest Indian port to Europe except Karachi. Bombay is connected by railway with every part of India. It is not only a great port but a great industrial centre also. It is about 1,400 miles away from Calcutta and about 800 miles from Madras.

As regards overseas trade, Bombay is connected by regular passenger and cargo services with Europe, Australasia, East and South-Africa, China, Japan and America and is also an important link in the transshipment trade between these countries and the sea-ports of Arabia and Mesopotamia. The trans-oceanic trade of Bombay has a valuable complement in the numerous steamer and sailing services plying along the Western coast. Bombay is the headquarters of these coasting services and of others which make a periodical round of the coastal ports between Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. Bombay is also the centre for the important pilgrim traffic between India and the Hedjaz—from 15 to 20 ships annually sail from Bombay with pilgrims during the season,

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Bombay is a city which combines the textile specialisation of Manchester (without its imposing array of diverse modern industry) with the commercial and shipping characteristics of Liverpool. The prosperity of Bombay rests upon two foundations (1) the power of its cotton mills to supply the cloth that India wants and to withstand competition from rivals in India and outside it and (2) the maintenance of the import and export trade. The last ten years have shown that in both respects Bombay is more than vulnerable.

Area and Population.—The total area of the Bombay island was 15,480 acres in 1931 compared with 15,066 acres in 1921. The increase is due to the Back Bay reclamation. The population of Bombay in 1921 was 1,175,914. The population enumerated in the present census is 1,161,383, a decrease of 14,531. Of the total population 68 per cent. are Hindu, 18 per cent. Muhammadan, one per cent. Jain, 5 per cent. Zoroastrian, 7 per cent. Christian and 1 per cent. others.

Occupation.—The chief sources of occupation of the city population are (1) industry, which employs 31 per cent. of the workers, (2) trade, which employs 16 per cent., (3) unspecified occupations (which are mostly general undefined labour), which employ 22 per cent., and (4) transport, which employs 9 per cent. Thus, about one in every three of Bombay's workers is employed in industrial occupations of one kind or another.

Among industries, textile manufacture is the only important large-scale industry in the city and employs about two out of every three persons employed in industry. The second most important contributor to the industrial total is industry connected with dress and toilet.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOMBAY.

The annual value of Bombay's foreign trade carried on sea during the period ending 31st March 1933 will appear from the table below.

Imports.—The chief imports into the port of Bombay are:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)				
Cotton Goods	16.29	14.94	4.87	3.82	6.49
Metals and ores	7.99	6.90	4.87	3.66	3.43
Machinery	5.22	5.23	3.99	3.58	3.67
Sugar	4.00	3.92	2.49	1.42	1.16
Motor Cars, etc.	2.63	3.49	2.04	1.42	1.19
Oils	2.72	3.75	3.23	3.03	2.89
Cotton, Raw	3.89	3.41	6.32	6.79	7.04
Cotton twist and yarn	2.97	2.70	1.18	1.33	1.65
Artificial Silk	3.16	2.70	1.55	2.23	2.77
Silk Goods	3.05	2.66	1.45	1.63	2.56
Grain, flour and pulse	1.84	2.03	1.41	34	12
Instruments	1.69	2.00	1.63	1.35	1.40
Dyeing & tannin substances	1.86	1.53	1.66	1.85	1.66
Woollen Goods	1.85	1.38	58	42	79
Leather	33	36	28	31	33
Hardware	1.60	1.57	1.01	85	1.01
Belting	30	36	27	27	26
Paper	1.13	1.28	99	95	1.10
Fruits & Vegetables	1.18	1.26	99	91	70
Provisions	1.36	1.16	1.06	75	69
Glass & Glassware	1.04	1.16	71	57	70
Liquor	94	1.04	90	65	69
Drugs & Medicines	80	88	73	77	74
Spices	70	81	62	62	60

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372 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)				
Apparel	95	81	42	37	40
Silk, Raw	77	73	61	42	83
Chemicals	62	71	73	76	76
Rubber	85	97	87	70	72
Bobbins	21	28	34	27	24
Tea	44	36	31	34	28
Precious Stones	83	70	40	35	40
Soap	58	61	33	30	26
Wood & Timber	44	52	44	33	27
Paints	51	50	35	31	32
TOTAL	84.12	82.64	56.93	49.75	54.30

Among the minor imports may be mentioned (the figures within the brackets standing for the value of imports during 1932-33 in lakhs of rupees)—tobacco (17), haberdashery (25), chinaclay (7), stationery (23), cycles (22), wool raw (18), gums and resins (14), toys (20), porcelain (21), toilet requisites (19), tallow (19), starch (24), boots and shoes (11), books, (19) and arms and ammunitions (11).

Exports:—The chief exports of Indian produce and manufacturers from Bombay during the last few years follow:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)				
Cotton, raw	47.55	43.99	34.17	16.09	12.56
Seeds	11.01	7.37	5.95	5.11	3.06
Cotton Goods	3.33	2.73	1.84	1.93	1.06
Wool, raw	2.04	2.04	1.05	.94	.46
Cotton yarn	1.93	1.88	1.54	1.24	.75
Oilcakes	1.90	1.67	1.18	1.04	.96
Grain, pulse & flour	2.12	1.55	1.04	1.20	.69
Metals and ores	.97	1.18	.80	.17	.12
Hides & Skins, raw	1.22	1.07	.65	.25	.21
Leather	1.04	.95	.59	.41	.27
Spices	.48	.56	.42	.26	.21
Myrobalans	.32	.43	.43	.35	.29
Wool manufactures	.47	.40	.22	.8	.8
Oils	.46	.38	.27	.38	.37
Wood & Timber	.22	.23	.19	.7	.6
Tobacco	.35	.20	.25	.16	.18
Gums and Resins	.17	.19	.16	.12	.10
Hemp, Raw	.16	.19	.10	.7	.9
Fruits, etc.	.20	.18	.13	.11	.13
Provisions	.18	.17	.14	.10	.9
Manures	.10	.11	.7	.5	.2
Dyeing & tannin substances excepting myrobalan	.12	.12	.13	.10	.8
TOTAL	87.70	69.71	53.02	31.57	23.17

COASTING TRADE.

Imports from coast ports into Bombay, 1932-33.—Grain, pulse and flour, Rs. 4.00 lakhs; raw cotton, Rs. 3.69 lakhs; kerosene, Rs. 1.62 lakhs; spices, Rs. 90 lakhs, seeds, Rs. 88 lakhs, jute manufactures, Rs. 88 lakhs, coal, Rs. 69 lakhs; tea, Rs. 68 lakhs, teak wood, Rs. 46 lakhs; ghee Rs. 34 lakhs (from Kathiawar); wool raw. Rs. 9 lakhs.

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Exports to Coast ports from Bombay, 1932-33.—Cotton manufactures, Rs. 13,18 lakhs; cotton twist and yarn, Rs. 1,56 lakhs; and grain, pulse and flour, Rs. 2,14 lakhs.

KARACHI.

KARACHI is the capital of Sind. It is not only a seaport of Sind, but is the natural outlet and inlet for the trade of a hinterland stretching from Siestan to the United Provinces. It also embraces Eastern and Southern Persia, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, vast wheat fields of the Punjab and all the principal trade centres of Northern India.

Sind is an agricultural Province; as the rainfall is very slight and uncertain, the chief source of its water supply for irrigation depends upon the great river Indus. There are about 150 lakhs of acres of a very fertile rice land, out of which the area at present under cultivation is only 36 lakhs of acres—just only 12 per cent of the total area available.

Population—In 1931 the population of Karachi was 265,565 or 22.4 per cent. more than in 1921. The increase in the size of Karachi during the last 50 years has been phenomenal. The population of Karachi city shows a marked degree of cosmopolitanism but differs very considerably in this respect from Bombay. While in Bombay a minority of the population is home-born, in Karachi a majority of the population is home-born. This makes it in character a city of a different kind from Bombay. Karachi is essentially a trading town with an important entrepot trade. At present it occupies the position midway between a city of the Bombay type and a town of the kind that Poona (city municipality) is to-day.

Workers—There are in Karachi 281 male and 35 female workers per 1000 of the population. The difference between Karachi and Bombay in this respect is very striking, and nothing could show more clearly the non-industrial character of Karachi.

Occupations—The main occupations are industry, transport and trade, in which 189, 122 and 172 respectively per 1000 of the workers are employed. It will be seen that the ratio of workers under trade is nearly as high as the ratio of workers under industry. This is in marked contrast to Bombay.

Trade—The principal exports from the port are: wheat, grains, oil-seeds, cotton, wool, hides and bones. The chief variety of wheat exported from Karachi falls commercially within the definition of "soft" wheat; but there are "hard" wheats also (red and yellow) which are grown in the Central India; these qualities find market in Marseilles and Italy for the manufacture of macaroni. Indian barley, gram, and oil-seeds, which play a very prominent part in the world's markets, pass chiefly through Karachi in very large quantities.

Karachi also plays a very prominent part in the export of wool, and as much as about one-third of the total export from India passes through Karachi. The white wools of Sind, Gujrat and Kathiawar have a recognised commercial value, but much of the quantity enters from Afghanistan. Bones and hides also are exported in large quantities from this port, and during and after the war Karachi has captured much of Calcutta's pre-war trade.

Industries—Industrially Karachi is not yet a great centre. Its chief possessions are three well-equipped modern flour mills and North-Western Railway workshops. Various wool, cotton and hides pressers flourish, and many engineering firms also pass very busy days in this city. Recent flotations are two saw mills, a brick and lime manufacturing company and a building and development company.

374 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

Small industries consist of soaps and a glass work, trunk and despatch box manufacturing, fish supplying, motor works, tiles manufacturing, etc., etc.

Being an exporter of oil-seeds, Karachi possesses no oil-mill, excepting some small power driven plants.

Salt is manufactured on a large scale at Mauripur Salt Works but the undertaking wholly belongs to Government.

Imports:—The following table shows the principal imports of the port of Karachi during the last five years:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)				
Cotton manufactures	10.33	7.78	4.15	4.12	5.43
Sugar	3.64	3.45	2.65	1.24	93
Metals and ores	2.28	1.96	1.86	1.08	99
Machinery & millwork	1.46	1.49	1.16	1.39	1.12
Oils	1.52	1.48	1.79	1.46	89
Woollen mnfrs.	1.28	1.12	58	48	90
Provisions	94	86	64	36	30
Rubber mnfrs.	54	79	59	58	39
Liquors	65	68	63	38	38
Grain, pulse & flour	1.54	49	8	4	2
Hardware	52	41	36	29	33
Tobacco	34	40	26	12	6
Chemicals	29	32	29	29	31
Instruments	37	32	43	35	44
Paper & Pasteboard	28	32	22	21	26
Arms & Ammunitions	21	8	6	22	12
Apparel	21	17	13	13	11
Haberdashery	28	17	14	12	14
Fruit & vegetables	26	27	21	18	18
Cycles & accessories	23	20	13	12	4
Soap	16	17	12	11	12
Glass and glassware	16	14	14	12	9
Drugs & medicines	12	14	15	13	14
Paints, etc.	13	13	13	12	11
TOTAL	13.53	26.48	16.97	15.86	16.26

Exports:—The chief exports from Karachi follow:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)				
Cotton, Raw	14.26	15.68	9.54	6.35	6.43
Wheat	1.59	15	1.91	12	1
Wool, Raw	2.79	2.29	1.43	1.79	75
Rapeseed	1.46	87	50	71	1.49
Skins, Raw	96	1.09	72	55	35
Rice not in the husk	99	84	75	52	40
Wheat flour	68	53	39	26	14
Hides, Raw	89	43	26	12	7
Bones	34	34	36	11	15
Silk, Raw	19	21	2	1	—
Pulse	30	21	16	15	32
Skins, tanned	10	12	7	4	1
Fish, dry salted	10	11	11	7	7
TOTAL	27.25	23.86	16.97	11.53	10.83

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SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDY.

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, during 1932-33, which consisted of dates from Iraq and fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—other sorts (raw cashew nuts) from Kenya Colony and Portuguese East Africa increased from Rs. 64,244 to Rs. 1,46,574. Exports amounted to Rs. 27,180 as against nil in the previous year and represented entirely shipments of fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved: all sorts (skinned cashew kernel) to U. S. A.

The total value of the coasting trade of the Sub-ordinate ports further increased by Rs. 73.42 lakhs to Rs. 6.81 crores. Imports advanced by Rs. 50.18 lakhs to Rs. 3.56 crores and exports by Rs. 23.25 lakhs to Rs. 3.25 crores 57 per cent of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port Bombay.

	Imports:		Exports:	
	1931-32 (In 1,000 rupees).	1932-33	1931-32 (In 1,000 rupees).	1932-33
Surat Range	50.54	70.83	91.01	1,35.43
Thana "	18.97	20.99	55.92	53.59
Kolaba "	1,22.01	1,30.22	80.67	65.12
Kanara "	1,08.11	1,25.98	69.34	65.44
Goa "	4.81	5.94	2.15	2.14
Viramgam,,	89	1.55	2.13	2.75
	3,05.33	3,55.51	3,02.22	3,25.48

The principal articles exported are—Spices (betelnuts), dried fruits and wood from Kanara; salt, rice, myrobalans and bricks from Kolaba; wood, salt and bricks from Thana; and cotton raw, cotton and groundnut seed, pulse and wood from Surat.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

The AHMEDABAD district is generally a flat country with only a few rocky hills. The district covers an area of 3,819 sq. miles and has a population of 923,431. The only river passing through it is the Sabarmati. The soil is mostly alluvial and black cotton. Average rainfall is about 30". To the east of the district the soil is light and to the west it is black.

The important crops raised are wheat, jowar, bajra and cotton. Rice is grown in Daskhorod and Sholka talukas where many garden crops are also grown.

The manufactures of the district are important. Salt is prepared on the border of the Rann of Kutch and saltpetre is also available. Many cotton mills work in the head quarters of the district; silk cloth, gold and silver work, hardware, copper and brassware, pottery, woodwork, shoes, blankets, dyeworks, metal factory, match factory, oil mills represent the industries of the district, the products being available in large quantities.

AHMEDABAD—Ahmedabad is the chief city in the District and is now the second largest city in the Presidency. It ranks first among the cities of Gujrat and is one of the most picturesque towns and has a population of 323,833. About 300 miles from Bombay and about 50 miles from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, it is an important junction on the B. B. & C. I. and stands on the left bank of the Sabarmati.

The principal industry of Ahmedabad is the spinning and weaving of cotton yarn and indeed some of the finest cloth woven in Indian mills are made here. Ahmedabad city is at present second only to

Make Depilatories ? "PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRIES" Explains the Process. INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Bombay as a centre of the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth and is an important centre in the Indian cotton mill industry. There are about 75 cotton mills which are now placed in a better position than those in the Bombay Islands for several reasons. In consequence of the importance of its manufactures of silk and cotton, the system of caste or trade unions is more fully developed in this city than in any other part of Guzrat, each of the different castes of traders, manufacturers and artisans forming its trade guild.

Ahmedabad was formerly celebrated for its manufactures in cloth of gold and silver, fine silk and cotton fabrics, articles of gold, silver, steel, enamel, mother of pearl, lacquered ware, and fine wood work. Other manufactures include copper and brassware, shoes, blankets, etc. Manufacture of silk and brocaded goods is carried on. Locally produced silk goods find market in different parts of India. The manufacture of gold and silver thread, which are worked into the richer varieties of silk cloth and brocade, supports a considerable number of people. Tin and electro-plating are also carried on to some extent. Many families are engaged as handloom weavers working up cotton cloth. Black-wood carving is another important industry, and the finest specimens of this class of work may be seen here. The common pottery of this place is also decidedly superior. The manufacture of shoes and leather-work gives employment to a large number. Black wood carving, handloom weaving and glazed pottery of this place are important.

From the middle of the 8th century to the close of the 16th century Ahmedabad was a great trading centre; with the rise of Surat it suffered a set-back but has latterly gained its former eminence. The imports comprise sugar, piece-goods, timber, metal, grain, coconuts, and molasses, while the exports are oil seeds, grain, ghee, molasses, tobacco, iron, copper, silk, cotton and cloth, gold and silver cloth, pottery, wood work, etc. The trade is carried on both by coasting vessels and rail, and is chiefly directed to Bombay. Ahmedabad is a market for Bengal and Ahmedabad silk and the products are exported to Kathiawar, Rajputana, Central India, Nagpur and certain other places.

The important centres of trade are VIRAMGAM (18,965), DHOLKA (13,743), DHANDHUKA (9,076), MADASA (8,819), PRAN-TIJ (6,467), SANAND (7,319) and MANDAL (5,373).

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

The AHMEDNAGAR district (area: 6,586 sq miles; population. 987,949) is traversed by the Western Ghat chains and has many spurs and ridges to the east. Average annual rainfall is about 24" and the climate of the place is genial. During the cold months it is dry and invigorating but during the summer months the heat is oppressive. Black, red, grey and white varieties of soil are met with. It has rich black loam in the north and the east. In the west it is hilly, sandy and light. The district contains some cave temples dating from the 12th century and there are a number of forts of historic interest.

Staple crops are jowar, bajra, wheat and gram, which are grown on the banks of the Godavari and the Bhima. Vari and ragi are grown in the Akola taluka. Tur, math, kulith and cotton are grown in the eastern portion. Safflower, sesamum and linseed are also grown besides sugarcane, tobacco, betel leaf and vegetables to a small extent.

Canal irrigation is carried on in the district. There are about 1,000 sq. miles of the reserved forest of which teaks are excellent and are used for rafters and poles. Banian, jambul, behera, ain and karvand trees are also available. Lime stone is abundantly obtained.

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The industries of the district constitute weaving of saries and turbans, copper and brass pots, paper making and carpet making.

The head quarter town (AHMEDNAGAR CITY) has a population of 41,890 and contains a cantonment with a population of 15,639. The traders are generally Brahmins. It is an important Christian mission centre. There is a carpet factory and a weaving institute. The industries of the town are sari-weaving and making of copper and brass vessels. Situated on the left bank of the Sina, it lies 72 miles off from Poona and is a railway station on the Dhond—Manmad Railway.

Other centres of trade are: SANGAMNER (15,355), KOPARGAON (7,128), PATHARDI (6,835), SHRIGONDA (6,331) and BELAPUR (5,482).

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

BELGAUM is a hilly tract of land, situated in the south of the Presidency. The soil of the district is composed of black and red varieties of which the former kind is very fertile. Most of the grains, pulses, oilseeds and fibres are sown on dry fields of the district. Cotton is grown here mainly on black soil and is reaped as a cold season crop. Ginger is grown in garden lands, chiefly for domestic consumption. With its moderate heat, the early and fresh sea breeze, and its altitude above the sea, the district (population 1,078,561) is a pleasant and healthy place. Its area is about 4,649 sq. miles. The chief means of communication is the Southern Mahratta Railway.

BELGAUM, the Sadar station, is a municipality and has a population of more than 40,000. The town has a booming trade and the capitalists are mostly Marwaris and Brahmins but there are a few wealthy Mahomedans also. The land round the town is rich and cultivated. Trade in silk and cloth (cotton) is also considerable. It exports agricultural products, rice, jaggery, tobacco and cotton in large quantities and imports cloth, silk, salt and grain. Markets are held in the villages throughout the district at fixed intervals. Next to agriculture, handloom weaving constitutes the principal industry of the district.

NIPANI with a population of about 12,000 and YAMAKANMARDI with a population of about 5,000 are the two towns in the Chikodi taluka. The northern portion contains rich black soil and the red variety is obtained in the south. These towns are central ports of trade between the sea coast and the interior and were very famous for grapes that were grown around these two towns not long ago. Cotton goods are manufactured to a small extent for local consumption only.

GOKAK.—The town of Gokak has a population of more than 10,000. It was once a seat of a large dyeing and weaving industry which is now extinct. There is a cotton mill. The town is a centre for the manufacture of toys.

KHANAPUR.—It is the most sparsely populated taluka in the district. The town is situated on a rocky hill which is well wooded. Bamboos, banyans, tamarinds and mangoes abound in these woods. There are two Jain temples of great interest inside the fort. There are also Darga of Ashad Khan and the Safa Musjid which will repay a visit. The articles of trade are salt, dried fish, dates, coin, coconuts (from the port of Venegurla), all sorts of grains, sugar and molasses. There are about 400 hand looms for cotton cloth.

BARGAON has a good weekly market in it.

GHODGERI.—Glass bangles are made locally on a large scale, the annual production being about 72 lakhs of pairs.

HONGAL.—This town has a population of about 10,000. Coarse cotton cloth is woven here and sold in the neighbouring market; or,

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the cloths together with other country stuff are exported via the head quarter town of Belgaum to Konkan. There is a Jain temple in the north. The place is noted for superior bullocks which are brought for sale in the markets. A large annual fair is held at the town, where wrestling competition is also held.

KONGUALI.—The town has a big trade in rice with Belgaum and other places of Kolhapur. It imports cloth, dates, salt, spices and sugar. A weekly market is held on Thursday where cotton yarn, grains, molasses, tobacco and about 2,000 to 3,000 cattle are offered for sale. Saries and waist cloth and blankets are woven.

KUDCHI.—An annual fair is held here at the tomb of a Mahomedan Fakir.

MANOLI.—It is a good market for cotton and grains and is a centre for printing cotton cloths. It was once famous for dyeing industry. There are many temples.

MURGOD.—It is also a good market for cotton and grains. It has also a cottage industry of printing cotton cloth. A small fair is held here in March which is of six days' duration.

NANDGARH.—It is also an important trade centre. It imports arecanuts, coconuts, coconut oil, dates and salt from Goa. Wheat and other grains are exported from this place.

NIPANI is a large trade centre. Crowded weekly markets are held here on Thursdays where about 2,000 to 3,000 cattle are offered for sale each day. Beedi tobacco is prepared on a large scale here. It is the biggest tobacco market in the Bombay Presidency, about 37 million lbs. of tobacco being sold there per annum. About 2,500 people are employed in the town for about 4 months in 'jarda' making season. The tobacco is usually despatched in gunny covers containing about 252 lbs. each to Calcutta, C. P., Madras and Coast markets.

SADALGI.—Coarse cotton cloths, waster blankets and womens' saries are woven here. Sugar making by the indigenous process is the chief industry. Sugarcane is cultivated over a large area and molasses are also prepared and sent away to other parts. Grains and pulses are imported.

SANKHESWAR.—Traffic is carried on in cotton, dry coconuts, dates, spices and curry stuffs. Cotton-ginning and pressing is the chief industry.

YAMAKANMARDI.—There are more than 300 hand looms for making saries, blankets, etc. A grand weekly market is held here on Tuesdays where dry coconuts, dates, grains, wheat and cloths are offered for sale and exchanged for foreign articles.

SANDATH-YELLAMMA.—It is also an important trade centre. There is a shrine of Goddess Yellamma. During festivities more than 1 lakh of pilgrims assemble here and a fair is held here during full moon of April-May and again in November-December. Many fancy articles and idols are sold in those melas.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

The district of **BIJAPUR** which has an area of about 5,707 sq. miles and a population of 869,697 (1931 census) is mostly hilly with thick shrubs of wood on the tops. Two kinds of soils are found here—the black variety which retains moisture and the red soil near the sandy hills, of which the former is generally fertile and produces other food grains and pulses besides cotton for which the soil is particularly suitable. The average annual rainfall in Bijapur town is 28" and the climate of the district is on the whole dry and healthy.

The district is well communicated by the Southern Mahratta Railway, the East Deccan Branch of which runs through five of the eight

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taluks of Bijapur connecting it with the prosperous districts and flourishing trading centres in the north and south. It speaks Kanarese.

Crops grown in the district include jowar in an area of about 2,000 sq. miles. Bajra, wheat, rice, rale kang or the Italian millet and the pulses, e.g., tur, gram, kulith, mung, math are also grown. Cotton is cultivated on an area of about 1,000 sq. miles. Castor seed, linsced, safflower and sesamum are also grown here.

Cotton and silk cloth are the chief manufactures of the district where weaving is a most popular industry.

Chief imports into this district are piece-goods and rice from Sholapur; coconuts and salt are brought from the coasts, betelnuts and spices are brought from Kanara and molasses are imported from Belgaum. Weekly markets are held in all the taluks. AMINGARH is a great trading centre in this district; it is a good market for cattle, and coast products are also imported for distribution. Throughout this district are scattered Guzrati and Marwari money-lenders and merchants of foreign piece-goods.

Bijapur exports cotton yarn, cotton cloth, copper wares, coarse woollen blankets, cattle and coast produce.

AMINGARH.—It has a large cattle market and is a trade centre for rice and coconuts brought from the sea coast.

ABSIBIDI and BADAMI are the two villages which are interesting for Jain excavation and cave temples and many people come here for sight seeing.

BAGALKOT.—It has a considerable trade. The town manufactures silk and cotton goods and there are many cotton ginning and pressing factories. There are three markets in the town where grains, pulses and oil-seeds are sold besides the necessary vegetables for every day use.

BIJAPUR.—It is the head quarters of the district and has a population of more than 25,000. The town has a large grain and cattle trade. There are several cotton ginning and pressing factories and it is a centre of cotton trade in the Deccan. Gol Gombaza is the principal object of sight in this town.

GULEDGARH has a good trade in the agricultural products besides cotton, its chief article of trade. Cotton and silk cloths are manufactured here and sent to Sholapur, Poona, Konkan and Bombay. There are several valuable quarries whence stone is dug up and is much in demand.

ILKAL is the principal market place in the taluka. It is also a centre of weaving and dyeing industries. It exports silk and cotton manufactures and agricultural produce (grains, pulses, wheat, etc.). Cotton cloth and saris are sent to Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum and the Nizam's Dominions. A yearly fair is held on the full moon day of Poush (January).

TALIKOTA has a rising industry in superior carpets. The Juma Masjid is famous here. An annual fair is held during March-April in which many fancy things are sold.

BROACH DISTRICT.

The district of Broach has an area of 1,453 sq. miles, and a population of 334,001 and the language spoken here is Guzrati. It forms an alluvial plain sloping gently westwards. There are only a few hillocks and sand hills here. The surface consists of black cotton soil which is highly fertile and is well cultivated and there are no forests. The climate is very healthy and pleasant and the annual average rainfall is about 35".

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Besides black soil, brown variety is also met with in Ankleswar. Amod and Jambusar. The crops raised there are cotton, jowar, sesamum, tur, wheat, rice and pulses. Tobacco is also grown.

There are several cotton spinning and weaving mills at BROACH. The chief exports are wheat, cotton and piecegoods and the imports are yarn, metals, sugar, piecegoods and timber. The important trade centres are BROACH, ANKLESWAR, JAMBUSAR, HANSOT and AMOD.

BROACH (41,341)—The city of Broach is one of the oldest sea ports of Western India. The chief articles of trade are mohua flowers, wheat and cotton which are exported to the south; imports from those places are molasses, rice, betelnuts, timber, coal, iron, and coconuts. The exports consist of grain, pulses, cotton, mohua flowers, tiles and firewood, and imports of fruits, stone for building purposes. All this traffic is coastal. Foreign trade is insignificant.

AMOD TOWN.—This town has a population of about 6,600. The prevailing soil is black cotton shading off to grey soil which is too salty.

ANKLESWAR (population 12000).—The chief article of trade of this place is cotton. There are also several ginning and pressing factories. Trade in rafters from the surrounding country and from outside the district is also considerable. Bamboos are also imported.

The B. B. & C. I. Rly. is the chief means of communication, but there is also a branch of the Rajpipla State Rly. connecting Ankleswar with Nandod, and passengers from Kathiawar come by sea.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

The district of DHARWAR is bounded on the north by the districts of Belgaum and Bijapur; on the south by the State of Mysore; on the east by the Hyderabad territory; and on the west by the district of North Kanara. It has an area of about 4,604 sq. miles and it speaks Kanarese. Its population as per census of 1931 is 11,22,908. The Belgaum and Harihar road roughly divides the districts into two belts. The annual rainfall averages 33" and the climate is perhaps the healthiest in the Presidency.

A part of the DHARWAR district is hilly and sandy soil is met with in several parts. Soil of this district, however, is classified under three heads: (1) red soil, (2) black cotton soil and (3) the rich brown loam with sandy tinge. Land is cultivated here chiefly on the ryotari system.

Agricultural crops raised from the lands include jowar (over 1,000 sq. miles), rice in the western taluks (comprising an area of about 300 sq. miles), wheat (on about 410 sq. miles), pulses including tur, gram, moong, and kulith. Cotton is of the best quality and vie with those of Surat and Broach in quality; it is both indigenous and exotic. Sugarcane and chillies are also extensively cultivated but cotton is the most important crop of this district as a whole. Silk cloth and the usual household utensils and ornaments, fine cotton carpets are manufactured at NAVALGUND; glass bangles are made at DHARWAR.

There are 2 up-to-date cotton mills and several ginning and pressing factories and one oil mill in this district.

Agriculturally the district is most fertile and is very important in the Presidency. It largely imports European goods, chillies, coconuts, molasses and betelnuts from the adjoining Kanara and Mysore districts. The chief exports of the district are cotton and cotton manufactures, grains, bangles and carpets. Besides this, local trade in jowar and other agricultural products is also considerable.

The important trade centres of the district are HUBLI and DHARWAR in the west, NAVALGARU in the north, GADAG in the east and RANIBENNUR in the south.

ANNIGERI (population about 9,000) has a considerable trade in grains and cotton. It has a large weekly market, where agricultural products, foreign manufactured goods and oil are sold. An annual fair is held in the temple in October and November.

BANKAPUR (population about 7,000)—A weekly market is held here every Tuesday where coarse cloth, blankets, oils and metal vessels are sold in large quantities. The town has a fine Jain temple of Ratnaswami, where pilgrims from different parts of the district assemble on festivals.

BYADGI (population about 6,000)—A weekly market is held here on Saturdays. This is probably the biggest in the district. Rice, molasses, groceries and chillies are generally sold in this market.

DHARWAR town is the headquarters of the district and a railway station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. It is a municipality and contains a fort said to have been founded in 1403 by one DHAR RAO.

The traders here generally deal in European manufactured goods. The exports from Dharwar are not varied. They include cotton, timber and grains and pulses. Rice is also exported. It imports piece-goods, chillies, coconuts, molasses, dates, betelnuts, groceries, indigo, lead, zinc, copper and brass. Metals are imported and vessels are made of them which are sold in and out of the district. There is no important manufacturing industry except the jall industries of carpet, cloth and cane articles. The climate of the place is on the whole good. The town is fast becoming a good centre of cotton trade.

GADAG (population 33,000).—It is a flourishing town. It has an important trade in raw cotton and silk fabrics. This is the main cotton mart of the district. It has two cotton mills.

HAVERI (population 9,000)—It has a considerable trade in cotton, cardamoms and other spices. Melas are frequent. There is a regular weekly market.

HUBLI CITY.—This is the biggest town in the district. It has a population of about 69,000 and is the 8th town in the point of population in the whole Presidency. It is a centre of cotton trade not only in this district but also in the whole of Southern Marhatta country. There are 2 cotton mills and several cotton ginning and pressing factories in the town. Trade is conducted on a large scale in raw cotton, cotton and silk fabrics, copper vessels, grain, salt and other commodities. The climate of the place is on the whole good. It is a railway junction.

NAREGAL.—A weekly market of some importance is held here and many articles of trade namely grains, pulses and wheat are sold. Spices are obtainable.

NARGUND.—Merchants from different parts of the province, specially from Dharwar and South Kanara, come here and purchase rice, sugar, spices and other agricultural products. An annual fair is held on the full moon day of Aswin in honour of Venkatesh.

NAVALGUND is noted for the production of excellent cotton carpets. Cattle of a superior breed and appearance is the special feature of the place. A weekly market is held on Tuesdays, where these good carpets and cattle are brought for sale, besides many other agricultural products.

RANIBENNUR is a thriving town. It has a considerable trade in raw cotton and the place is noted for the excellence of cotton and silk fabric. The surrounding country has many sheep, and the shepherds of the place visit CHOLMARADI in February and again in August to pay respect to Bir Deo.

YAMNUR is a small village having an annual fair, where about 60,000 people assemble.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Soil of HYDERABAD is hard and firm. Sandy soil and soil highly impregnated with salt are also common in the district. The district has a population of about 6,61,589, mostly agricultural in an area of about 8,291 sq. miles. The annual rainfall averages 57" and the climate varies greatly in the different parts of the district.

The chief crops grown are jowar, bajra, rice, wheat, cotton and oilseed. At present agriculture of the province depends upon artificial irrigation from wells and tanks. Camels are very common and sheep and goats are also found.

The district manufactures blankets, cotton cloths, rugs and metal works, all of which are of superior quality and are much in demand outside the district.

The district still maintains its old pre-eminence for lacquered work; and its glazed pottery and susi have a good name in the market. The district has a considerable transit trade.

The chief imports into the district are cotton, sugar, spices and English made articles, via Karachi. The district, being situated on the banks of the river Indus, has also a good fishery. The fishes are all exported to the adjoining districts.

The chief exports of the district are cotton, wheat, millet and various oil-seeds. Goods are carried by rail and also by boats. The health and climate of the district are on the whole good.

HALA (population 7,304).—The local trade consists of grains, piece-goods, ghee, cotton and sugar. The place is famous for its glazed pottery and tiles. A largely attended fair is held twice a year.

HYDERABAD CITY (population 96,021) is the centre of trade and other activities in Upper Sind. It carries on fish trade with the adjoining districts and is a Railway junction connecting it with Agra, via Jodhpur and Jaipur. This is the shortest route to Karachi from the wheat centres of U. P. This town manufactures ornamental silk, silver and gold, matches and lacquer ware.

MOTIARI (population 6,692).—The local trade of the place includes grains, oilseeds, silk, piece-goods and sugar. Annual fairs are held in September and October.

TANDO-ALAHYAR-TOWN (population 5,146).—The local trade consists of sugar, ivory, silk and cotton clothes, cotton, oil-seeds and grains. Cotton is grown in the adjoining country and raw silk, metal pots and ivory are imported. The silk and ivory manufactures form the chief industries of the place.

TANDO-MUHAMMAD-KHAN (population 6,626).—The local trade consists of rice and other grains, silk, metals, tobacco, dyes, saddle cloths, matings and drugs. There is also a transit trade in rice, jowar, bajra and tobacco. This town manufactures copper and iron vessels, earthen wares, silk thread, blanket, cotton cloth, shoes, country liquor and articles of wood.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

KAIRA, a district in the northern division of the Bombay Presidency, forms one unbroken plain sloping gently towards the south-west but is intercepted by several small ridges. It has an area of about 1,595 sq. miles and the population is 7,39,490 (1931). The Mahi is the largest river. The climate is trying and the annual rainfall is 39" on an average. Four classes of soils are met with—light, medium, black and alluvial, light variety being most common; alluvial soil near VATRAK is however a rich garden land. The chief crops are bajra, kodra, rice, jowar and wheat; cotton is also grown. Finest tobacco in India is grown here in NADIAD, BORSAD and ANAND taluks. The

district is noted for its clarified butter or ghee which is exported largely. The traffic is by rail and road.

KAIRA TOWN, (population 8,316) a municipality since 1857, is the head quarters of the district and stands 7 miles south-west of Mehmadabad Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and 20 miles south-west of Ahmedabad. It is considered a very old town.

Hand spinning for Nadiad and Ahmedabad mills is carried on, soap and glass are manufactured at KAPADWANJ. Glass bangles are made on a large scale in KAPADWANJ. There are spinning mills also at NADIAD which is a central taluk in the Kaira district and has an area of 224 sq. miles. NADIAD TOWN, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, is a railway station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly., 29 miles from Ahmedabad. It has a big market for tobacco, ghee, cotton, leather and sugar.

The Swadeshi Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., near Gadhra, manufactures glasses and chimneys.

The chief exports are cotton prints, grain, tobacco, butter, oil and mohua flowers; the imports are grocery, piece-goods, molasses and dyestuffs.

KANARA DISTRICT.

KANARA is mainly a hilly country on the west coast, and is intercepted by the Western Ghats. The surface of the country presents either patches of sandy plains or very narrow and watered valleys. In these little valleys rice is sparsely cultivated, but a good many coconut groves and arecanut gardens are seen. The district (3,945 sq. miles) has a population of 4,17,742.

The climate varies greatly in salubrity in the different parts of the district which stretches for about 76 miles along the coast of the Arabian Sea. While the coast portion, though moist, is healthy, the forest tracts especially in the upland forests are always malarious.

The principal crops are:—Rice (the staple crop in this hilly district), jowar, ragi, pulses (mung, kulith and urid), sugarcane, safflower, coconut and areca-nut, lesser cardamoms, pepper, betel leaf, etc.

The chief importance of the district lies in its harbours. These harbours though small have served the adjoining districts with great advantage. The small ports in this district are KARWAR, KUMTA, ANKOLA, HONAVAR and BHATKAL. The imports in these ports average about Rs. 20 lakhs while exports generally exceed Rs. 40 lakhs. The ports send away rice, timber, coconuts, spices, piece-goods, metals, sugar and spirits. Cotton from Dharwar is also sent away from KUMTA. The forest products include various timbers, sal, teak, etc. and there are about 4 saw mills in the district.

BHATKAL.—The articles of trade include rice, betelnuts, coconuts and cotton cloth. Though a small town, the imports exceed Rs. 1 lakh in value and exports amount to about Rs. 70,000 annually.

CASTLE ROCK.—The importance of the place lies in the fact that the Goa Frontier is only 3 miles off this place. It has a considerable trade in salt (worth about Rs. 10 lakhs) which is imported into the district via, Goa. The exports are grains and cotton to Marmugao and are worth no less than Rs. 30 lakhs.

GOKARN.—An annual fair is held here during February. The place has been mentioned in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

HALDIPUR.—An annual fair is held in March where many people assemble.

HALIYAL TOWN.—There is a timber depot. The imports average about Rs. 4 lakhs and exports amount to about Rs. 6 lakhs. Main item of export is rice.

KARWAR.—Once an important seat of commerce, KARWAR is the only safe harbour between Bombay and Cochin. Coastal imports during 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 12 lakhs and exports to Rs. 7 lakhs. It is a municipal town and lies some 50 miles south-east of Goa and 203 miles south east of Bombay. It is the Sadar Station of the district.

HONAWAR.—The port has good coasting trade with hardly any foreign trade. The following among other articles are imported through this port:—Fresh fruits and vegetables, gram, pulses, rice, wheat, flour, petroleum, kerosene, coconut oil, coriander seed, cotton seed, cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, jute manufactures, copper, iron or steel, kerosene, cotton piecegoods, haberdashery.

Exports during the same period consisted chiefly of betel-nuts, cardamoms, chillies, pepper, firewood, dry salted fish, timber.

KUMTA.—The trade of the place in cotton, spices and grains is very important. It has also a manufacturing industry in carving of sandalwood.

SIRSI.—A fair which lasts for a whole week is held here every alternate year in honour of God Mari.

Kanara chiefly exports rice, timber, coconuts and spices, while various piecegoods, metals, spirits and sugar constitute its chief imports.

KARACHI DISTRICT.

The KARACHI district comprises the delta of the Indus proper and the western portion is slightly hilly. The land is fertile but has to depend on irrigation for cultivation. The district contains a population of 6,49,467. The land is cultivated by irrigation from wells, tanks and artificial canals. It also sparsely depends upon natural rainfall.

The chief agricultural crops of the district are jowar, bajra, barley and sugarcane which are produced here in abundance. Rice forms the staple crop of the place but wheat, cotton, sugar-cane, millet and tobacco are also grown. Its local manufactures are cotton cloth of a coarse variety from hand looms, silk scarves, carpets, rugs and metal and earthen wares.

Salt is also manufactured on the sea coast by artificial means from the salt sea water.

Exports from the district consist of wheat (brought from the Punjab, U. P. and the adjoining district), cotton (also coming from those places), wool, hides and skins. The chief imports into the district via Karachi, one of the major and important ports, are sugar, kerosene oil, piece-goods, liquor and metals. These articles are sent to up-country by rail and are mostly consumed at those places.

KETI BANDER (population 1,655).—The exports comprise grains, pulses, oil-seeds, wool, cotton, drugs, dyes, saltpetre, and fire wood. The articles are chiefly sent to the coastal ports of Bombay and Madras and it also imports from these ports and those on the Persian Gulf; the articles of import include coconuts, cotton piece-goods, metals, sugar, spices, coir and shells. Sea borne trade via Karachi also exists.

MANORA.—An annual fair is held during March and many people assemble there to make their purchases of cattle and fancy goods.

TATTA TOWN (population 9,635).—The road traffic of central and lower Sind passes through Tatta and is therefore an important centre of trade. Its present trade consists of silk and cotton manufactures and grains and pulses. Coarse cotton fabrics are also woven here, which are both plain and coloured. The town imports cotton cloth, rice and sugar, and exports rice, ghee, grass, fruits, vegetables and wool. The local trade is flourishing owing to increasing road traffic.

This district is served by two main railway systems on both the banks of the Indus. Besides, various steamer lines connect Karachi with Bombay outward through the Arabian sea and other ports and also inward by the important towns, but the Indus is not navigable for a considerable distance.

KHANDESH (EAST AND WEST) DISTRICTS.

The KHANDESH district is mainly mountainous and is probably a tableland. The only river is the Tapti. The soils are composed of all grades from rich black of the Tapti valley to the stony red and white of the low trap ranges. Jowar and bajra are largely grown in Khandesh as also wheat and pulses. Cotton pressing and ginning are carried on. Weaving of coarse blankets of wool is one of the industries. There are cotton mills at JALGAON. There is a Railway workshop at BHUSAVAL. West Khandesh though greater in area than East Khandesh, being 6,401 sq. miles in area as compared to 4,651 sq. miles of East Khandesh, is much less developed than the latter and is still very wild in places in the west. It is in the central division of the Bombay Presidency and contains a population of 7,71,704. The population of East Khandesh is 1,205,315.

East Khandesh is the easternmost district of Bombay and includes the ten taluks—CHALISGAON, AMALNER, CHOPDA, PACHORA, ERANDOL, JAMNER, JALGAON, YAWAL, RAVER and BHUSAVAL. In the valleys, between the Satpura mountains on the north and the Satmala to Ajanta range on the south and the various smaller irregular ranges with which the district abounds, the soil presents an extraordinary fertile appearance, especially in the valley of the Tapti proper. In this respect it greatly differs from the Deccan of which it certainly forms no part, being but the lower part of the basin of the Tapti and the whole of the basin of the Girna and its affluents. Rows of fine trees please the eye as one jogs along the roads of East Khandesh. Most of the villages here possess several mango groves and the rather uninhabited tract lying north in the Satpura mountains produces excellent bamboos, grass and fair timber. Rainfall is usually both general and regular and the district (E. Khandesh) perhaps grows more cotton for its size than any other in India. It possesses one spinning and weaving factory, besides over 100 ginning and spinning mills. Glass bangles are manufactured at Nasirabad and Edlabad. And the chief export is naturally cotton, but grain, linseed and sesamum are also among its exports.

JALGAON (population 34,286).—The Sadar Station and Capital of the district, is situated at the junction of the G. I. P. and T. V. Railway, which between them traverse the whole length and most of the breadth of the district.

Exports from West Khandesh constitute cotton, food-grains, oil-seeds, butter, indigo, wax and honey; while the imports are salt, spices, metals, piecegoods, yarn and sugar. Traffic is rail-borne.

DHULIA (population 39,939).—The head-quarters of West Khandesh, is a railway station on a branch of the G. I. P. Railway which joins the main line at Chalisa.

AMALNER (population 23,491).—The surrounding country is level plain but has hills in the south. The northern portion is irrigated, the Tapti, the Bori and the Paiyhra crossing it. It has a population of about 23,000 and is an important centre of local trade in grain and cotton. There are ginning and pressing factories. A large fair is held in May in honour of Sakharan Bhava.

The chief trading towns in KHANDESH besides DHULIA and JALGAON are BHUSAVAL (27,989) DHARANGAON, (18,542)

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NASIRABAD (14,753), CHOPDA (18,434), CHALISGAON (16,808), ERANDOL (12,382), NANDURBAR (16,919), YAWAL (12,751), PAROLA (12,277), RAVAR (9,489), PACHORA (9,082), SHIRPUR (10,938), TALODA (8,805), FAIZPUR (9,906), BHADGAON (8,502), SAWDA (9,153), SHENDURNI (8,956), ADAWAD (5,970), ASODA (6,252), BODVAD (6,587), JAMNER (8,468), KASODA (6,162), NAGARDEVLA (6,617), VARANGEON (6,140), NAWAPUR (5,338), SINDKHED (6,589), and BETAWAD (4,118).

KOLABA DISTRICT.

The district occupies some 2,131 sq. miles in area in the southern division of Bombay and contains a population of 6,28,825.

The district essentially comprises the western coast round Bombay with several islands in it. The climate throughout the district is salubrious and many visitors come here to spend their summer. The coastal country is mainly hilly. Different kinds of soil are met with here, the sandy portion, the alluvial tract and the clayey mould. Rice is cultivated here widely and grows both on saline tract and on sweet land. The peculiar feature is the formation of soil and soil erosion. The layer of laterite is disintegrated and converted into soil, which is generally very fertile. The chief crop grown here is rice, which is of two kinds, red and white, this being the staple food of the district. Nagli, vari and karik comprise the chief food supply of the people. Val, urid, tur, mug are the pulses grown here. Sesamum and niger seed are the chief oil seeds. Sunn hemp, betel leaf and pine apple are also largely grown and these have a good trade both within and outside the district. The chief manufacture of the district is distillation of wine and spirits from rice and mohua, the latter being brought into the district from country outside.

ALIBAG (population 6,653).—It is the head-quarters of the district and only 19 miles south of Bombay. The fort here stands on a small rocky island about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile from the shore and two miles out at sea is a round tower of about 60 feet height marking a dangerous reef (immersed under water during high tides) on which several vessels have been wrecked. The town is practically covered with a forest of coconut trees and presents a good and promising scenery from outside. There are many mango gardens also; and the town has a roaring trade in these mangoes and coconut. The climate is good. The exports of the town average about Rs. 27 thousand but the imports stand at about Rs. 4 lakhs. Agricultural products and foodstuff are chiefly brought from outside the town and are consumed by the people living in the surrounding country.

CHIAUL (population 7,000).—An annual fair is held and many people assemble there to make their purchases.

ELEPHANTA.—The rock cave of Elephanta is a resort of many people from the surrounding districts and the Bombay city.

KARAIYA.—It is a small peninsula with an area of 32 square miles only. But it is a very important place. Rice is the chief crop. Liquor from mohua, and salt are produced here in abundance and are chiefly exported in large quantities. Fishing is a great industry; fishes are sent to Bombay chiefly. The salt works of the place present a curious sight to the observer. About 20 lakhs of maunds of salt are produced for export and about 29 lakhs of rupees are obtained from salt revenue alone. KHANDERI and KUDA are the other important places in the district.

MAHAD TOWN (population 8,123).—It has a large sea-borne trade. It imports salted and fresh fishes from Malabar, Goa and Konkan

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coasts, other imports being dates, sugar, iron, kerosene oil and piece-goods. It exports onions, garlic, potatoes, sugar and myrobalans.

MATHERAN (population 2,734).—It has an ideal climate, being situated on an elevated ground facing the sea. Owing to its healthy climate during summer, people flock to this place from Bombay and adjoining districts to spend summer here.

PANVEL TOWN (population 8,423).—It imports grains, fishes, liquors, gunny bags, mohua flower, coconuts, and timber, and exports grains, ghee, firewood from the adjoining jungles. Cart wheel is a speciality of the town and the name represents a trade mark. Lubricating oils for wheels and axles as also oil-seeds are also exported. Cart-wheel making is the chief local industry. Bricks are also made here.

PENTOWN (population 6,635).—The place, though small has a roaring trade. Both the imports and exports amount to about Rs. 4 lakhs separately.

ROHATOWN (population 5,883) is a great rice market for supplying the whole demand of Bombay town.

URAN (population 9,762).—It has a large custom house and liquor shed at MORA. There are about 20 distilleries which supply Thana and Kolaba districts and also Bombay City with liquor. Exports from this place average 32 lakhs of rupees and imports amount to about Rs. 10 lakhs. The sea-borne trade however is coastal. Uran does little foreign trade. The principal imports are Gunny bags, coloured piece-goods, rice, sesamum oil, manufactured goods, kerosene oil, sugar, Rs. 1,03,628 and manufactured goods. The chief exports are salt, bricks, tiles and paddy.

REWDANDA.—It is an import port in Kolaba, handling considerable coasting traffic. It imports among others the following articles: Coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods, etc., sesamum oil, chillies, sugar, pulses, flour, petroleum, kerosene, copra, gunny bags, manufactured goods, (Indian goods); and brass wrought, copper, iron or steel, kerosene oil, manufactured goods, (foreign goods).

The principal exports of the port during the same period consisted of:—Fish, coconuts, paddy, cleaned rice, copper wrought, betelnuts, teak wood and timber, firewood, manufactured goods.

The chief exports of the district are rice, salt, firewood, grass, timber, vegetables, fruit and dried fish; and the imports consist of Malabar teak, brass pots, dates, grains, piecegoods, oil, butter, garlic, potatoes, turmeric, sugar and molasses.

LARKANA DISTRICT.

The soil of LARKANA district is very fertile and is productive of many valuable crops. It contains a population of 693,678 in an area of 5,091 sq. miles. Owing to its great fertility, this district is generally known as the "Garden of Sind." It is a district in Upper Sind and its climate does not materially vary from the rest of Upper Sind.

The agricultural products consist of rice, wheat, jowar, pulses, sesamum, rapeseed, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo and various sorts of fruits in large quantities. The land of the district is irrigated both by wells and by canals, which obtain their supplies mostly from the Indus river. Tamarisk which grows here in plenty and attains a fair size is much used by the inhabitants for firewood.

The manufactures of the district are coarse cotton cloth, carpets, rugs, matings, salt, metal work, shoes, native saddles and other leather goods; dyeing is also an important industry of the district. There are several rice mills and cleaning factories and they consume

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enormous quantity of paddy from the surrounding districts and the locality.

The exports of the district comprise chiefly of grains of all sorts, wool, cotton and other agricultural products, viz., wheat, rice, pulses, etc., the imports into the district being chiefly English manufactured goods (piece-goods being prominent). Silk and fruits are also imported. Communication is maintained by roads and railways, the North Western Railway running through the district from Naodero in the Rato Dero Taluka to Selwan.

LARKANA (population 26,841) is thickly populated. Local trade in metals, cloth and leather is important. The town manufactures cloth of mixed cotton and silk. Coarse cotton cloth, metal vessels and leather goods are also made here.

BUBAK (population 3,002) is a centre of "Bhang" production which is cultivated under license and there is a central warehouse for storing these products here.

SCHEVAN TOWN (population 5,795).—The local transit trade is in wheat and rice, and the local commerce is in cloth and grains. The town manufactures carpets, coarse cotton cloth and pottery. There was formerly a flourishing art of seal engraving which is now extinct.

Other centres of trade are DADU (7,328), KAMIBAR (9,717) and Rato Dero (7,285).

NASIK DISTRICT.

The whole of the district with a few exceptions in the west, lies on a table-land and the general elevation is about 1,500 ft. above the sea level. The Dhang country lying on the west is generally much divided by hills and is intercepted by ravines, where the very simplest kind of cultivation is only possible but the eastern portion, called Desh, is open, fertile and well cultivated. The general direction of the hills is from west to east and the ranges are the Satmala which divide the valley of the Girna from that of the Godavari. The district is entirely occupied by Deccan trap formation. The climate of Nasik town and the whole of the western part of the district is the best in the province, though it varies in different parts. Average annual rainfall is about 29" at Nasik town and 133" at Igatpuri. Its area is 5,850 sq. miles and population 1,015,521.

Four classes of soils are met with here: (1) the reddish black mould along rivers, (2) a light black soil higher up, (3) brown soil, stiffer and shallower and (4) light brown or red; the second is often not cultivated and manure is invariably used.

The chief crops grown are the bajra, wheat (Southern Taluks), jowar, rice, nagli, kulith, gram and tur. Linseed and khuvasin (niger seed) are largely cultivated. Cotton and tobacco are grown in MALEGAON. The garden products include guavas, potatoes, groundnuts and betel vine (in the Balgau Taluks); sugarcane and peas are sometimes raised.

Good building stone is found; cotton and silk goods are woven chiefly at YEOLA and sent to Bombay, Poona, Satara and Sholapur. Silk industry is important, the centre of the industry being at MALEGAON, SINNAR and VENCHUR produce cotton cloth.

NASIK (population 48,703).—The town is a place of great antiquity being associated with the name of Sri Ramachandra. Copper, brass and silver vessels are manufactured at NASIK town and sent to Bombay, Poona, etc. They are noted for make as well as for polish. It has a workshop and several ginning and pressing factories.

The chief articles of export are grains, oil-seeds, molasses, cotton cloths and silk goods, sunn hemp, copper, brass and silver ware. There

is a prominent market at LASALGAON where large quantities of wheat are brought by merchants. The garden products, onions, garlic and betel leaves are also largely exported. The chief imports to Nasik are raw silk, cotton, thread, copper and brass, sugar, groceries and salt.

Weekly markets are held at every town and large villages. The chief centres of local trade are IGATPURI (9,627), NASIK, LASALGAON, NANDGAON (9,540), MANMAD (12,263), and YEOLA (16,751) and PIMPALGAON, CHANDOR, MALEGAON (32,462), and SINNAR (10,773), situated on G. I. Rlys. and B. B. & C. I. Rlys.

The chief interior traffic passes on carts, the district having 570 miles of road. The chief railway lines are the north-east line of the G. I. P. Ry. and the Dhond-Manmad State Ry.

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

NAWABSHAH is a district in the Sind Division and is peopled by 496,612 men. The soil and crops of the district are similar to those already mentioned in the Sind Division. The important centres of trade are TANDO ADAM (population 13,469), Sahadadpur (population 8,847) and Nawabshah (population 7,023).

PANCH-MAHALS DISTRICT.

The district is a level tract of rich soil fringed with dense forest and rugged surface. The Mahi the Anas, the Panam are the rivers. The climate is on the whole good but varies from place to place and average rainfall amounts to about 38". Its area is 1,606 sq. miles with a population of 4,54,393.

The alluvial, dull black and light soils are the common varieties of soils. The chief crops grown are maize, bajra, rice, gram, sesamum, tur, etc. The hills of Panch-Mahals contain iron, lead, manganese and mica.

The chief exports are grains, mohua, timber, oil-seeds and forest produce. The imports are (from Guzrat) salt, tobacco, coconuts, hardware, cloths and timber (from Barava and Binjali). At one time the district had a very flourishing trade.

DOHAD is a granery. B.B. & C.I. Railway crosses the district which has good roads connecting it with Guzrat. The population of the town is 22,093.

Other centres of trade are GODHRA (35,110), HALOL (5,394), KALOL (6,700) and JHALOD (3,521).

POONA DISTRICT.

The POONA district is hilly and undulating being intercepted by a system of mountain ranges. The climate is dry and invigorating and its heat is less oppressive than in the plains. The height of the plateau is 1,800 ft. and the average annual rainfall at Poona is about 32", though as high as 180" inches is not uncommon at Lonavla in the Ghats. It is a district in the Central Division of the Presidency with an area of 5,349 sq. miles and has a population of 13,33,528.

It is divided into dry crop land, water land and rice land. The chief crops are bajra, jowar, rice, niger seeds, groundnuts, safflower, wheat, tur, math kulith, mung, sugarcane, etc. Fruits and vegetables grown are grapes, figs, papayas, guavas, oranges, etc.

The chief industry is silk, coarse cotton and blanket weaving. Toys, pugries, small clay figures, baskets, furs, etc. are also manufactured. The cotton and silk embroidered pugries of Poona have a wide reputation. Poona's brass and silver-work is also well-known and has a good name.

There are cotton spinning and weaving mills, paper mills, flour mills and a brewery. KIRKEE (population 16,302) has an arms and ammunition factory.

The exports are raw sugar, grains, cloths, vegetables, fruits, brass-ware and silk cloth. The imports are rice, wheat, salt, copper and brass sheets. Markets, fairs and village shops in tahsils are the centres of trade.

POONA (population 250,187)—Near Poona city good crops are raised by well-irrigation for the Bombay and Poona markets. Vegetables form an important market-garden crop near Poona, as also do grapes, figs, papayas, guavas, oranges, and other favourite fruits. Among special crops, the grape-vine is occasionally grown in the vast garden land in the neighbourhood of the city.

The Poona Experimental Farm is a valuable agricultural institution which is consulted for educative purposes by agriculturists and others. The Farm is furnished with an increasing collection of soils, manures, seeds, fibres, botanical specimens and indigenous and imported implements. In Poona Cantonment 35,807 people live.

KARANJA—It is a port of some importance handling good coasting trade, though it does hardly any foreign trade. The principal imports at this port are cotton manufactures, gunny bags, petroleum, kerosene, flour, coconuts, sesamum oil, coconut kernel, and pulses (Indian goods); and sugar, kerosene oil and copper, etc. (Foreign goods). The chief exports are paddy, fodder, bran and pollard, cleaned rice, salt, etc.

Other centres of trade are: BARAMATI (14,170), INDAPUR (7,045), JUNNER (8,421), LONAVALA (10,694), SASWAD (5,968), SIRUR (5,309) and TALEGAON DHABHADE (6,190).

The district has a good supply of metalled road (1,135 miles) and railway—(G.I.P. and S.M.) and has connections by road with Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Satara and Kolaba Districts.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.

The RATNAGIRI district (4,000 sq. miles) has a population of 13,01,694.

The district has generally a very poor soil and the greater part of the surface of the district, excepting the coastal plains and the short valleys inside, is hilly. Neither wheat nor cotton is grown in the district. There are however several coconut plantations. Sunn hemp is sparsely grown by fishermen for making nets for their own use. There are good rice lands which produce good crops and a second crop is also common in those fields, pulses and vegetables constituting the second crop. Climate is on the whole fairly healthy, though rather moist and relaxing. The rainfall which is abundant and comparatively regular averages 100" annually. Agriculture is its chief industry. Only in a few towns and villages saris and coarse woollen blankets are woven. The agricultural crops reaped include karik, nagli as second crops, rice, kulith, and pulses. Niger seeds, chillies, sunn hemp, coconuts and arecanuts are the other crops grown.

This district has a good trade with the adjoining countries. Grains, cotton and sugar are brought from beyond the Ghats for export by bullock carts to the sea coasts. Rice and arecanuts are also exported. These bullock carts return again to the interior with loads of coconuts, salt and dried fish, piecegoods and stones. The coast contains about thirteen small ports and harbours where steamers from Bombay call to carry these articles of trade, the steamers being the chief means of trade communication.

CHIPLUN (population 13,056).—The trade of the place is also considerable. Value of exports from the place averages about Rs. 15 lakhs and value of imports averages about Rs. 17 lakhs.

DAPOLI.—It is another centre though small and has a good trade in agricultural crops.

HARNAI.—The trade of the port is small but fishing is brisk here during season.

JAIGARH is another port of smaller importance. It exports about Rs. 5 lakhs worth of molasses and firewood, and imports about Rs. 7 lakhs worth of rice and salt.

KHED VILLAGE.—A good cart road connects it with the port of Harnai and a brisk trade passes along that road.

MALVAN TOWN (population 29,817).—Iron ore of a very good quality is obtainable in the neighbourhood of the town.

The chief imports of Indian produce and manufactures consist of, dried fruits and vegetables fresh fruits and vegetables gram pulse paddy cleaned rice, petroleum, kerosene oil, coconut, tea, coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods, etc. Chief foreign stuff imported were: sugar, dried fruits, kerosene oil. The exports are dry-salted fish, coconuts, fruits and vegetables, fresh fruits and vegetables dried, raw hemp, gunny bags, and manufactured goods.

MASURA (population 9,000) is one of the chief marts of Western India for agricultural products and coconuts.

RAJAPUR (population 4,214).—Value of export and import of the place averages Rs. 2 lakhs each. A noteworthy feature of the place is its hot springs which are frequented as their waters cure rheumatism. Skin diseases are also believed to be cured by their waters. Fairs are held here twice a year and are visited by numerous people who make many purchases for their own use.

RATNAGIRI TOWN (population 23,906).—It is the head-quarters station of the district. It stands facing the sea. It has a fishery on the sea coast where sardines are trapped during January and February. It imports salt, timber, catechu, grains, and the value of these things averages about Rs. 17 lakhs. The exports chiefly consist of fuel, fish and bamboos from the adjoining forests and jungles and the value of these exports averages about Rs. 7 lakhs. Health of the town is generally good.

SANSWESWAR TOWN has a good trade in grains, piece-goods, salt and fish, which are mostly exported. A mela is held here during January and February, where many people assemble and make their purchases.

VENGURLA TOWN (population 20,158).—Once a military cantonment for Dharwar and Belgaum, Vengurla is a prospering and rising port. Vengurla does hardly any foreign trade, but the exports from this place, which serves the adjoining country consist of coconut, coir, molasses and cashew nuts, and the value of these articles averages Rs. 16 lakhs. The imports to this port are piecegoods, yarn, silk, sugar and fish and the aggregate value averages about Rs. 30 lakhs.

The principal imports of VENGURLA consist of: Fresh vegetables, dried fruits and vegetables, gram, pulses, rice, wheat, kerosene, coconut oil, piecegoods, Rs. 1,23,000.

Exports of the port mainly consist of: Myrobalans, coconuts, dried fruits and vegetables, coconut oil, cotton seed, sugar, tobacco (unmanufactured), and manufactures of wood.

VIJOYDRUG.—The imports to the place average about Rs. 2 lakhs and exports average about Rs. 7 lakhs. There is a good local industry.

The carpenters of the place make much admired and valued ornaments from Bison horns, which are largely imported here.

BANKOT is an important port in the district. The imports of Indian and foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs respectively during 1930-31. The exports were valued at Rs. 9 lakhs during the same year.

JAITAPUR, a port, has a fairly considerable trade. The imports and exports were valued at Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs, respectively, during 1930-31.

SATARA DISTRICT.

The SATARA district is intercepted by two hill ranges at right angles to each other which throw numerous spurs in the district. The hills are bold and abrupt. The Bhima system and the Kistna system are the rivers. It lies within the Deccan trap area. The climate in the various parts of the district depends upon height, distance from the sea, the temperature but on the whole it is moderate. Average annual rainfall is about 4" in SATARA town (population 26,379), but in some parts of the district it is as high as 300 inches. Situated in the Central Division of the Presidency, it possesses an area of 4,825 sq. miles and is peopled by 11,79,751 persons.

The soil is red in the hills and black and light in the plains. Black soil is found near the river banks and is fertile. The crops grown are jowar, bajra, rice, wheat, mug and mathas, sugar-cane and groundnuts in the Kistna Valley; chillies, cotton, potatoes, straw berries and tobacco are also cultivated. Tobacco is an important crop of Satara (about 8,000 acres). Jambul, gela and pesha are the trees, mango, jack fruit and guava are grown for their fruits. Patches of bamboo sometimes occur. There is also a cinchona plantation here. Iron ore is found, manganese ore and lime stone also occur.

Cotton spinning and weaving is the most important industry of the district. Blankets are also woven, Satara brass dishes are famous. The chief exports are grain and oil seeds, blankets, coarse cotton cloth, chillies gur and raw cotton. The imports are cotton piecegoods, salt and hardware. Trade is carried on with Poona and Belgaum by rail; road traffic is great, Satara having 433 miles of metalled and 284 miles of unmetalled road. Weekly and bi-weekly markets are held at important villages and towns as MHASVAD, BELAVDI. The trade centres are at WARI, SATARA, KARAD (population 14,479), TARGAON (population 11,011) and ISLAMPUR (population 10,737). S. M. Rly. traverses the district.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

The SHOLAPUR district is generally flat or undulating except in the north of Barsi and west of Madha where there is a good deal of hilly ground. The climate is on the whole healthy and agreeable and the average rainfall amounts to about 26". Its area is 5,441 sq. miles and lies in the Central Division. The population is 8,77,585.

Three varieties of soils are met with in the district: (1) black, (2) coarse grey, or (3) reddish; black is rare and is found on the banks of the rivers. The chief crops grown are jowar, bajra (Slingola and Malsiras), wheat, tur, gram, math, kulith, oilseeds, chillies, cotton and sunn-hemp. Cotton mills have been opened at SHOLAPUR and are in a prosperous condition. The district is not a fit place for tree growing which are therefore rare.

Spinning, weaving and dyeing are the chief industries. Silk saries and dhoties of Sholapur are famous. Blankets are also woven. Cotton

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mills and ginning and pressing factories are situated in the district Oil presses and saltpetre manufactories also exist.

The trade of the district is rapidly increasing. The chief exports are cotton, oil, oilseeds, ghee, turmeric, and cotton cloth. The imports are salt, piece-goods, yarns, gunny bags, iron ware, etc. Trade is carried on in markets, fairs and village shops.

SHOLAPUR CITY has a population of 144,654 and is situated in the centre of a large plain 1,800 ft. above sea level. It has a magnificent fort. Cotton mills continue to thrive. 24 per cent of the total population of Sholapur are employed in textile industries. No other single industry in Sholapur employs over a thousand persons except industries of dress and toilet.

The centres of internal trade are BARSII, SHOLAPUR CITY and BONDHARPUR besides VAIRAG, MADHA, MOHOL, KARMALA, AKLUJ, NATEPUTA and SANGELA. The G. I. P. Ry. crosses it and meets the Madras Railways at Raichur. Barsi is connected with G. I. P. Ry. by a light railway. Besides there are 567 miles of metalled and unmetalled road in Sholapur district.

SUKKUR DISTRICT.

SUKKUR, a district in Sind, Bombay Presidency, has an area of 5,403 sq. miles and a population of 6,23,875. Sindhi. Urdu and Baluchi are the languages spoken here.

The Sukkur District (for the matter of that the Sind division as a whole) depends for its prosperity on the river Indus. The soil of the district is stiff and heavy and saturated with moisture during the rains, and the variety is known as "Sailabi." The land is rich and fertile, being made so by the large amount of silt which the Indus carries in its tortuous course and deposits over the surrounding country. But rainfall in Sind is scanty and precarious, and the supplies in the Indus varying. For about eight months of the year the Indus is comparatively a small river, flowing at a very low level and most of the lands, during this low period of supply, cannot take advantage of its waters which pass down the river into the Arabian sea and are wasted. The Lloyd Barrage Scheme is expected to put an end to this uncertainty of water supply and free the country around from hap-hazard cultivation.

The Lloyd Barrage and Canals Project is said to be the largest single Irrigation scheme undertaken in any part of India. It includes the excavation of 6,166 miles of canal and involves an earthwork of 5,690 million cubic feet and the construction of 1,970 bridges and regulators. The barrage across the river is a mile long and has 66 spans. The whole scheme cost the huge sum of 20 crores of rupees. Briefly it comprises of the construction of a Barrage across the Indus about three miles below the Lansdowne Bridge at Sukkur and the excavation of seven main canals with their branches, distributaries minors and water courses. The Barrage is nearly a mile long, and has been built of a creamy white limestone excepting the arches which are of reinforced cement concrete.

The Project is designed to secure:

(1) Provision of assured Kharif supply for 298,000 acres in Khairpur territory; (2) Improvement in the conditions of supply for present inundation of Kharif extension of 1,510,000 acres; (3) Extension of Kharif irrigation by 684,000 acres; (4) Converting the present area of 525,000 acres to regular Rabi; and (5) Extension of Rabi irrigation by 2,658,000 acres.

Figures are available to show the results of the working of the Lloyd Barrage Canals in the rabi season of 1932-33, which was the

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first rabi season with controlled supplies of water available in the perennial canals in Sind. The total area irrigated during the rabi season was 1,155,067 acres, of which the area under wheat was 700,230 acres. The total acreage is nearly 30 per cent. in excess of that forecasted for the initial rabi season and this excellent result seems to promise the rapid expansion of rabi cultivation in the new conditions in Sind. It is pertinent to note that in the tract under command of the Lloyd Barrage Canals the average area under wheat, during the five years ending 1930-31, was 183,043 acres only. The area irrigated in the kharif season 1932 was 1,345,000 acres, so that, in the first full year of operation of the Lloyd Barrage Canals, a total area of 2,500,067 acres has been cultivated under irrigation. This represents more than 37 per cent. of the whole cultivable area commanded by the canals, or 48.5 per cent. of the ultimate area of annual cultivation under the canals at final development, as forecasted in the project.

ROHRI TOWN (population 16,900) produces rich crops by proper irrigation. It stands on the main line of the N. W. Rly. The trade of the place consists of grains, oil, ghee, salt, fuller's earth, lime and fruits. Tassar silk is manufactured here. Communication is maintained by rail and road.

SHIKARPUR (population 62,505) is situated on the strategic branch of the N. W. Rly. line to Quetta. It grows immense quantities of grains and pulses, and also fruits. The road way from Sind to Khorasan via the Bolan Pass runs through this town and it is therefore of much importance as a communicating centre. It receives foreign piece-goods, raw silk, ivory, cochineal, sugar-candy, coconuts, metals, coarse cotton cloths, kinkhabs, kirani, drugs of all sorts, various dyes, opium, fruits, antimony, gums and horses. These articles chiefly come from Karachi, Marwar, Bhawalpur, Khairpur and Ludhiana. The town exports indigo, senna, metals of all kinds, coarse cloth, cane-sugar, opium, shields, groceries, hemp seeds, horses, cloths and dry grain. It manufactures carpets and coarse cotton cloth. Shoes and baskets are also made as a jail industry by the prisoners. It is a big town with enormous trade in country produce and dry fruits. Besides the municipality there is a Hindoo Panchait in the town and there are more than half a dozen schools.

SUKKER (population 69,277).—Exports from this place comprise of silk and cotton cloths, raw cotton, wool, opium, saltpetre, sugar dyes, brass and copper utensils. The upward traffic includes piece-goods, metals, wines and spirits and country products. The adjoining country is however not barren but contains several jungles from which firewood is also obtained. Boat building is the chief industry of the place. There is in its vicinity a low range of hills which are utterly devoid of vegetation and contain lime stone.

GHOTKI TOWN (population 4,826).—Trade is chiefly in cereals, Indigo and sugar-cane are also grown here. Wool is obtainable here in large quantities. The Lohars or the blacksmiths of Ghotki are famous for their metal work. Wood carving and staining are among other local industries. An annual fair is held here around the ancient mosque.

SURAT DISTRICT.

The SURAT district consists generally of a wild alluvial plain between the Dang hills and the sea coast and the general elevation is not very high. Wild date trees grow here. The climate varies with distance from the sea but is generally equable and temperate, average annual rainfall being about 40". Its area is 1,662 sq. miles and the population is 9,08,580.

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The soil is more or less of an alluvial character: (1) black, (2) light and (3) besar or medium. Black is common in Opad taluka but the district has also two broad belts one along the sea coast, other through the Pardi and Chikhli taluka. The crops grown include rice and jowar (staple), cotton (Tapti Valley), kodra, tur, val, wheat and bajra, castor seed (extensively cultivated in the South) and sugar-cane. Cattle and goats of the district are generally of good quality.

The exports are grain, cotton, pulses, mohua fruit, timber and bamboos. The imports are tobacco, cotton-seed, iron, coconuts, and foreign goods. The trade is carried on by railway and by ships through BILLIMORIA.

SURAT CITY is a municipality and contains a population of about 98,936. The trade guild of Surat is highly organised and is composed of the leading bankers and merchants. Formerly the port of Surat stood at Suvali, 12 miles west of the city. But the sea-borne trade is now carried in small country crafts which pass up the river to Surat. The Railway Station is just on the out-skirts of the city, surrounded by a growing suburb.

Of late the sea-borne trade of Surat has declined while the export trade is markedly decreasing. This undermining of its commercial importance is doubtless due to the steady transfer of trade to Bombay. The principal articles of export are agricultural produce and cotton. The land-borne trade, however, has increased considerably in recent years. This is due to opening up of railway communications with the surrounding countries. The imports are valued at Rs. 15 lakhs and exports at Rs. 5 lakhs annually on the average.

Surat is the centre of gold and silver thread making industry in the Bombay Presidency. But the industry now suffers from the competition of cheap imitation thread imported from abroad.

There is a considerable hand-industry in the spinning and weaving of cotton cloth, some of the very finest textures in Gujrat being made here.

Surat is famous for its brocades (worked with gold and silver flowers) on silk; coarse and coloured cotton goods are woven; targets are made of rhinoceros hides; weaving of silk and cotton goods forms the chief industry. Several cotton factories are situated here which produce fine fabrics. Centres of trade are SURAT, BULSAR (population 19,481), BILLIMORIA and RANDER (population 12,344).

THANA DISTRICT.

The THANA district consists of a strip of low land and is crossed by hilly tracts and is elevated towards the east and the north-east. There are several islands on the sea coast of the district. It consists of the Deccan trap soil and its associates. The climate is generally moist and unhealthy. Average annual rainfall is 70". It is in the northern division of Bombay and comprises an area of 3,573 square miles. The population is 8,35,942.

Sweet and salt soils are the two main divisions; sweet is either black or red, low-lying lands being most productive. The chief crops are rice, ragi, vari, cereals, oilseeds, pulses and sunn hemp, gram or val. It has large trade in forage with Bombay. Vegetables and fruits are sent from gardens and orchards. Fishery in the sea is important and productive and is a source of fresh fish to the Bombay city. Forest products are timber, fuels (firewood, charcoal) bamboos, karvi, ain and other barks and several leaves.

BHANDUP is a port with a considerable coastal trade. Foreign trade is insignificant. The imports include bricks, dry unsalted fish, paddy, kerosene and salt. The exports are bricks and tiles, cleaned rice,

liquors and gunny bags. The exports from this port average Rs. 20 lakhs annually and the imports Rs. 10 lakhs annually.

The principal exports of the district are rice, salt, wood, lime and dried fish. The imports are cotton cloth, gram, tobacco, coconuts, and molasses.

There are many salt works, and making of salt is an important industry of the district besides agriculture.

BELAPUR is a port of some importance. It has been re-opened from 1927-28.

Canoes and sailing vessels along the sea coast and up the creeks are a ready means of communication. The district is crossed by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. in the north and in the eastern and western directions by G. I. P. Rly.

THANA (population 21816), is the head-quarter Station.

Other trade centres are BASSEIN (12,689), BHIVANDI (15,619), and KALYAN (26,291).

THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT.

This combined district lies on the border of the Thar desert in Rajputana and is mostly sandy. It has an area of about 13,941 sq. miles and its 47 lakhs of population speak Sindhi. The soil of the district however is of light loam, which is intermediate between stiff clay and sand. At any rate the soil is not barren and can produce rich crops under favourable conditions of water and nurture. The chief crops grown are rice, wheat, bajra, jowar, cotton, oilseeds, pulses, fruits and vegetables. Wild products include elephant grass, a kind of big grass from which hand fans are made. Paban or lotus plant and various grasses from which ropes, and mats are manufactured are grown on damp soil of the place.

There is no canal or river in the Thar and Parkar districts at present.

The manufactures of the district consist of woollen blankets and rugs. Camel saddles and covers and coarse cotton cloth are also obtainable. There are two or three cotton cleaning and pressing factories and one or two rice mills here which consume the products of the districts. Salt is also manufactured in the district to a small extent.

The exports from this district consist of grain, wool, hides, fish, salt soda and fan leaves (a kind of weed from which fine fans are made). The imports into the district consist of cotton, metals, dried fruits, dyes, piece-goods, silk, sugar candy and tobacco. A fair is annually held in this district in the town of PITHORO in the month of September and several fairs are also held in various parts of the district which are also largely attended.

MIRPUR KHAS (population 10,178).—The trade is in grains and cotton, which is the finest in the whole of Sind but is not obtainable in large quantities. Piecegoods are also sold here. The market sells vegetables for local consumption only. It is a Ry. Station on the Hyderabad branch of the Bikaner Ry. and the head-quarters of the district.

MITHI TOWN.—Local and transit trade consists of grains, cotton, cattle, camels, ghee, dyes, hides and skins, oils, piece-goods, sugar, tobacco and wool. The trade however is not big.

NAGAR PARKAR.—The local manufactures consist of weaving and dyeing of cloths and there is a local trade in wool, grains, coconuts, piece-goods, hides and skins and metals. Besides this there is a small transit trade in grains, camels, cattle, wool and ghee.

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

UMARKOT (population 3,841).—The chief occupations of the people of the place are agriculture and cattle breeding. The town is practically situated in the desert. There is a good local trade in grains, ghee, camels, cattle and tobacco. There is also a good transit trade in cotton, metals, dyes, dried fruits, ghee, grains, oil, piecegoods, wool and tobacco. Coarse cloth is the only manufacture of the place. There is also a temple of God Mahadeo where a largely attended annual fair is held in March. It is also the birth place of the Moghul Emperor, Akbar the Great.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

The UPPER SIND district contains a population of about 2·9 lakhs. Its area is about 2,690 sq. miles and the languages spoken are Sindhi and Baluchi. The principal crops of the district are rice, jowar, bajra, wheat, gram, lang, sesamum and rape seed. It is here that very good melons are produced during summer and are much in demand in the whole of the Punjab and Sind. The climate of the place is very hot and during the three cold months the temperature falls down to a low level.

Large areas of the district are irrigated by canals and a small portion is irrigated by wells. Plain and embroidered shoes, woollen carpets, saddle bags, nose-bags, ropes, grain bags, mats, baskets, fans and cotton cloths are among the local industries; dyeing and calico-printing are also carried on to a small extent.

There is a local trade in jowar, bajra and til. Greater part of these products is sent to the sea board. Imports from beyond India, generally Central Asia and Afghanistan, consist of wool, woollen apparel, manjit or madder, fruits, carpets and horses. It exports to those countries, foreign and Indian piecegoods, leather, brass, copper, sugar and tea, generally to Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The cargo is generally carried by camels or by rail to Quetta, the district being traversed by the strategic branch of the N. W. Rly. Ponies and asses are also used as beasts of burden.

JACOBABAD (population 15,748).—It is a railway station of a branch of the N. W. Ry. and the railway carries a considerable trade in grains, ghee and leather. It is the head quarters of the district. The heat of the place is extreme, reaching sometimes to as high a point as 126°F.

Other taluks of the district are THUL, KASHMOR, SHAHDAD-PUR, and KANDKOT, all of which are centres of trade in the agricultural products.

BOMBAY STATES.

The Indian States in the Bombay Presidency have already been enumerated on p. 323. The States are peopled by 4,468,396 persons. The premier of them is the Kolhapur State which stands on the river Warna. The State is divided into 7 taluks and 3 mahals. The area of the State is 3217 sq. miles, the population being 957,137. Oil seeds and tobacco are exported from the State. Another first class State in the Presidency is the State of Rajpipla with an area of about 1,517 sq. miles and a population of 206,085. Rajpipla, the capital of the State, is connected by the Rajpipla State Rly. (40 miles long) with Ankleshwar, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

MARKET PLACES OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE Madras Presidency includes the western coastal plain south of Bombay, central tableland south of the Kistna and the eastern coastal plain south of Orissa. The Presidency has an area of about 142,000 square miles and a population of 53,503,043.

Soil, for the most part, in the Madras Presidency is not fertile excepting the deltas and the river margins, black cotton soil being the most characteristic feature of the Presidency. The country is generally divided into dry, i.e., non-irrigated and wet, i.e., irrigated lands. Tillage is also superficial owing to comparative roughness and hardness of the soil and the implements used are simple. The climate is free from extremes and the rainfall is generally plentiful.

Live-stock has increased but the general practice of breeding and feeding is defective. The chief breeds of cattle are Nellore and Mysore. Buffaloes are also met with in Bellary, Nilgiris and Vizaga patam. Sheep are numerous but are uncared for, so are pigs and poultry, and the products of stock, e.g., manure (dung), milk, wool, hair, hides and skins, meat and bones form an immense addition to the income of the agriculturists. Cattle fairs and weekly markets in the South are special features of the Southern Madras. Sea fishery and tank fishery also employ a large number of people.

Crops :—The most important crops are rice and millets. The former is produced on the deltas and along the coastal strip while the latter and pulses in the dry districts. Rice occupies an area of 12 million acres while jowar occupies 4·8 million acres, bajra 2·9 million acres, maize 110,000 acres and gram 105,000 acres. Other food grains and pulses are cultivated over 7 millions of acres. The cotton plant is most extensively cultivated in the Bellary district, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. During 1931-32 the area under cotton was about 2·3 million acres. Various oilseeds, the most important of which is groundnut, are grown in the Presidency. The area under groundnut was responsible for 2·3 million acres. Various oilseeds, the most important of which is groundnut, are grown in the Presidency. The area under groundnut was responsible for 2·6 million acres, linseed 903,000 acres and sesamum 747,000 acres, rape and mustard about 3 million acres, and castor 33 lakhs of acres. Sugarcane (116,000 acres), tobacco (269,000 acres), are also largely cultivated as field and garden crops. Tea, coffee and cinchona are grown on the lower slopes of the hills, spices and condiments in the extreme south, and coconut along the coast. Rubber trees are reared on the Nilgiris. Indigo (37,000 acres) is grown and Madras is now the biggest producer of that crop, contributing about 75% of the whole yield. Vegetables of all kinds are cultivated annually. About 72% of the people are engaged in agriculture including cattle breeders, labourers, etc. The lands are irrigated by canals, receiving water from dams on the hills.

Forests clothed with teak, ebony and sandalwood are situated in the west and south of the Presidency. There are also forests in the E.

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Ghats and teak plantations of Nilanbur in Malabar. These forests are all protected.

Minerals:—Manganese, salt, saltpetre and building materials, i.e., clay, granite, laterite, limestone, and stone are the chief minerals found. Coal of inferior quality is also found. Iron is abundant in the Salem district but is not worked on a large scale due to the absence of abundant coal supplies. Mica is obtained in large quantities in the district of Nellore and the Nilgris while deposits of manganese occur at Bellary, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah. Magnesite is mined at Salem. Gold in river beds and the gold fields of Mysore are scattered in N. Arcot. Graphite, corundum and diamonds are also met with.

Industries:—Weaving of silk and cotton is an important industry being generally exported to the colonies where Indian labour immigrate. Coloured dyed lungis and saris are made both for internal consumption and export. Block printing on cotton cloth is a side industry. Tanjore, Madura, Kuttalam, Karnal, Kampti, Adoni, Arni, Tuni, Cocanada, Pidupuram, Pithapuram, Salem, Coimbatore are the centres where saris of good quality are made and have not yet been ousted by foreign manufactures except by artificial silk which is gaining ground. These are in good demand as also the muslins of Chicacole and Arni. Madura supplies Bengal with fine cloths and there is a dyeing factory at Madura. Woollen carpets are made at Ellore, Muslipatam, Ayyampatai. Ornamental brass and bronze work were formerly made. Tanjore is the centre of metal work, and silver, brass and copper wares are made here. Vellore, Ganjam, Madura, Kurunibalur, Travancore and Vizagapatam are also centres of metal work. The latter also produces ivory and Vizagapatam is famous for fine ivory work. Lacquer ware of Kurnool is the finest in India. Trichinopoly makes models of temples, and earthenwares are made everywhere. Mats of Tinnevely and Palghat are famous. Cheroots and cigars are manufactured in Trichinopoly and Dindigul. Every cotton growing area possesses cotton presses.

Factories:—There are 28 cotton mills with 864,000 spindles and 5,550 looms, employing 39,375 persons daily on the average, 4 jute mills and 12 hosiery mills. There are in all no less than 1,633 factories in the Presidency of which 657 are perennial and 795 seasonal. Tanning of hides and skins, oil milling, fish-oil making, essential oil extraction, coir making, aluminium utensils making, match and pencil making, saw milling, sugar and jaggery making are the other industries. There is a Government cinchona plantation and factory. The average daily number of persons employed was 132,960 in 1932 as against 137,377 in 1931.

Hydro-electric Surveys—A hydro-electric surveys division has been working in the Madras Presidency, more or less continuously, from the date of the first all-India survey. Reconnaissance of all known sites has been made and regular observations of the rainfall and river-flow over the watersheds are being kept. The principal sites which have been investigated, and found capable of economic development are the following, arranged in the order of their magnitude:—Pykara, Nilgiris 100,000; Kolab, Vizagapatam 70,000; Machkund Vizagapatam 70,000; Periyar, Madura 55,000; Mettur, Salem-Coimbatore 45,000; Papanasam, Tinnevelly 40,000; Cholatipuzha Nilgiris 40,000; Silent Valley, Nilgiris 30,000; Kumar, Madura 30,000; Piniikave, Madura 20,000; Thalipuzha, Malabar 10,000; Chettipet and Canal falls, Godavari 1,000 Total 521,000.

Fisheries:—Recent investigations have enabled the Fisheries Department to locate six new chank beds in Pulk Bay. The researches reveal-

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ed the occurrence of hilsa fisheries at-sea regularly in the months in which they disappear from the rivers.

Trade:—Half of the maritime trade is shared by Madras. Tuticorin, Calicut, Mangalore, Cocanada, Tellicherry, Negapatam, Cocin, Cuddalore, Dhanuskhodi, Mangalore and Vizagapatam are the other ports. There is internal trade with Mysore and the Nizam's Dominions.

Transport:—The South Indian Railway and M. S. M. Railway cover about 4,000 miles. There are about 22,000 miles of metalled roads and about 10,000 miles of unmetalled roads in the province.

Imports:—The following table shows the chief imports into the Madras Presidency during the last few years:—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)					
Metals & Ores	3.77	3.20	2.99	2.23	1.33	1.47
Cotton						
Manufactures	2.56	2.83	3.49	1.95	1.35	1.87
Machinery &						
Millwork	1.82	2.29	2.35	2.05	1.35	1.08
Oils	1.50	1.93	1.73	2.00	1.50	1.39
Sugar	1.40	1.46	1.85	1.29	1.24	62
Cotton Twist						
and Yarn	1.22	1.50	1.59	83	66	86
Vehicles	1.05	1.54	1.54	1.09	52	47
Grain, flour, pulse	69	2.14	13	15	24	32
Spices	64	59	56	45	37	34
Hardware	61	66	69	61	38	41
Provisions	57	78	73	72	56	43
Instruments	28	36	39	41	35	41
Dyeing & tannin						
substances	49	61	56	49	50	48
Paper & Pasteboard	14	55	59	52	42	44
Rubber	44	51	62	43	36	32
Glass & Glassware	33	31	31	21	14	18
Chemicals	33	38	33	32	34	38
TOTAL	24.57	27.59	26.88	20.70	15.59	15.87

Among the other imports during 1931-32 are artificial silk (Rs. 49 lakhs), silk, raw and manufactures (Rs. 44 lakhs), manures (Rs. 28 lakhs), tobacco (Rs. 26 lakhs), drugs, etc. (Rs. 28 lakhs), soap (Rs. 16 lakhs), stationery (Rs. 12 lakhs), building and engineering materials (Rs. 17 lakhs), liquor (Rs. 25 lakhs).

Exports.—The following table shows the chief exports from the Madras Presidency during the last few years:—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)					
Oil Seeds	12.55	15.14	14.11	8.11	7.65	6.13
Leather	7.84	8.14	6.93	5.64	4.80	4.33
Tea	3.91	4.19	4.25	4.12	3.91	4.61
Cotton Mnfrs						
(mainly coloured)	2.67	2.48	2.52	1.76	1.57	1.42
Cotton, Raw	2.43	3.31	4.52	1.64	73	70
Coffee	2.27	1.66	1.42	1.88	93	1.09
Grain, pulse & flour	2.04	2.07	1.92	1.90	96	90
Rubber, Raw and						
Manufactures	1.42	1.39	1.25	1.00	30	—
Spices	1.29	86	1.12	61	45	34

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MARKET PLACES OF THE MADRAS PRESY. 401

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)					
Coir, Raw and Manufactures	1,12	1,04	1,03	88	75	60
Fruits and Vegetables	73	65	65	62	75	51
Fish	61	52	48	44	36	29
Oilcakes	57	53	36	21	27	29
Tobacco, Raw and Manufactures	41	64	59	63	55	49
Hides and Skins, raw	35	40	37	34	28	16
Oils	23	26	19	10	—	—
Fibres for Brushes and Brooms	—	—	—	25	20	24
TOTAL	43.89	46.30	44.72	32.01	25.98	23.55

MADRAS CITY.

The city of MADRAS has a population of 647,228 and is the third city in India in point of population and commercial importance. It is the capital of the Presidency of the same name. The climate is generally hot, even winter is never cold here owing to the proximity of the sea. The town is liable to occasional cyclones, and till the construction of the concrete walls it was an open roadstead with a surf-beaten coast line. It is a port of importance and carries on an immense export and import trade. The town has many institutions of general and special interest and is the seat of a University.

Madras is connected by rail with the west coast and with Ceylon on the south. Two main railway lines emerge from the town and penetrate into the interior. The broad gauge Madras and South Mahratta Railways bring in and carry away the articles of merchandise into the interior. There are also lines running to Bombay via the Hyderabad State and to Calcutta along the East Coast.

Madras has a harbour and is the chief port of the Presidency. The imports consist mainly of manufactured goods, e.g., cotton piece-goods, iron and steel, hardware and machinery, dyes, oils, sugar, leather goods, spices, grains, cement, motor cars and cycles, paper, glassware, etc. The chief exports are raw produces, e.g., raw cotton, oil-seeds, tea, coffee, tobacco, fish, spices, rubber, oilcakes, etc. Among other exports are tanned hides and skins, cotton manufactures and jaggery.

The chief obstacles to industrial development is lack of fuel. There is no coal or iron available in sufficient quantity for manufacturing purposes, nor is there any mineral oil within the limits of the Presidency. Though it is possible to make use of some of the rivers for generating hydro-electric power, the localities suitable for such engineering skill are situated far from manufacturing and trade centres and the rivers, too, are not perennial.

There are three modern cotton mills and several oil mills; hides and skins are also treated here before being sent away by steamers to foreign countries. Manufacture of cotton piecegoods is advancing apace.

The chief manufactured articles exported from Madras may be said to be hides and skins and leather, in which Madras occupies the foremost place in India; and though now-a-days Bengal has also started manufacture of leather, it has to be observed that Madras has had a long start in the race and bids fair to keep the foremost place for a longtime. The hides and skins exported are chiefly what are known in the market as "half tans," which are largely in demand by European

manufacturers for further tanning and manufacture into pucca leather goods like boots and shoes, leather bags, etc.

Another article that is manufactured and exported is raw sugar (otherwise known as gur or jaggery) which is wanted by the manufacturers in the United Kingdom. Sugarcane takes more than 125,000 acres a year, which yields about 260,000 tons of sugar per annum; and though some of this finds a market in the United Kingdom, the bulk of this is locally consumed. The sugar requirements of the Presidency can be met, it is estimated, by bringing in an additional extent of 35,000 acres under sugarcane cultivation.

Soaps are also manufactured to some extent in and around Madras; and being an industry not requiring much fuel, it bids fair to progress and can find a market both locally and in the Straits, Ceylon and East Africa. Other articles manufactured include pencils, oils of gingelly, groundnut, castor, etc. and indigo.

The following are the chief industries of Madras:—

Aluminium industry, brick and tile-making, cement works, coffee curing, coir making, cotton dyeing, glass, jute, leather, manures, metals and precious stones, mines and minerals, oil and oil seeds, paper, pottery, rice, silk, sugar, sulphuric acid, tobacco, wood and timber and wool. Matches and glue (from tannery fleshings) are also manufactured.

The handicrafts are—Weaving, embroidery and lace-making, gold and silver thread, essential oil, palm sugar, carpentry, carpet weaving, wood carving, boat building and blanket making.

The exports to foreign countries from Madras during 1931-32 and 1932-33 were valued at Rs. 22,66 lakhs and Rs. 20,63 lakhs, respectively. The total value of the coasting trade during the same years amounted to Rs. 7,79 lakhs and Rs. 7,32 lakhs respectively.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

About 6,722 sq. miles in area, ANANTAPUR has a population of 10,49,282 souls and is bounded on the north by Kurnool, on the south and west by Mysore Territory and Bellary and on the east by Cuddapah. Languages spoken are Telugu and Kanarese. The climate is subject to draughts and the agricultural condition is precarious. Of the nine taluks, Madakasira and Hindupur are the coolest. The average rainfall, which is not uniform throughout the district, is 22·60". Rice, cholam, cumbu, korra and ragi are the principal cereals cultivated in the district, and castor, cotton and groundnut stand foremost among industrial crops. There are good railways and roads in the district and rivers are not bridged. About 75 per cent. of the population live by agriculture. Weavers form 2 per cent. of the total population while the industrial and commercial population is 16 per cent.

Village industries are rare. A rough kind of cumblies are woven in most of the taluks but those of BELUGUPPA and KARIGUNAPALLI of Kalyandrug taluk are superior. PAMIDI produces parti-coloured fabrics, and bangles are manufactured in many places of the district.

The head quarters of the district is ANANTAPUR. It has a population of 15,099.

DHARMAVARAM.—The town has a rising weaving industry and manufactures both cotton and silk cloths specially saries for women and has a good daily market. The place is noted for gingelly oil which is obtainable here in large quantities. There is also an oil mill here.

HINDUPUR.—The town has a large and increasing trade in jaggery, piece-goods and grain.

GUNTAKAL is a municipality with a population of 15,620.

ARCOT (NORTH) DISTRICT.

Area 4,954 sq. miles; population, 22,67,484; languages, Tamil and Telugu. The climate of the place is dry and varied. The average rainfall is 38".

The district of ARCOT was the ancient capital of the Carnatic rulers and is famous for its historic ruins. ARKONAM is an important railway junction and VELLORE, a place of considerable trade, is famous for its ancient and picturesque fort. GUDIYATTAM (24,688) situated on the Koundinya Nadu, a tributary of the Pallar, is another.

Soil is red ferruginous and the crops raised are rice, ragi and cambu. Varagucholam, sugarcane, gingelly, groundnut, ganja (under license on the Javadi hills) are also grown, the products being chiefly exported. Oranges and lime are also available here in large quantities for export. The trees are red sanders, which are chiefly used for making a costly red dye. Teak, black-wood, sandal-wood are the other forest products; good granite is met with.

Cotton weaving, spinning and dyeing and silk cloth making at ARNI (17,446) constitute the chief industries. Woollen carpets of a coarser quality are woven in jails. There are brass works also. At RANIPET leather from tanneries is very widely sold; chemical manures are also manufactured: and mangoes and oranges, for which this district is famous, and grapes, which grow abundantly in TIRUPATTUR (18,299), are exported in large quantities. Betel-leaves are another important article of export. Other exports to the surrounding districts are rice, groundnut, hides, skins and horns, jaggery, tamarind, stone, and piecegoods to the surrounding districts. The imports here are piecegoods, yarn, twist, salt, chillies, tobacco, unwrought brass, and iron. The skin trade centre is at GURYATTAN. The important marts are VELLORE (population 57,265), TIRUVANNAMALAI (27,769), AMBUR (24,217), VANIYAMBADI (22,940), GUDALUR (17,612) and WALAJAPET, where weekly markets are held.

Arcot has a population of 14,232.

The bulk of the population are Hindus and Mahomedans among whom education is very poor. The industrial population is only 9 per cent. of the whole.

The Madras-Calicut trunk road runs from east to west along the Pallar touching all important towns situated on that river, but WANDIYASH and CHEYYAR taluks have no railway communication.

ARCOT (SOUTH) DISTRICT.

In SOUTH ARCOT, which is an open undulating plain with one range of hills, the principal river is the Pennaiyar. It has a population of 24,54,141 within an area of about 4,000 sq. miles. The rainfall which is generally heaviest from September to November is on an average 46". Tamil is the language spoken here.

Paddy,umbu, rabi and varagu are the important food crops; and the principal industrial crops are ground-nut, oil seeds, indigo and sugarcane. PANRUTI and VALAVANUR are chief centres of ground-nut traffic; and PONDICHERY, the chief French Settlement in India, which is included in this district, is an important town carrying on a large export trade. (See under **Pondicherry**).

There are distilleries at NELLIKUPPAM and the trade of the district centres round TIRUVEKNATUR in salt, jaggery, pottery, indigo and oils. Cotton fabrics are manufactured here. It is besides a maritime district and the chief trade centres or ports are CUDDALORE and PORTO NOVO of which the former has a great name and constitutes the head-quarters of the district. There are 530 miles of metalled road and an equal number of miles of unmetalled road;

and the opening up of the Villupuram-Trichinopoly Railway (now completed) has increased the importance of VILLUPURAM (population 20,127) as a railway junction. 94 per cent. of the population are Hindus and essentially agriculturists.

CUDDALORE is an important port, exporting groundnut, oilcake, and coloured piecegoods and has a population of 59,057. It has also a good coasting trade in groundnut oil, refined sugar and pulses. The following table shows the nature of the trade done at the port:—

	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Foreign Trade	1,19	1,23
Coasting Trade	24	28
TOTAL TRADE	1,43	1,51

The exports to foreign countries were valued during 1932-33 at Rs 1,01 lakhs as against Rs 1,02 lakhs in 1931-32. Principal imports (foreign) into this port were betel-nuts, sugar and exports consisted chiefly of groundnuts and lungis and saries.

The coasting trade consists chiefly of:—Imports: coal, pulse, flour, gunny bags and timber; exports: gram and groundnut.

CHIDAMVARAM and Tindivanam are municipalities with a population of 25,084 and 18,856 respectively.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

PORTO NOVO is a port with a population of 13,762. The foreign exports during 1932-33 were valued at Rs 7 lakhs and the imports at Rs 10 lakhs.

The BELLARY district lies on the slope of the Deccan Plateau and the trend of the land is towards the north-east. The climate is dry and healthy; the annual rainfall averages about 24". Soil of the district is classed as red, mixed and black. Languages spoken in the district are Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani. The district occupies an area of 6,136 sq. miles and has a population of 970,145.

Chollam and korra constitute the two main food crops. Pulses are also grown as a mixed crop. Cotton is the only industrial crop of this district. Sugarcane is grown mainly at HOSPET and is very paying. Cotton and silk weaving are important industries throughout the district. The centres of silk weaving are KAMPLI, HAMPASAGARAM, ROYADRUG, etc. ADONI manufactures coloured cotton rugs which have a considerable sale. Woollen blankets are woven at KUDLIGI and HARPANAHALLI. Brass wares are made at HOSPET. There are many cotton ginning factories in the district.

Manganese is mined greatly in the district. There are about 5 mines.

BELLARY is the head quarters of the district. The town has a population of 47,573 and is a cotton centre. The surrounding country is rich in black cotton soil and produces cotton. Mulberry trees are also grown here and silk is obtained from the cocoons. There is a small distillery in the town besides two steam presses and a cotton mill (spinning). It is a military station and is a municipality with some trade.

ADONI (population 35,635):—It is a chief centre of cotton trade. Cotton carpets and mats are also made here and a good trade exists in these articles.

HOSPET (population 21,678):—It has a long market street which is very important. There is a tannery. Chief trade of the place consists in jaggery (coarse sugar).

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ROYADRUG (population 12,007):—It has several broad, regular streets, and many narrow and irregular lanes. There is a tannery, and a good trade exists in silk fabrics and burugulu manufacture.

YEMMIGANUR (population 10,911):—The chief industry of the place is in cloth weaving, mixed silk weaving and weaving of cotton saries for women and it has a good trade in those articles.

The chief trade of Bellary is with Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore. From Bombay it imports rice, turmeric, chillies, metal and metalwork; and exports to Bombay cereals, silk fabrics, cotton carpets, blankets, and jaggery. Cattle, rice, timber and coconut are received from Mysore; and blankets, oilseeds and cotton stuffs are sent there. Hyderabad receives from here cholam, jaggery, cotton and silk fabrics and sends out raw cotton chiefly.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

The district comprises an area of 3,071 sq. miles and a population 1,660,909. The roads in the district are well laid out. The average rainfall is 45" and the climate is healthy.

The district lies on the coast of Bay of Bengal around the city of Madras. The industries of the district consist of weaving and dyeing, besides agricultural produce. The cultivation depends largely upon natural and regular rain. The lakes of **SEMBERUMBAKKAM**, **SRIPERUMBUDUR**, **RED HILLS** and **THENNERI** are famous for their vast area. The Madras city is supplied with water from the lake at Red Hills. The principal river, Palar, is dry for the greater part of the year and lands have to be irrigated by rain water stored up in taluks and ponds. The head-quarter station **SAIDAPET** lies at a distance of about 8 miles from Fort St. George on the main line of the South Indian Railway.

CHINGLEPUT (population 14,358):—It lies on the main line of the South Indian Railway. It contains two high schools, one training school for teachers and a reformatory school. The office of Revenue Divisional Officer and the Sub-Collector, and the Courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Sub-judge and District Munsiff are all in this town. The Leper Settlement, called the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement is at **TIRUMANI**.

CONJEEVERAM (population 65,258):—It is the head-quarters of the taluk of the same name and stands on the S. I. Ry. Branch line between Arkonam (M. & S. M.) and Chingleput (S. I. R.) junction. It is a sacred place of many temples and contains two high schools and a school where drawing, carpentry, wood-carving, work in iron and other metals, weaving and tailoring are taught. Besides, a small trade in seeds and rice is carried on here. Superior silk and cotton cloths are also made.

The town is famous for cotton and silk weaving and its weaving population comes to 25 per cent of the whole population. Umbrellas for temples are manufactured and sold all over Southern India. It is an important trading centre exporting large quantities of cloth and paddy, and a favourite resort of Hindu pilgrims.

POONAMALLEE (population 20,340):—The town lies at about 13 miles from Madras on the Madras Bangalore Trunk Road. It was a military station noted for flowers. The barracks are now vacant and in ruins. Here are posted a cantonment Magistrate and a District Munsiff administering justice in the criminal and civil matters. There is one high school. The trade of the place is restricted to articles that are of use to the soldiers.

SEMBIYAM is a town with a population of 33,127.

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SAIDAPET (population 33,637):—The town lies on the main line of the South Indian Railway and is the head-quarters of the District Collector and Magistrate. It contains an Agricultural College, and Teacher's Training College. Imports to this town consist of cotton piecegoods, hardware and coal, and exports (in small quantity) of rice and groundnut. There are a number of tanneries.

TIRUVOTTIYUR (population 10,732):—The place is swampy and is notorious for its malarious climate. Rice is largely grown here.

UTTARAMERUR:—A weekly market is held here, where rice, grains, foreign goods and cattle are sold.

TIRUVALLUR (population 10,656):—The town lies on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line connecting Madras with Bangalore. This is one of the important centres for the Vaishnavite pilgrims. There is one school. It is the chief town of the taluk and red handkerchiefs and cloths for Mahomedans are manufactured in the Satiyavedu division and sent to Bangalore.

WALAJABAD:—This town lies on the Branch line of South Indian Railway. This is noted for tannery. It exports rice and paddy. A weekly market is held here and all sorts of articles and cattle are sold.

SRIPERUMBUDUR:—This is noted for a Vaishnavite temple. It has a big lake.

MADURANTAKAM:—This lies on the main line of South Indian Railway south of Chingleput at about a distance of 15 miles. It exports paddy and rice. There is one high school and a big lake.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

The district consists of a series of plateaus with forests of great importance. The fall of Samudram is situated here and all the rivers run into the Kaveri. The lower hills of the district are malarious but the climate of Coimbatore is dry and healthy, the temperature varies widely. The average annual rainfall is about 25 inches but varies very widely according to the height of the ranges.

In the East the soil is gravelly and sandy, but black cotton soil is not uncommon and the foot of the hills is generally fertile. The district is noted for wells.

The crops grown are cholam, cumbu, pulses, ragi, rice, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, mulberry for silk worms. This district has real forests, sandal and cutch forming a continuous belt. Myrobalans are obtainable, soapnuts, honey, wax are also found here. Cotton and silk weaving, making of carpets, which are sold locally are the chief industries; they are also sent to Madras, Bangalore and Mysore, Trichinopoly, etc. and are made at BHARAIN. There are several cotton ginning and pressing factories and one spinning mill and four weaving mills, a tile factory as well as several works for preparing coffee. 'Silk industry is carried on in KOLLEGAL (population 13,849). There are two tanneries and one rice mill in this district and there is a good trade in hides and skins.

The chief exports are cereals, pulses, chillies, turmeric, spices, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco, ghee, sandal wood, plantain, jaggery, brass and copper vessels, cattle and leather; and the chief imports are rice, salt, fish, piecegoods, twist, metals, metal wares, and coconut oil (from Malabar).

The internal trade is conducted in numerous weekly markets, the most important centres of which are POLLACHI (population 22,112), TIRUPPUR (18,059), DHARAPURAM (18,218) UDUMALPET and COIMBATORE; ERODE is one of the important centres of the trade in Southern India and a big railway junction on the South Indian

Railway. The population of COIMBATORE is 95,198 and that of ERODE is 33,672. With nearly 18,000 looms, 14 refineries for refining saltpetre, and an industrial school for cabinet making, the district of Coimbatore is a place of some trade.

The chief mineral products of Coimbatore is a place of some trade. Toys of good workmanship representing fruits, penholders, jars, paperweights, etc. are made and sold locally.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

The CUDDAPAH district has an area of 5,918 sq. miles and a population of 949,982. Languages spoken here are Telugu and Hindustani. The three principal trade centres in this district are, in order of their importance, PRODDATUR, CUDDAPAH and RAJAMPET. Other important towns are JAMMALAMADAGU, BADVEL, NEMPALLI, KAMALAPURAM and ROYACHETI. The climate of the district is hot and unhealthy. PULIVENDIA is most unhealthy and hot and CUDDAPAH town is the hottest part of the district and notorious for malaria.

The principal export is raw cotton. The next items include food-grain (chilam) and egg, Cuddapah slabs, minor forest produce, indigo, turmeric and in recent years, groundnuts. Of minor forest produce a toothsome nut known as sarapappu is exported to Madras and other places. Some indigo is still exported to Madras and Rangoon and parts of the Central Province and the Bombay Presidency though a regular trade in this important tinctorial dye is severely handicapped. Locally grown turmeric finds a wide market in the provinces including northern and western India. Groundnut generally finds its way to Madras or Pondicherry. Local melons are sent, among other places, to Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc. A large quantity of asbestos is raised. Barytes is also found.

The chief items of imports are domestic requisites such as salt, kerosene oil, sugar, spices, rice, etc. Foreign piece-goods and yarn are largely imported.

CUDDAPAH (population 22,602):—It is not of much importance except that it is the head-quarters of the district.

JAMMALAMADAGU (population 15,944):—It is a busy centre of trade. It exports indigo and cotton the chief products of the country. Cloth is manufactured here on handlooms. Here are made the turbans and carpets which are sent to the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency and find a ready sale. The car festival of Narapurawamy held in May continues for ten days and is attended by many people from surrounding villages.

MADANPALLE:—The town with a population of about 16,000 is situated on a picturesque place. The place is healthy. A weekly market is held here and many agricultural products are offered for sale.

PRODDATUR (population 20,154):—It produces cotton and there are two pressing factories here. Brass, bell-metal and copper vessels are manufactured at VONIPENTA.

PULLAMPET is reputed for its fine lace-bordered cloths.

GANJAM DISTRICT.

The GANJAM district is situated on the eastern coast of the Peninsula. The population of the district is 2,413,291. Climate along the coast is cool and healthy but the Ganjam town proper is notoriously malarious and has therefore been abandoned as the head-quarters of the district which has now been transferred to BERHAMPORE. Three kinds of soil predominate in the district, viz., black earth, loam and red ferruginous. The canals belong to the Rishikulya project and

is generally known as the "Ganjam minor river system." It has an average rainfall of 45".

Paddy is the most important crop. The district is famous for the good quality of paddy grown and rail-fed paddy is a peculiarity of the district. Green gram and horse-gram are largely cultivated and ragi is grown three times a year, but gingelly and sugarcane form the only important industrial crops.

A large area of the district is preserved as forest and the products include myrobalans, gall-nuts and oranges. Alum and some quantity of manganese ore are also found here. A sugar factory, a saw mill and a tannery work at RUSSELKONDA and many rice mills exist at BERHAMPORE, PUNDI, PALASA, TIARU and AHMADAVALLASA.

RAMGIRI:—This taluk with an area of about 1,200 square miles, and a population of about 75,000 is the most sparsely populated part of the district as the climate is very bad in these parts. Timber and other hill products are exported from the taluka. Excellent oranges are grown on the hill-sides which are situated on the western part.

UDAYGIRI:—This taluk covers an area of about 500 sq. miles. It is mostly a wild tract covered with hills and jungles watered by rapid torrents. A large portion of land around the town has been recently reclaimed from jungles and is used for cultivation paddy crops.

GEOMSUR:—This taluk covers an area of about 1,200 sq. miles with a population of more than two lakhs. Half of this area is covered with forests and this is the most suitable timber-growing area in the whole district. Of the timbers obtainable, sal is the most important. The land is very fertile and is irrigated by Rishikulya project. Sugarcane is also grown here in the centre and south of the taluka.

ASKA TAHSIL:—This taluk is very fertile and is well irrigated by the Rishikulya project and other sources, specially the streams, and also from wells. Rice is widely cultivated and sugarcane is extensively grown. Sugarcane is treated in a Government factory at ASKA and made into sugar.

SURADA:—This taluk is interspersed with wild hills and intercepted by good fertile valleys. Forest products are obtained from the thick forests. Important trading centres in the district are BODOGODO and GAZILBADI. A weekly market is held every Thursday at the latter place.

PUROSOTTAMPUR:—The taluka is also fertile. It covers an area of about 300 sq. miles with a population of more than a lakh. Rice is widely cultivated and other crops are also grown.

KALLIKOTA:—The soil is very fertile and is irrigated by wells and good crops are produced from the fields.

BERHAMPORE (37,750):—It is the head quarters of the district. The surrounding country is fertile and is irrigated by the Rishikulya project and by water from streams and tanks. It is the trading centre of the district and is situated on the Trunk Road running from Calcutta to Madras and on the main line of the railway connecting Madras with Calcutta.

The chief industry of the town is the weaving of fine silk and tassar-silk cloth of varied colours which are in brisk demand all over India and specially in the Madras Presidency. Sugar is also manufactured here in considerable quantities.

Articles available here include jute, rice, coconut, betel leaf (for which it is famous), Kulthi Kalai, red pepper, turmeric, maize, tamarind, etc. The trade is principally with Calcutta and most articles are marketed there. It is noteworthy that there are many factories for

converting sea water into available salt. Communications are both by rail and steamer with Calcutta, of which the latter is more costly owing to the extra charge of cart for carrying goods to the sea coast.

BARUVA :—It is a growing seaport in the district.

CALINGAPATAM :—It is a port mainly doing coasting trade. The exports include grain, pulse, myrobalans and turmeric. The imports are haberdashery, glassware and gunny bags.

PARLAKIMEDI (population 20,072) :—It is one of the chief towns in the Ganjam district. The soil of the surrounding district is very fertile, being irrigated by canals. There is a light railway 25 miles long. Fine mats and ornamental buckets are made here.

MUKHALINGAM, a village in the district is a place of pilgrimage. Its industries include fine mats, fancy baskets, flower stands, cheeroot cases, etc. from a species of reed. The chief trade of the place is in rice.

CHICACOLE (16,588) :—It is an important town in the district. It is noted for the fine muslins and durable checks woven in the locality. The muslins of Chicacole was at one time the rival of the Dacca product. The industry suffered much from the machine-made fine cloth and the competitive price of these products. But finer kinds of muslins are still obtainable from the weavers by arrangement.

GANJAM :—Ganjam was formerly a seat of considerable trade and its port was once the head-quarters of a chief with his council and the factories were very prosperous. But with the removal of the head-quarters from this place to Berhampore owing to its unhealthy climate, its trade has gradually dwindled into insignificance. It has therefore been abandoned for all trade purposes. Its chief trade is in rice with Orissa.

GOPALPUR :—It is the chief port of the district. The chief articles of export consist of grains, pulses, hides, timber, hemp, oilseed, and dried fish from the neighbouring countries. The chief articles imported consist of sugar, piece-goods, apparel, jute manufacture, matches, kerosene oil, cotton twist, etc. The place is healthy, situated on the main line of the B. N. Rly. from Calcutta to Madras and is resorted to by many health-seekers, both European and Indian.

SRIKURMANU :—It is a famous place of pilgrimage for Hindus in the Ganjam district and many people flock to this place. The temple is dedicated to the tortoise incarnation of Vishnu. The most important festival here is Dolotsava held annually in March, when about 20000 pilgrims assemble here.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

The GODAVARI district comprises the rich delta of the river of the same name and is fertile throughout and is therefore very prosperous. It has a population of 3,142,197 and the climate of the district is very healthy, but during the cold season, fever often breaks out. Soil is sandy, black cotton being found along the seacoast and red loam in the uplands. Rainfall averages 40".

Telugu, Hindustani and Yerikala are the languages spoken in the district which has an area of more than 2,500 square miles.

98 per cent. of the population are Hindus and are generally enlightened. There are many established branches of industry.

Paddy is the principal crop which is raised here mostly by transplantation, and cholam or jenna is the other cereal most extensively grown in the delta taluks. Various other important crops are also grown such as turmeric, sugarcane, betel, garlic, onions, plantains, arecanut, gingelly and castor; and many of them are highly paying. RASOLE and AMALAPURAM are noted for coconut, arecanut and

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plantain gardens; and tobacco in RASOLE, RAMACHANDRAPURAM, RAJAHMUNDY and AMALAPURAM (15,213) and sugar cane in RAMACHANDRAPURAM, COCANADA and PEDDAPURAM (population 17,338) are important among the industrial crops of the district, while, excepting the PITHAPURAM TALUK, gingelly has an extensive cultivation all throughout the district. There are three cotton mills, one sugar factory, and about 40 rice mills in the district of Godavari.

PENUGONDA is a municipality with a population of 16,613. Tuni has a population of 11,567.

BEDADANURU:—It is the centre of a small coal field where the Barakar stage of sandstone is found over an area of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. This is the only coal field lying entirely in the Madras Presidency.

COCANADA (population 65,952):—The town is situated on a sandy plain on the Godavari delta. It is connected with the main line of the Railway by a branch line off SAMALKOTA and is a sea port. The vessels loading and unloading here have to anchor about $\frac{2}{3}$ miles away into the sea, with which connection is made by feeders. The town and port is the most important centre in the Coromandel Coast. It is the chief port in the Madras Presidency for the export of rice, the receiving centres being Colombo, Mauritius, Coromandel and Malabar.

Principal exports include raw cotton groundnuts, rice and paddy (to Ceylon and Mauritius) the imports to the port are kerosene oil (from U. S. A.), unrefined sugar (from Java), and metals (from U. K.). The port is managed by a Port Trust.

The total value of the foreign trade of COCANADA in the year 1932-33 was estimated at Rs. 225 lakhs, total exports being valued at Rs. 88 lakhs. During 1931-32 this amounted to Rs. 258 lakhs. Coir, drugs, fibres for brushes, fodder, manure, castor oil, cakes, castor seed, groundnut, raw cotton, wool and tobacco unmanufactured are the principal articles of foreign export; and foreign imports consist chiefly of: Belting, cement, chemicals, dyes, glass and glasswares, machinery, metals and ores, kerosene oil, condensed milk and sugar.

The coasting trade of COCANADA consists principally of the following articles:—Imports: Kerosene oil, wheat flour, gram, lubricating oils, gunny bags and timber; Exports: Sesamum, rice including choora, fish, castor oil and piecegoods. The value of the coasting trade during 1932-33 was Rs. 1,29 lakhs as against Rs. 1,06 lakhs in 1931-32.

PEDDAPURAM (population 13,000):—The place possesses a good weekly market in which all the agricultural products of the surrounding country are offered for sale.

PITHAPURAM (16,151)—It is also a town of great importance. There is a weekly market for selling the products of the neighbouring lands. An important feature of the market is that cattle are sold here. The bell-metal ware industry of the town is small but its condition is very encouraging.

RAJAHMUNDY (population 63,526):—Rajahmundry is the second important town of the district. The surrounding country is very fertile and produces cotton for which it is a centre in the district. The articles manufactured here include carpets, coarse woollen rugs, sandal and other woodwork. There is a paper mill here. The town contains a museum and a public garden. The trade of the place is prosperous and includes agricultural crops besides those already mentioned.

SAMALKOTA (population 1,8001):—There is a sugar refinery and distillery in the town absorbing the sugarcane crop and also molasses of the country around. There is also a Government Experimental Agricultural Farm here.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

The district of GUNTUR, bounded on the East by the Kistna and the Bay of Bengal, on the West by Nellore and Kurnool districts and the Kistna, on the North by the Kistna again and on the South by Nellore, has a population 2,037,131 and an area of 5,735 sq. miles. Languages spoken are Telugu and Hindustani.

There are three irrigation canals—the Commamur, the Bank and the Nisampatam—which are also used for navigation purposes. The Commamur canal, joining the Buckingham canal, establishes through communications between Bezwada and Madras,

Annual rainfall averages 34". The climate of the place is good.

The district is fertile and has many prospering industries. Soil of the district is chiefly of the black cotton variety and produces cotton. There is a jute mill, about 40 rice mills and one oil mill in the district besides five pressing and ginning factories.

GUNTUR is a big town with a population of 65,179, TENALI (34,580) is the chief centre of trade in paddy and BAPATALA is noted for its palmyra and spice plantations. Tobacco factories of the district are growing in importance. In the uplands the staple food crops are cholam, variga and cumbu, but paddy is the main crop. Of the industrial crops, cotton and castors are important.

CHIRALA (population 18,853):—The surrounding country produces a rich crop of cotton while cotton weaving is a prosperous craft in the town proper. Agricultural crops are also obtainable here in large quantities.

MANGALGIRI (population 16,911):—It is a hilly town. It is named after a hill on which there is a rock-cut platform with a temple of Narasingha. Thousands of Hindus flock there during the annual fair, held during the full-moon of March. It is also a centre of weaving industry, while VETAPALEM (10,288) is another centre.

ONGOLF (16,672):—It is a town of some importance. The surrounding country is rich in alumina and there is an industrial institute where aluminium work and boot and shoe making are taught. The trade of the place is chiefly in agricultural produce, hides and skins, etc.

NARASARAOPET (15,403).—It is noted for its manufacture of iron camp-furniture which are manufactured here on a large scale. Fur blankets are manufactured in DRONADULA, a village in NARASARAOPET. It is the centre for chillies and cotton traffic.

PONNUR has a population of 11,101.

KANARA SOUTH.

The area of the district is 4,021 sq. miles, population 13,72,108 and languages spoken are Tulu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Konkani, Marathi and Hindustani.

DHARAMSALA in Uppinangdi taluk is a famous place of pilgrimage during Karthigai Festival of Thousand Lights. Another famous place of pilgrimage is SUBRAMANIA during Shasti festival when there is an annual cattle fair here. Six miles from PUTTUR there is a tank at IRDE whose water is always tepid due to, it is believed, sulphurous bed. It is stated to have considerable medicinal properties. And a place worth of visit is JAMALABAD (41 miles from Mangalore) where there is a fortress on a large rock 800 ft. high. It was built by Tipu Sultan and is now partially in ruins.

Rice is cultivated on a large scale in the district. It grows especially in field in the rainy season and the first crop will be ready in October. Jeera rice is a good and fine quality of white rice. Rice is largely

sold at MANGALORE, especially near Webster Market and Bunder at wholesale rates. The value of rice falls very low in the Kist season i.e. in March. Besides rice, other cereals are grown, especially urid, horsegram, beans, etc. after the rains are over. Jaggery industry is progressing especially at KULUR, ULLAL, KASARGODE and other places where sugarcane is largely grown. The extraction of juice is modern and up-to-date by means of wooden and iron presses worked by bulls. The prices of jaggery vary according to whiteness. The jaggery produced at the Western Ghats costs a little higher and is used especially for sweetening coffee among the middle class and also among rich men. Poorer classes use palmyra jaggery.

Coconut grows abundantly at KASARGODE, MANJUNADY, ULLAL, MALPE and almost all the places of South Kanara District, well-known for their oils. The oil is extracted (after the coconut kernels are dried in the sun) by means of oil mills in several places. There are several mills at MANGALORE, UDIPI (14,833) and at important places of South Kanara District. The oil extracted in the rainy season is a little dirty whereas that prepared in hot season is clear like water. The rope industry is making progress especially at MANJUNADY, ULLAL, MALPE and other places where coconuts are largely grown. Coconut oil soaps are manufactured in many places.

Arecanuts or betel nuts are largely grown in the villages and sold on contract rates to big merchants at MANGALORE wholesale. They are largely sent to Bombay by steamers which visit Mangalore town twice a week. There are two varieties of betel nuts white and red. Red variety is highly priced. Sliced betel nuts are manufactured and sold by petty merchants and are used with betel leaves. They are spiced and the prices vary according to the superiority of the slices. Cashewnuts are largely grown on the hills along with the fuel trees. The collection of nuts is done in March and April. The fried nuts are largely sent to foreign countries and used for preparing macaroons, etc. Sugar-coated cashewnuts are prepared by sweet-meat dealers in various shops. Chillies are largely grown at HAREKEL and in every village especially before the rainy season by watering them. They are allowed to ripen on the plant and collected and dried in the sun and packed for the market. The prices are low in April and May. They are also grown in the Ghats and are lower in price than village grown chillies which are very hot.

Coffee is largely grown on the Ghats and can be bought direct at the Ghats or at Bantwal where the coffee carts pass for Mangalore. There are several varieties of coffee, the best of which is "peaberry" and it deserves a good price.

Ginger, groundnuts, etc. are grown in several places and are marketed, though not in large quantities to several local areas. Sometimes it is consumed at MANGALORE only. Groundnuts are fried and eaten for pleasure. Oils are not extracted here.

Forest produce such as cardamoms, pepper, ragi, rampatri are grown especially in the Ghats. Several kinds of medicinal herbs, roots and fruits are abundant and are well-known everywhere. Kaolin is obtained deep in the hills at Mannagudde, and Jedigudde at Mangalore and china-ware can be produced. If necessary machineries, etc., can be worked here. Excellent stones are dug at PADAVU for the building construction.

The chief industries of the district are toddy drawing and fish curing; tile and brick factories and pottery; coffee curing, weaving and coir making.

With the improved power machinery tiles are manufactured at about 100 places at MANGALORE only. They are worked all the year round. The soil is suitable for the manufacture of the tiles, pipes, etc. Most of the tile works are situated at JEPPU, KUDROLLI on the bank of the Netravati river at Mangalore. There are two or more iron works, one at JEPPU and another at HAMPANKATTE, where nails, springs, screws, cylinders, moulds, iron safes, etc. are manufactured in large quantities. Guns are manufactured in several places. There are also about 50 bakeries, where biscuits and bread are manufactured.

Fishing industries go on all the year round and there are several fish oils and guano factories. Fishes are dried, salted and exported to local areas for consumption during the rainy season. Oils are also extracted and guano is manufactured and is sent to the Ghauts for improving the soils.

Brassware and potteries are manufactured at MANGALORE; button manufacturing industries are carried on at PUTTUR. Mangalore acid-proof jars are manufactured near COONDAPOOR and are widely in demand.

Tobacco is largely grown on the sandy plains near the coast line especially at KUMBLA, KASARGODE, HOSDRUG, MOGRAL. South Kanara is well-known for the manufacture of beedies and cigars. Book binding and printing works also exist here. There are about 6 printing works driven by machinery and others by hand power.

Imports of local produce and other cereals include pulses, beans, wheat and wheat flour from Bombay and Khandwa; petroleum oil from Burma; rugs cloth etc., from the Punjab and Kashmir; hing, dried fruits from Kabul and Baluchistan; coal, etc. via Madras from the local fields, and spices such as cumin seed, coriander seed, fenugreek, garlic, onions, etc., from Bombay and Goa. Devi coconuts are also largely imported, and rice and other things are exported to Devi Islands.

MANGALORE (population 66756) is a town of some importance and the chief port in the district, handling both foreign and coasting trade. Mangalore's coasting trade consists chiefly of imports of coffee, fish, fruits and vegetables, gram, pulse, salt, rice, piecegoods, twist and yarn and exports of tiles, betelnuts, coir, coffee, cardamom, pepper, copra and lungis. The principal articles in its foreign trade include imports of cement, chemicals, drugs, fruits and vegetables, soap, manufactured goods, hardware, and exports of tiles, coffee, fruits and vegetables, fish manures, raw rubber, cardamoms and pepper. The total table illustrates the nature of the trade done at the port.

	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of Rs.)	
Foreign Trade	1.07	1.12
Coasting Trade	1.35	1.50
Total Trade	2.43	2.61

Another port of some importance is COONDAPOOR whose total coasting trade in 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 27,94,000 of which imports claimed Rs. 14,34,000 and exports, Rs. 13,60,000.

Imports of foreign produce include sugar, glassware, china-ware, chemicals, biscuits, peppermints, barley, liquors, wines, etc., safety pins, matches, pencils, nibs and paper.

The other sea ports are BAINBUR, KASURAGOD, HANGARA-KOTTA, MALPE, MUKTI.

KASURAGOD and MALPE handle good coasting trade—the total value for KASURAGOD in 1929-30 amounted to imports of Rs. 126,000 and exports of Rs. 55,000, while that for MALPE for the same period amounted to Rs. 1,962,000 (imports) and Rs. 787,000 (exports). Foreign exports from MALPE amounted to Rs. 72,238 in 1929-30.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

The KISTNA district is very fertile and produces rich agricultural crops. It has a population of 1,253,887 of whom 92 per cent. are Hindus. Rainfall averages 37". The climate of the district, though trying at certain parts of the year, is on the whole good. The staple food crop is rice which is of two kinds: white paddy, which is irrigated and transplanted; and black paddy, which grows with the help of rain alone. Irrigation is carried on by smaller channels. The district has two parts: (1) MUSLIPATAM and (2) NIZAMPATAM. Cotton is the main crop and is exported by rail. The district has one jute-mill, one sugar factory and about 120 rice mills. The only industry of any importance is weaving. Toy-making is carried on at KONDAPALLI and there is some tanning in BEZWADA and ELLORE. Lace-making is a cottage industry in NARASAPUR (only 6 miles from the sea) and MASULIPATAM. Cereals of food grains occupy about 80 per cent. of the total area under crop.

BEZWADA (60,427) is a rising municipality and was for some time the seat of the Andhra University.

ELLORE (population 35,000):—The town is situated on the border of the Kolar Lake but the climate is excessively hot. Agricultural products from the surrounding country is brought here and it is the chief market for these goods. The grain trade of the place is noteworthy. Cheap carpets of foreign design are made here and it has a good trade in them. Finer qualities of carpets are also obtainable if previously advised. There is a jute mill in the town. The place is connected by canal with Godavari and Kistna rivers and attracts a good deal of trade.

MUSLIPATAM:—It constitutes the head-quarters of the Kistna district and has a population of 56,928. It is a sea-port of some importance having both foreign and coasting trade. The coasting trade in 1929-30 totalled Rs. 6,17,000 of which imports were valued at Rs. 5,58,000, and exports at Rs. 59,000. The total figures for foreign trade of the port during the same period are given as Rs. 6,91,231 of which exports amounted to Rs. 5,78,703 and imports, Rs. 1,12,528; and among foreign exports the principal articles were paddy (Rs. 3 lakhs), and rice (Rs. 2.4 lakhs), while the chief articles imported was cement (Rs. 49,450).

The town may be said to be divided into three parts: (1) the fort, (2) the Indian quarter; and (3) the European quarter. It was formerly famous for its carpet industry but the art is almost dead for want of encouragement and organisation. The beautiful carpets of this place were formerly sent to England and well prized there for fineness and workmanship. Printed cloth however is still manufactured but the old palampores are no more to be seen. It has got a tanning factory. The trade, which is small, includes agricultural crops, hides and skins, and cotton, besides grains, pulses and groundnut. It has got a municipality and possesses the most equable climate.

PALAKOLU:—The town has a population of more than 14,000. The town is flourishing and is the chief mart of the Western delta. The trade of the town consists chiefly in fruits, grain, yarn, etc. It is a big trading centre connected by canals with Narasapur and Nidadavole.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

The rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna on the north separates the district of Kurnool from the Nizam's Dominions and the Kistna district. On its south lie Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary; on the east Nellore and Kistna; while on the west it is bounded by Bellary. It has a population of 1,025,372 in an area of 7,580 sq. miles and Telugu and Hindustani are the languages mainly spoken. The district has an average rainfall of 26" and the climate is on the whole healthy. Most of the rain falls from June to September. Hindus form 80 per cent. of the population and Muhammadans 13 per cent.

The main food crops of the district are cholam or chenna, cumbu or sazza, arika and paddy; and cotton, castor and tobacco are the important industrial crops. A growingly favourite crop is the groundnut and chillies form an important crop under the canal; but sugarcane is confined to a small area under the principal tanks and springs. The Nallamalai forest at the foot and on the slope of the Nallamalai hills is said to be the finest in the eastern part of the Presidency.

In the rainy season most of the roads become very bad and unbridged rivers intersect most of the lines of communication.

The northern half of the district has a brisk trade in grains which are mostly grown there. The town has two cotton presses which consume the products of the surrounding country. The industries of the place include carpets and other cotton cloths of a coarser kind. Barytes is found abundantly in the district. Steatite is also met with here.

KURNOOL.—The town of KURNOOL was for a long time the seat of a Muhammedan court which fact perhaps accounts for the large proportion of Muhammedans in this taluk. The municipality of KURNOOL (35,314) has a good pipe water supply and stands on a rocky spur of land at the junction of the rivers Hindri and Tungabhadra. Cotton carpets are woven in the town, the products being of a superior quality. It is the head-quarters of the district.

NANDYAL (population 22,608).—It is a centre of grain and cotton trade. The town is noted for its lacquer work in which there is a great trade. It is a municipality with considerable trade and there is a Government agricultural farm here.

MAHANADI.—It is about ten miles away from NANDYAL and is situated in the midst of forests. It is an important place and there is a Koveru inside the very picturesque temple which attracts many people from different parts.

SRISAILAM.—It is another very important place of pilgrimage where thousands of people gather at the time of the Sivaratri festival and is situated in the midst of the Nallamalai (forest).

CUMBUM.—Cotton carpet weaving is done here to a small extent and slate industry has been recently started.

Other important places are MEDDIKERU, ATMAKUR, KOILGUNTIA, DHONE and the MARKAPUR TALUK where the slate industry has been started recently.

MADURA DISTRICT.

The general aspect of the MADURA district is a level plain sloping gradually to the sea on the south-east and is divided by the Vaigai river. The western portion of this great plain is broken by the Palni hills of low heights and also by spurs of the Western Ghats. Dindigul, Anaimalai, and Pasumalai are the rock fortresses. The annual average rainfall is about 32". The climate is hot, dry and rainable and, taking the district as a whole where epidemic outbreaks of cholera are common, the climate cannot be considered healthy. But the climate of KODAI-

KANAL where the new Solar Physics Observatory forms a conspicuous object on the top of Nadingipuram hill, is considered the best of any hill station in India. The whole of the district, with a few exceptions, is covered with red ferruginous earth. The departure occurs generally in black cotton soil with different varieties in the **TIRUMANGALAM taluka**. Rain water is generally stored in tanks (artificial reservoirs).

The chief crops grown are varagu, cholam, ragi and cumbu, horsegram, paddy, cotton, gingelly and castor seeds. Fruit trees and vegetables are largely cultivated in **DINDIGUL** and **KODAIKANAL** (a sanatorium and the chief hill station). The chief products of commercial importance on the hills are plantains, cardamoms, garlic and coffee. The most important industrial crop is cotton, the area cultivated is 180,545 acres. **DINDIGUL** (population 43,617) is famous for its tobacco which is grown at **PALNI** (18,899) and **PERIYAKULAM** (23,004). Cigars and bell-metal wares are also manufactured. A very large cattle fair is held at **MADURA**, during the annual festival at **CHHAITA**, and fairly large weekly cattle fairs are held at **DINDIGUL** and **MADURA**. Jaggery is made from palmyra juice in many villages. In **MELLUL TALUK** the laterite beds are remarkably rich in iron; and salt is manufactured at certain stations.

Madura from time immemorial has been the seat of the weaving industry (8,948 looms) and most of the people here carry on the manufacture of fine and decent cloth on an enormous scale and send their costly laced cloth to almost all parts of India. The most important art of the district is silk weaving at **MADURA** but the industry suffers from competition from foreign markets. Raw silk is brought from Bombay, Calcutta, Kollegal, Bangalore, and Mattur. Dyeing from vegetables is also resorted to. There is also a weaving and spinning mill and there are lock factories. Besides silk, **Madura** and the surrounding country with about 60,000 weavers, produce on the fly-wheel an immense quantity of finer saris which find a ready market in Bengal and elsewhere. Artificial silk is woven to some extent.

MADURA CITY (182,018) is the commercial centre and its trade is extensive. Commercial relations are chiefly with Tinnevely, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly. There are a few cotton mills and weaving establishments which are in a prosperous condition. Paper mills are also in existence. Copper and brass vessels are also manufactured. Fine wooden toys made of Palakarra are made here. The exports are cotton and silk fabrics (and fine cotton saris) besides rice, sheep and cattle, tobacco, spices, cardamoms; and the chief imports are salt and timber (from Burma). Internal trade is carried on in numerous weekly markets. There is a large traffic in fire-wood. A technical school exists here. Its traffic passes through Devipatam, Kilakarai, Pamban and Tondi in Ramnad. The main line of S. I. Rly. passes through the district which is well supplied with good metalled roads.

KAMBAN and **BODINAYAKKAMER** are municipalities with a population of 18,844 and 27,036, respectively.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

The **MALABAR** district has a seaboard of 150 miles and extreme breadth from **PONNANI** to **WALAYAR** is 80 miles. The annual average rainfall is 120" and the climate is not unhealthy. There is an experimental farm at **TALIPARAMBA** for the study of pepper and sugarcane. Coconuts and paddy are largely cultivated and there are several coffee, tea and rubber estates. Oil trade is the important industry and coconut oil, fish oil, guano, copra, fish guano and poonac are largely exported. Manufacture of coir yarn, rope and matting is also a great and expanding industry of the district. Malabar teak is

extensively used in buildings, and fishing is the principal occupation of more than 45,000 persons. The population of Malabar is 35,33,878. Of the population 32 per cent. are Muhammedans.

The crops valuable to the district are coconut, arecanut, pepper, ginger, plantain, etc. Arrowroot and tapioca are also grown.

KARIKAL is a French possession. It has no direct trade in rice and other agricultural products, such as groundnuts, with other coastal exports. The Standard Oil Company has an installation here and it has a good trade in mineral oil (about 2½ million gallons are generally imported).

Imports during 1929-30 amounted to more than 50 lakhs of rupees, while the exports were valued at about Rs. 4 lakhs.

The sub-district of COCHIN is situated at the junction of the two Native States of Travancore and Cochin and is an important port and the backwaters afford a cheap means of transport. It has a booming export trade in groundnut. Other exports from the place consist of coir, copra, coconut oil, tea, and rubber; matting, ginger and pepper are also exported. It is connected with the hinterland by railways and has good roads.

COCHIN (population 22,818) the chief town of the State of the same name, is situated about 90 miles south of Calicut. It is nearly 300 miles nearer to Aden than Bombay and over 300 miles of Durban. It is one of the most important ports between Bombay and Colombo, and in the whole of the Madras Presidency. Madras and Tuticorin alone command a greater trade than Cochin. The number of steamers clearing the port is more than 200. The port owes its importance to its natural position which has further been developed to suit the local conditions. Cheap transport afforded by the system of backwater running parallel to the coast further facilitates trade. The only difficulty now felt is that the port does not give sufficient protection to the ocean-going ships. The development of the Cochin Harbour Scheme, now under contemplation, would make Cochin one of the greatest port in the South of India. Much of the trade now commanded by Alleppey in the district of Travancore would, it is believed, be then diverted here.

Cochin is a large commercial town in the Madras Presidency. Coconut oil and the multifarious products of the coconut tree which is otherwise known as the 'Kalpaka Vriksha of Malabar' form the principal articles of export from this coast. The best variety of copra is known as vettumoni copra. The chief exports are oil, copra, coir, ginger, pepper and tea, while the articles chiefly imported are rice, paddy and foreign manufactures. Its chief trade centres round its coconut products. Oil which is brought here from the neighbouring districts is exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent. Rangoon also figures as a good purchaser and much of the trade in this line is carried inland as well. Coir is also shipped from here in very large quantities. The hill produces are nux-vomica, pepper, etc.

Coir yarn of Alleppey which is of the finest quality is also largely exported from Cochin. The demand of late having increased for coir mattings than for loose coir in bales in England, many of the firms here are concentrating their attention on production of mats and matting. The groundnut trade here has great potentialities with the facilities of railway communications as the area under this crop in the adjoining districts is steadily increasing.

Imports consist of cement, chemicals, drugs, earthenware and porcelain, fruits and vegetables, hardware, metal and ores, kerosene oil, paper and pasteboard, raw rubber, soap, stationery, sugar, tea chests,

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textiles, and vehicles; exports consist of coir, lemongrass oil, oil cake, raw rubber, ginger, pepper, tea, raw cotton, carpets and rugs and sandal wood.

The coasting trade of the port records imports of paddy, rice, pulse, gram, wheat and flour, hardware, kerosene oil, coriander, cumin seed, fenugreek, rope, sesamum and piecegoods; and exports consist of coir, cordage, fish, coconut oil, coconut cake, ginger, pepper and tea.

The following table shows the trade done at Cochin.

	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of Rs.)	
Foreign Trade	3,73	3,79
Coasting Trade	5,53	5,92
Total Trade	9,26	9,71

PALGHAT is a big city in the district and has a population of 49,064.

TELLICHERRY has a population of 30,349 and is situated on the seacoast about 15 miles away from Cannanore. From a commercial point of view the town occupies the foremost place in North Malabar and there are several European firms here. The foreign trade during 1932-33 came up to Rs. 31 lakhs and the coasting trade to Rs. 50 lakhs. It is a great centre of coffee.

The trade of the port consists chiefly in pepper and coffee from the estates in Mysore and Coorg, other exports being copra, sandalwood and tea. The port is also open during the monsoon owing to its advantageous position and the construction of sea wall of laterite with cement.

CALICUT is a port on the Malabar coast with a population of about 99,273 and is situated about 40 miles south of Tellicherry and 90 miles north of Cochin. The sea is shallow here and ships anchor about 3 miles away from the coast and connection is made by country boats and steamers. The chief exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber and fish manure and the imports are machinery, metals, etc. which are not important. It is the headquarters of the district and a place of considerable trade, being one of the largest ports in the Presidency. Its coastal trade include among other imports of coal, gram, pulse, paddy, rice, matches, raw cotton, twist and yarn, piecegoods and salt; and exports of raw cotton, copra, coconuts, timber, coir, ginger, pepper, cordage.

The foreign trade consists mainly of imports of cement, dates, hardware, machinery, manures, iron and steel, kerosene, rubber manufactures, soap and sugar, and exports of tiles, coffee, coir, tea, raw cotton, groundnut, raw rubber, pepper, wood and timber, fibres for brushes, cardamoms, fruits and vegetables and fish.

The value of trade at the port is explained by the following table:—

	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Foreign Trade	2,53	2,62
Coasting Trade	3,48	3,24
TOTAL TRADE	6,01	5,85

The foreign exports were valued at Rs. 59 lakhs during 1932-33 as against Rs. 37 lakhs in the preceding year.

CANNANORE (population 34,236) is a sea-port and a Military Station and is famous for coating pieces. The total value of its coasting

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trade amounted in 1932-33 to Rs. 60 lakhs. Its foreign trade during the same period was Rs. 4 lakhs.

PONNANI (16,210) and BADAGARA are ports of some importance. During 1929-30 the foreign imports and exports of Ponnani amounted to Rs. 33,383 and Rs. 1,18,859. The foreign trade of Badagara in 1932-33 was valued at Rs. 1.25 lakhs and the coasting trade at Rs. 51 lakhs.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

The general aspect of the district is forbidding. A tract of low land stretching from the base of the Eastern Ghauts to the sea, the waves occasionally break through the coast line, which is uniformly a fringe of blown sand, and spread a salt sterility over the fields. Farther inland, the country begins to rise. But the soil is not naturally fertile, nor are means of irrigation readily at hand except in the NELLORE taluk; and not even half of the total area is cultivated. A remarkable natural feature is the island of SRIHARIKOTA dividing the lake of Pulicat from the main seat. It is chiefly inhabited by scattered families of the wild tribe of Yanadies and this otherwise unprofitable waste supplies Madras with its fuel. The chief rivers of Nellore are the Pennar and the Swarnamukhi, which rise in the tableland above the Ghaut and flow east to the sea.

The estimated total area is 7,973 sq. miles and the total population of the district is 14,86,860.

Rainfall average 36" annually and the climate is dry and fairly healthy.

Agriculture is the chief vocation of people in the NELLORE district. Soil is generally sandy and the principal crop is rice. Head quarters of the district is NELLORE which has a population of 45,995.

The district has no textile or other industry of any importance and the mica industry, which was very prosperous till the end of the War, is since then declining. Saltpetre is made in a few villages by refining down the nitrous earth to be found on the surface. Copper was discovered in UDAIGIRI taluk in 1801 and European capital was attracted to the spot as the ore was found on assay to yield a large percentage of metal. But all the enterprises have repeatedly proved unsuccessful and since 1840 no fresh attempt has been made. KANIGIRI is famous for several instruments of fine quality such as spinning instruments, razors, scissors, etc. These articles are largely exported from this place and the imports consist of cotton goods, iron, tobacco, etc. Mica is mined here.

GUDUR (population 10,451):—This is a town of some importance, predominantly agricultural. Rice and chillies are grown in large quantities. Mats are made. Rice and chillies are exported from this district in small quantities.

POPLUR is a big town and transacts a good trade in rice which is grown in the surrounding country.

VENKATAGIRI has a population of 15,372 and that of ALLUR is 10,694

NILGIRIS (THE) DISTRICT.

This district has an area of 10,009 sq. miles and a population of 1,69,246. The indigenous tribes speak Toda, Kota and Badaga but Kanarese, Tamil and Malayalam are in common use.

There are a number of picturesque waterfalls, but they are not of great depth or volume. Kalakambe, the highest among them, has an unbroken fall of about 400 feet.

The interior of the plateau consists chiefly of grassy undulating hills divided by narrow valley containing, as likely as not, a stream

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or a swamp. Small beautiful woods, locally known as sholas, nestle in the hollows of the hill sides. So much variety of beauty is seldom found in so small a compass.

The climate (or rather climates) of the NILGIRI HILLS which varies (or vary) in each hill and valley according to variation in exposure to the monsoons, elavation or other local causes may be generally said to be dry, bracing and exhilarating for the greater part of the year, being more equable than those of Europe. The maximum range of the thermometer is only from 8° to 9° F at Ootacamund and from 12° to 15° F at Wellington throughout the year in the middle of the day, as against 28° F in London.

OOTACAMUND (population 24,616).—This Queen of Hill Stations is the chief town of the Nilgiris district and the summer head quarter of the Madras Government. The lands of these slopes are generally very fertile, and well-watered and a considerable and yearly expanding area is cultivated as garden land. There is a Government cinchona plantation here. The hills abound in woods of eucalyptus, acacia, cypress and pine. Some eight thousand people congregate in the chief native bazar on the border of the lake and about half of the number gather in Kandal, a bazar in a small valley to the west of the station.

COONNOOR (population 14,326).—Situated on the south eastern crest of the Nilgiri Hills, COONNOOR, constituted a Municipality in 1886, is the second or the alternative sanatorium on the Nilgiris. It is on the South Indian Railway branch line and is reached from Madras and Bangalore in about 14 hours, while its distance from Ootacamund is only 12 miles. The average rainfall is 10" and the mean annual temperature in the shade is 62° F. It is an ideal resort for those about to retire, has an equable, salubrious and mild climate and is agreeably sheltered from south west monsoon. Its vegetation is semi-tropical. Near Sim's Park is the Pasteur Institute for the Madras Presidency. There is a Government Cordite Factory worked by electric power generated from the Katary Waterfalls. Motor vehicles of all kinds ply for hire. The town is illuminated with electricity and nearly all private bungalows and houses are fitted up with electric lighting. A few miles away from Coonoor big games of every variety are to be found, while the surrounding reserve forests provide the Shikari with small game. The climate is particularly favourable for the cultivation of flora of all kinds and the soil is particularly good for roses. The Agri-Horticultural Poultry and Animal Show held here in June every year is considered one of the best shows in Southern India.

KOTAGIRI.—A hill station and a division of the Coonoor Taluk, with an elevation of about 6,000 feet and an average rainfall of 70", it is still considered as possessing a better climate for invalids than Ootacamund or Coonoor. The station is chiefly occupied by planters and produces tea, coffee and oranges of superior quality in abundance, while during the months of July, August and September, there is a considerable supply of potatoes, peas, apples and other fruits.

WELLINGTON.—Situated in the Merkanad division, it is the Convalescent Depot for the British troops in Madras.

The soil in and about Wellington is of a rich red ferruginous clay resting on granite base with sienite in many places, and feldspar, mica, and veins of quartz, flint and amethyst appear to be embedded in the granite, sienite or gneiss, in the form of crystallized silica, bamboo, coconut, nut, indigenous forest trees, conspicuous among which are the teak (inferior quality), the blackwood (useful for furniture), the sal, wild jack, vengay (a superior timber equal to teak and from it are made the bridges throughout the Ghaut) and the red and white cedars

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

(conspicuous for their great girth and the woods of which are suitable for building or making furniture) grow in plenty.

PONDICHERRY.

PONDICHERRY is the head quarters of the French Possessions in India and is situated about 150 miles south of Madras. It is the centre for exporting groundnuts and has three up-to-date cotton mills, all the products being exported to the French Possessions. There is a bone-mill factory and all the different mineral oil companies have their storage tanks here.

The chief exports are shelled groundnut, textile manufactures, rice, onion, mangoes, provisions, living animals, earthenware, betelnuts, and bone-meal manure. The principal articles of import are raw cotton, cotton manufactures, sugar, metals and ores, betelnut, paper, flour, coffee, cement, wood and other building materials, wines and spirits by sea and coal by land. Gunnies, and petroleum form the other imports by land. The imported spirits are free from any duty and the town has therefore an increasing trade in oils, spirits and wines.

The value of the Foreign Trade during 1929-30 was as follows: imports Rs. 8 lakhs, exports Rs. 4.15 lakhs; that of the coasting trade during the same year was: imports Rs. 14 lakhs and exports Rs. 1 lakh.

RAMNAD DISTRICT.

The district has an area of 4,838 sq. miles and a population of 18,38,360. The inner parts are hot and dry, but the coast is cool. Rainfall averages 31" annually. The Vaigai is the chief river. The surrounding seas are shallow and silted up, and the general aspect of the country is a treeless dreary expanse with the coast lines full of coral.

Of the industrial crops paddy occupies a comparatively small area but groundnut and raw cotton are produced here to a very considerable extent mainly for export. The season for these products commences from April and continues as far as December.

The chief industries of the district are pressing, ginning and weaving of cotton; and PARAKDI (16,113), ARUPPUKOTTAI (population 33,848), RAMNAD are places important for the weaving industry and the sale of cloths. In these places ordinary dhotis and sarees both of silk and cotton are woven. Pararubakadi and Ramnad sarees are very famous and are known in other districts as "Madura Cloth." At ARUPPUKOTTAI there is not a house without a loom and almost all the sarees that appear in the market in the type of the silken ones of Madura, Kumbakonam, and Conjeevaram patterns are the production of Aruppukottai. At this place a special kind of sari is manufactured with the mixture of cotton and silk. These goods have been sent on a very enormous scale to Colombo, Rangoon, Singapur, Penang, Malacca and other places through Madras, Tuticorin and Dhankerkodi. It is also believed that these goods reach even Turkey. Dyeing and extracting oil from groundnut are also largely carried on, and there is silk weaving at PARAMAKUDI and RAMESWARAM. Brass and bronze vessels are manufactured at PUDUYAVAL and coir at SINGAMPUNERI in Tirupattur taluk. Tiles are manufactured at PUDUPATI in Srivilliputtur after the Mangalore pattern. There are oil and cotton mills.

Tobacco and oil cakes are also exported from here to foreign ports. Negapatam, Tuticorin, Madras and Pondicherry are the chief ports through which these goods are sent. Almost all the groundnuts and tobacco produced in these parts are exported through Negapatam and Madras only.

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

Machineries, metals, cotton manufactures and other multifarious necessities and luxuries come here from Japan and China, England, America and Austria. Plenty of arecanuts come to the markets from Java through Colombo and Dhanuskodi.

KEELAKADU is famous for gingelly seed. TIRUPULUM, VIRIDUPATTEE (population 33,081), TIRUMANGALUM and DINDUGAL are also other places of importance for this seed. Generally the local produce is not reserved wholly for local consumption and the additional supply is obtained from other parts. But the gingelly seed of KEELAKADU is used by almost all the country mills of RAMNAD TOWN (population 16,817).

The local merchants obtain ghee from Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore districts and it is always much cheaper than the local cow's ghee. Tirumangalum ghee is also coming to the market in tins. It is better than the tinned ghee of Salem and Coimbatore but undoubtedly worse than the local cow's ghee.

Groundnut oil is very greatly used by almost all classes of men in these parts. VIRIDUPATTEE, AMBBERKOTEA, TIRUMANGALUM and SATTUR are some of the places which supply groundnut, for extracting groundnut oil. This oil is often mixed with the gingelly oil and sold as gingelly oil at a cheap rate. Coconut oil is generally not very much used by the people here but greater part is consumed by the people of Tinnevely district.

The chief ports are PAMBAN, KILAKARAI, TONDI, DEVIPATNAM, DHANUSHKODI. The coasting trade of PAMBAN in 1929-30 included imports to the value of Rs. 5,55,000 and exports of Rs. 23,000; that of KILAKARAI for the same period amounted to imports of Rs. 3,78,000 and exports of Rs. 67,000; and that of TONDI amounted to imports of Rs. 6,85,000 and exports of Rs. 16,000. The total value of the foreign trade claimed at DHANUSHKODI port in 1932-33 was Rs. 174 lakhs. Exports consist chiefly of turmeric, fish, fruits and vegetables, rice, leather, bones, brass manufactures, oil cakes, tea, piecegoods, carpets and rugs and cigarettes; while the chief imports are coffee, fresh fruits and vegetables, apparel, hardware, raw hides, raw skins, betelnuts, sugar, cotton goods, and gunny bags. There is almost no coasting trade.

RAJAPALAIYAM (population 38,693), SRIVILLIPUTTUR (population 32,385), TIRUPATTUR (10,644), DEVAKOTTAI and KARAIKUDI (21,672), are the centres of the wealthy trading community of Nattukottai Chetties and VIMDHUPATTI. SIVAKASI (20,393), and SATTUR (15,212), are the chief centres of cotton trade. SIVAGANGA has a population of 11,393, RAMESWARAM is a place of pilgrimage much resorted to by people from all parts of India.

SALEM DISTRICT.

The district occupies an area of 7,259 sq. miles and is inhabited by 24,33,577 persons.

Three distinct tracts, Balaghat, Baramahal, and Talaghat form the district, and are alternately a tableland, a descent and a level country. There are four rivers of which the Kaveri is important, the Vekar, the Ponnaiyar and the Palar being the others. The climate of the district varies according to elevation from pleasant to moist and oppressive heat. SHEVAROY, a hill station, has the coolest climate and YERCAND on it is a sanatorium. Average annual rainfall amounts to 35".

Prevailing soil is red sand and the crops raised are ragi and cambu. Rice, plantain, sugarcane, arecanut and coconut are also grown. But groundnut is the industrial crop. Coffee and rubber (at the Shevaroy

Hills), indigo and mulberry are also grown. Teak, black-wood, acha, satinwood, tamarind trees (at the foot of hills) are found here. Magnesite is mined; among other minerals mention may be made of gold, iron, saltpetre, mica, corundum, rubies, crystalline lime stones which are also found.

There are numerous hills in the district and its forests are of considerable value.

The chief industry is weaving (pure silk and good white-cloth in every village and at Salem city); carpets and coarse blankets are woven by shepherds in several places in the district. There are several tanneries at TIRUPPATTUR and at VANIYAMVADI.

Important centres in the district (besides Salem City) are DHARAMPURI (14,815), RASIPUR (14,438), SENDAMANGALAM, ATUR and TIRUCHENGODE.

SALEM CITY has a population of 102,179. It is the head-quarters of the district and has a municipality. Salem a large weaving centre with over 30,000 looms, is famous for its cloths which are used all over the Presidency. There are iron and chromic ore in Kanjamalai, manganese ore near Chalk hills, and mica ores near Edapadi at Hohanickal on the Kaveri in Dharampuri taluk and in Kallimpalai hills near Namakkal, of which the latter is being worked to supply electricity to Trichinopoly. Salem is an exporting centre for cotton, groundnut, groundnut oil, ghee, gingelly, mangoes, betel, dhal, etc.

Sugar and jaggery are manufactured in some parts and brass and copper vessels are manufactured at RASIPUR. Silk weaving is done in Salem town and there are pot-stone quarries in the TIRUCHENGODA Taluk.

The exports are rice, wheat, castor seed, castor oil, ghee, cloth, betel leaves, plantains, arcanuts, tamarinds, mangoes, coffee and cattle; the chief imports are salt, pepper, tobacco, yarn, groundnuts, etc. Internal trade is carried on by weekly markets (in every large village).

In addition to the breeding and rearing of sheep, poultry and Borthshire pigs, the Government of Madras breeds and rears Kangayam, Scindpe, Ongole and cross-bred cattle in the Live Stock Research Association at Hosur.

Madras Railway traverses the district, which is well served with railways and good roads. In several parts of the district there is motor-bus communication also.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Tanjore District is very thickly populated, having a population of 2,326,265 in an area of 3,727 sq. miles.

The northern and eastern portions of the district form the delta of the Kaveri which intersects and irrigates more than half of the district. The delta is level alluvial plain covered by rice fields and slopes gently towards the sea. The climate of the district is healthy. The average annual rainfall is about 44".

Metal work and weaving of various kinds are the chief industries. Silk and cotton are woven in TANJORE, AYYAMPET, KUMBAKONAM and KORANAD. The artisans of Madura make brass, copper and silver ware, bell-metal (at PISANATTUR), pith models and toys. The chief exports (inland) are rice, betel-leaf, groundnut, oil, metal vessels and cloths and imports are gingelly and cotton seed (Mysore), kerosene oil, tamarind and timber. Ghee, chillies, pulses, lamp-oil are the other imports from neighbouring districts.

Metalwares are manufactured in KUMBAKONAM and MANNARGUDI, and native jewellery, pith toys, lace work and embroidery at TANJORE. The district contains 14,858 looms and 244 rice mills.

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KORANAD is famous for women's cloths and AYYAMPET for the manufacture of "Kuthuni" (worn by Muhammadans).

Though paddy is the chief crop of the district, pulses, black and red gram are also sown in large quantities in the dry parts.

TANJORE (66,889), a Municipality, is the Head-quarters of the district. It is an important railway junction.

NEGAPATAM (48,527) is the principal seaport of the district, carrying a large trade with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Burma. It exports cotton piecegoods, livestock, ghee, cigar, tobacco and skins. Imports through Negapatam are arecanuts, timber, cotton piecegoods and gunny bags. The imports consist chiefly of apparel, cigarettes, furniture, gums, betelnuts, cotton goods.

The table below illustrates the trade done at the port:—

	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Foreign Trade	93	79
Exports	43	41
Imports	50	38
Coasting Trade	27	27
TOTAL TRADE	1,20	1,06

Other principal places of note in the district are (1) KUMBAKONAM (62,317), a municipality on the Kaveri; (2) MAYAVARAM (31,887), also a municipality; (3) MANNARGUDI (22,764); and TIRUVALUR (20,371). All these places contain temples of archaeological interest and are sacred to the Hindus, besides being centres of trade.

TRANQUEBAR, TOPPUTTURAI, ADIRAMPATNAM (10,893), TIRUMULAVASOL, AMMAPATNAM are seaports. ADIRAMPATNAM has considerable foreign and coasting trade. Figures for its foreign trade in 1929-30 were: imports (total Rs. 37,998 and exports (total) Rs. 10,27,776.

The district contains two first grade colleges and is said to be the foremost in the Presidency in the matter of education and intellectual taste.

It is served with a network of railways besides having over 1,600 miles of road, of which 400 miles are metalled. The spoken language of the district is Tamil.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

The TINNEVELLY district is intersected by ridges and extends up to Cape Comorin. Its northern portion consists of black loam with a strip of red soil along the foot of the hills. Tinnevelly is well-clothed with forest, having an estimated area of 504 sq. miles of Ghaut forest about one third of which is zamindari. The Tambraparni is the principal river which has a perennial flow. Its area is 4,325 sq. miles, population 1,901,396 and language, Tamil. It contains 18 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. Tinnevelly which has an average annual rainfall of 27", has an equable temperature. The chief crops grown are cholam, cambu, paddy, cotton, samai, gingelly, palmyra palm (collection of its leaves constituting the means of livelihood of many people of the district). There is a Government agricultural farm at KOILPATTI and the increase in the single planting of paddy and in the cultivation of Cambodia cotton is worthy of notice.

The chief industries of the district are pressing, ginning, spinning and weaving of cotton and manufacture of jaggery.

Cotton goods are manufactured in the mills at TUTICORIN, KOILPATTI (population 10,589) and PAPANASAM. VIRAVANALUR (population 17,682) and KALLIDAI-KURCHI (17,074) are also

important weaving centres in the district. Brass and bell-metal industries thrive at MANNARKOVILI and VAGAIKULAM. There are a large number of cotton ginning and pressing factories. Mats of Korai grass of fine texture are manufactured in AMBASAMUDRAM taluk, the finest mats being those manufactured at PATTAMADAI. Extraction of fibre, manufacture of mats and baskets from palmyra leaves, fish curing, sugar refining, metal work and salt making are other minor industries of the district. Pearl and chank fisheries in the Gulf of Manner are undertaken by Government. Population of Ambasamudram is 15,602.

The chief exports from Tinnevely are cotton jaggery, chillies, tobacco, palmyra fibre, salt, dry-salted fish and cattle, and the imports are cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods and kerosene oils.

The three important seaports in the district are TUTICORIN, KULASEKHARAPATNAM and KAYALPATAM. Road traffic is considerable. Weekly markets are held for collection and distribution of articles of trade. The district is connected with the Travancore State by the South Indian Railway.

TINNEVELLY (the head quarters) has a population of 57,078. Jaggery and sugar trade here is considerable. Some timber trade exists (from Shencottah in Travancore).

PALLANKOTAH (population 56,990) stands on the opposite bank of the Tambraparni River

TUTICORIN (60,395) is a town and a growing port in the Tinnevely District, about 500 miles from Madras city. It is one of the largest ports in the Presidency and is the southern terminus of the South Indian Railway. Again, it ranks next to Madras city in the Presidency and next in all India in the importance of its trade. It possesses cotton spinning mills and factories for cleaning and pressing cotton, palmyra fibre and sunn hemp, etc. There is a trade in cinchona. The harbour of Tuticorin is well sheltered but not deep.

The volume of the trade of the port is steadily growing. The principal articles of export are raw cotton, live animals, coffee, cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, oil-cake, rice, hides and skins, spices, and tea. Raw cotton makes up nearly half the total value of the export trade of the port, which conducts about three-fourths of the trade of the Presidency in this article. Cattle and goats are exported to Ceylon while cotton is sent to many parts of Europe and Asia. Tuticorin has the largest export of chillies in the Presidency, while it comes next to Cochin in value of its export trade in tea. A large quantity of rice is annually sent to Ceylon. The chief items of import are European cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, petroleum, machinery, hardware, and cutlery, arcanuts and timber.

Foreign imports include belting, cement, chemical, coffee, drugs and medicines, dyes, furniture, glass and glassware, dry beans, hardware, machinery, manures, metals and ores, kerosene, paints and colours, paper, soap, betelnuts, tea chests, cotton goods, gunny bags, raw silk, artificial silk yarn, vehicles and exports of sheep and goats, drugs, turmeric, fibres for brushes, fish, fruits and vegetables, manures, oil-cakes, raw rubber, cardamoms, chillies, pepper, molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery, tea, raw cotton and lungis and saris.

The coasting trade consists chiefly of imports of pulse, rice, gram, wheat and flour, paddy, coriander, gunnies, timber, raw cotton, gunnies, timber, raw cotton, twist and yarn, piecegoods, saltpetre and exports of cardamoms, raw cotton, twist and yarn and choora.

The total value of the trade at Tuticorin follows:—

MANUFACTURE TOBACCO, SNUFF, SURTI, ZARDA, Etc., Read "Indian Tobacco & Its Preparations" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Cal

	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Foreign Trade	3 66	3 71
Coasting Trade	3 84	4 36
TOTAL TRADE	7 50	8 07

KULASEKHARAPATNAM (population 11,114):—The port handles considerable foreign trade. Its coasting traffic consists chiefly in imports from other Madras ports and exports to them. In 1929-30, the total coasting trade of this port amounted to Rs. 7,75,000 imports, claiming Rs. 4 56,000 and exports, Rs. 3,19,000.

PAPANASAM—Six miles from Ambasamudram it is a place of pilgrimage where during Chitrai Vishu and Adi Amavasai large numbers of pilgrims congregate.

BHANA TIRTHAM is another place of pilgrimage. There is a grand waterfall at the foot of the Western Ghaut and 12 miles from Ambasamudram.

Other important centres of trade are: **TENKASI** (27,338), **KADAYANALIUR** (23,819), **PULIYANGUDI** (21,173), **SURANDAI** (15,728), **TIRUCHENDUR** (15,328).

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

The general feature of the Trichinopoly district is an undulating plain and is traversed by the Kaveri throughout the length and breadth of the district. The Panchaimalai hills are malarious but in other parts the climate is dry and rather healthy. Average rainfall is 38". The area of the district is 4,319 sq. miles, population, 1,902,838, and language, Tamil.

The chief minerals in the district are gypsum and phosphatic nodules.

Besides rice which is the chief cultivation, cumbu, cholam, and maragu are also extensively grown in the district.

Weaving is the chief village industry and there are 10,000 looms in the district. Cigars are manufactured in the town of **TRICHINOPOLY**. Cotton and silk cloth are woven.

Internal trade is carried on through weekly markets; and **ARIYALUR**, **PERAMBALUR** and **TURAIYUR** ARE important trade centres. Other important places in the district are **LALGUDI** where brass and copper idols are made; **KULITHALI**, **UDAYARPALAIYAM**; **SRIRANGAM** (24,663), famous for its Vishnu Temple; **CHETTIKOLAM**, pilgrims flocking every year to the Subramanya Temple on the top of a small hill for the Panguni Uthiram Festival, held in March and April; and **SIRUVACHUR** where to the sacred temple of Madura Kaliannanu pilgrims similarly congregate every year in May and June during the Car festival.

At about a mile away from **KARUR** (population 19,850) a place of sanctity and considered the capital of the old Chera Kings, there is a Vishnu temple on hillock Thanthoni Malai. A large number of pilgrims assemble during festival in Purathasi. A number of rest houses are built there for their convenience.

The chief exports are paddy, cotton, groundnuts, plantains, coconuts, betel leaf, etc. silk and cotton turbans, fine and coarse cotton, fabrics, carpets, blankets and mats, rubies, silver-work, paintings and pith models, baskets, bangles, shoes, tanned skins, castor oil, oil-cake, saltpetre, stone, cigars, soap, buffaloes, sheep and goats. The most important of the imports are good cloths of silk and cotton both for male and female wear, carpets, household vessels and utensils, raw hides, bangles, glassware, raw tobacco and ploughing cattle.

POULTRY FARMING: A handbook on Poultry Farming and Duck Breeding. As. -4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

TRICHINOPOLY—With a population of 142,843 TRICHINOPOLY, an ancient place of much historic interest, constitutes the third largest city in Madras. An important railway junction, a military cantonment and a municipal town, it is a centre of considerable trade. It is the centre of cigar-making industry and a great educational centre in the South of the Presidency. Trichinopoly is the head quarter of the district and the famous rock here is an object of great interest.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

The district of VIZAGAPATAM lies on the western shore of the Bay of Bengal over an area of 4,568 sq. miles and has a population of 2,231,874 who speak Telugu. The town is situated in the centre of a split of land projecting from the main land into the estuary of the Vizagapatam river. With a coast line of eleven miles, Vizagapatam is a hilly and picturesque, fertile, well-cultivated district, nearly three-fourths of which is held on Zamindari tenure. The most important river is the Nagarvalli, the Sarada and the Varaha being the other rivers. Komaravali and Kondakiela avas are, two large natural lakes. Hindus number 98 p.c. of the population, only 10 p.c. of which live in towns.

Average rainfall is 40" and average number of wet days is 55, most of the rain falling between June and September. Malaria is a persistent evil from which no part of the district is entirely free and the climate varies widely in the different parts.

All the principal food crops are transplanted in this district and except in PALKONDA, double crops of paddy are rare, the wet fields being utilised after the removal of the paddy for growing green gram or a variety of garden crops and vegetables. Numerous varieties of paddy, differing from taluk to taluk, are grown.

The art industries of the place are insignificant. Ornamental articles of ivory, tortoise shell and horn are made. Golconda contains the largest number of looms and handmills; tanning of hides and skins is carried on in several tanneries round VIZAGAPATAM. Manganese industry is carried on by the Vizianagram Mining Co. at NELLIMARLA, GAJAPATINAGARAM and CHIPUMPALLI.

VIZAGAPATAM (57 303), a municipality and the head-quarters of the district, is a flourishing seaport. It has recently been declared a major port to meet the demands of the Central Provinces, and will soon have a satisfactory harbour which is already in progress. It is a port of call for all ocean-going and coastal traffic steamers. The chief exports to Vizagapatam include manganese, groundnuts, myrobalans, hides and skins. There is considerable trade in cooly rice with Burma during the seasons of plantation and harvesting. The chief imports are cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, iron, timber, etc. But the place receives its imports mainly through Madras and Calcutta. There is a sugar factory here. It has both foreign and coasting trade. Chief import is sugar. Myrobalan, manganese ore, groundnut, niger seed and jute are the chief exports. The nature of the trade transacted in this port will appear from the following table:—

	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Foreign Trade	38	42
Imports	3	7
Exports	35	35
Coasting Trade	32	31
TOTAL	70	73

POULTRY FARMING : A hand book on Poultry Farming and Duck Breeding. As. -/4-/. Industry. Book Dept., Calcutta.

VIZIANAGRAM (44,696):—It is also a municipality and is rapidly growing second largest town in the district, it is a centre of considerable trade in agricultural products. It contains several tanneries.

ANNARKAPALLE (23,376):—It is also a municipality and is a growing and rising centre of trade in agricultural produce. It is noted for manufacture of coarse cloths and jaggery and exports a considerable quantity of jaggery cloths and grain to other places.

BIMLIPATAM:—It is a small port. It is famous for jute of an inferior quality, and the name stands for one of its trade varieties. The jute is probably hemp (sunn) and misnamed as such. The chief exports from the place are gingelly and gingelly oils, hides skins, seeds, jute, indigo and myrobalans. The principal imports are cotton-twist, yarn and piece-goods. There are two jute and gunny bag factories, managed and established by the Europeans. Though small, the port has both foreign and coasting trade of some importance. In 1932-33 the total value of its foreign trade amounted to 37 lakhs of which exports were valued at Rs. 34 lakhs while its coasting trade for the same period amounted to Rs. 2½ lakhs. In 1931-32 the value of the foreign trade amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs (exports Rs. 21 lakhs and imports Rs. 4 lakhs) and the value of the coasting trade was Rs. 19 lakhs.

BOBBILI (population 20,544):—The place has a brisk trade in grains and pulses during season.

NARASAPATNAM:—It has a population of about 14,005 and is a centre of trade with the hills to the north.

PALKONDA:—It is a place of much local importance and has a population of about 10,000. The surrounding country is very fertile and rich agricultural products are obtained. Besides paddy and other cereals, sugarcane is also cultivated here.

PARVATIPURAM (population 17,434):—The place is a rapidly growing centre of trade with the hill and the low country. Hill products and agricultural products are available here at cheap prices.

SIMHACHALAM is a famous place of pilgrimage. Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India flock to the very ancient temple of this place during the Kalyanam festival in April and Chandana Yatra in June. It is only 10 miles from Vizagapatam.

PUNYAGIRI is another sacred place of pilgrimage during the Sivaratri festival. The temple is built on a hill.

SALUR is a municipality with a population of 17,899 and **YELLAMANCHILLI** is peopled by 11,763 inhabitants.

A very interesting place from an archaeological point of view is the **BOJJANNA RUINS** about a mile from Anakapally Railway Station.

MADRAS STATES.

Important States under the Madras States Agency are Travancore and Cochin which are separately dealt with under Market Places of Native States. Other States are:—

PUDUKOTTAH—The State is almost agricultural. Only cottage industries are handloom weaving in silk and cotton, dyeing, wool-spinning, metal industry, pottery, brick and tile making. Principal articles of import are salt, paddy, piecegoods, hardware, timber, calicut tiles, petrol and kerosene oil; the principal articles of export are granite stones, Avaram bark and groundnut. Population 4 lakhs.

BANGANAPALLE STATE is noted for its silk and lace industries and carpet making. There are several well-equipped weaving factories in the State manufacturing Turkish and honey-comb towels, carpets, etc. Population 40,000.

SANDUR—The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of European vegetables. There are rich deposits of manganese ore in the State.

MARKET PLACES OF BIHAR & ORISSA.

THE province of Bihar and Orissa comprises Bihar, Chotanagpur and Orissa which differ widely in their physical features. The total area of the province is about 83,000 square miles and its population is according to 1931 Census 37,590,356 divided as follows: Bihar, 25,650,917; Orissa 5,300,398; and Chota Nagpur, 6,639,041.

Bihar extends from the foot of the Himalayas to the bank of the Ganges and is separated from Orissa by the crystalline plateau of Chotanagpur. It is an alluvial river plane watered by the Ganges and its tributaries Sone, Gondak, Gogra and Kusi. It suffers from extreme temperatures. The only marsh is in Champaran, covering an area of about 140 sq. miles. Trees are plentiful in the northern parts.

An earthquake of tremendous intensity rocked the whole of Bihar on January 15, 1934 and there was considerable loss of life and property in North Bihar, specially in the Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Monghyr districts. Almost all the big structures either collapsed or were badly damaged. Crops perished. In the opinion of the experts it is the most intense quake within living memory. It will take years to rebuild the towns where the effect of the tremor has been most pronounced. The seriousness of the situation may be guessed from the fact that the Government of India have earmarked Rs. 1.29 lakhs for relief work in Bihar in their 1934-35 budget.

Chotanagpur is bounded by the Rajmahal Hills in the east and comprises an upland tract of hills and plateaus, covered with forests in which the sal predominates. It is a tangled mass of rock and forest. The sub-province is watered by the Damodar, the Kasai and the Subarnarekha.

Orissa is a strip of alluvial coastal plain with hilly tracts in the interior. The chief rivers are the Subarnarekha, the Baitarani, the Brahmani, and the Mahanadi. Orissa is blessed with a very large lake. Chilka by name, which abounds in fishes. The export of fresh fish take place from the Chilka Lake by rail. Ice factories have been started near Chilka.

It is contemplated under the new constitution of India to make Orissa a separate province under a Governor.

The **mean temperature** during the cold season months is 64°F and during summer the mean temperature is 83°F. The rainfall averages about 50" to 60" in E. Bihar, 45" in Chotanagpur and about 60" to 70" in Orissa. In South Bihar the average rainfall amounts to about 40". Great damage is generally done by cyclones in the sea coast of Orissa.

Crops:—Total area cultivated in this province in 1931-1932 was about 30 million acres of which rice claimed 14 million acres; wheat 1,211,000 acres; barley, 1,356,000 acres; jowar or cholam, 83,000 acres; bajra or cumbu, 71,000 acres; maize, 1,694,000 acres; gram 1,465,000; linseed, 654,000 acres; rape and mustard 639,000 acres; jute, 127,000 acres; cotton, 68,000 acres; tobacco, 141,000 acres.

Rice is grown wherever rainfall is abundant, i.e., in N. Bihar and in the valleys of Chotanagpur and Orissa. In the hill sides millets

and pulses are raised. In W. Bihar the practice of growing several crops in the same field together is still carried on, e.g., gram, wheat, sesamum and linseed are grown together in the same field at the same time.

Maize is grown in Bihar and Chotanagpur; wheat, barley, gram, marua, jowar, bajra are also grown. Cereals and pulses receive more attention than others. Peas, kalai, kulthi, khesari, arhar, gondli, kodan, urid are the cereals grown. Coconuts are plentiful on the coastal strip of Orissa. Tea is grown in the Ranchi and Hazaribagh districts. Among other crops special mention should be made of tobacco and indigo which are of great economical value to Bihar. Lac is found all over Chotanagpur, Santhal Parganas, etc.

Jute is grown in Northern Bihar. Chillies of N. Bihar and tobacco of the Monghyr district are celebrated. Oil seeds are largely cultivated, specially til, castor and sarguja. Poppy is grown in W. Bihar and Chotanagpur. Sugarcane is largely cultivated in N. Bihar and a large number of sugar factories (about 16) have grown up here. The sabai grass of Santhal Parganas and Ranchi are sought after by paper mill owners.

Almost all the fruits found in Bengal are obtained here. Mangoes of Darbhanga and lichees of Muzaffarpur are famous. Cauliflowers of Bihar have good reputation.

There is provision for irrigation in the Shahabad and Gaya districts of Bihar and also in some places of Orissa.

Cattle:—Patna, Sitamarhi, Bachaur, Bhagalpur are the breeds of cattle. A large number of cattle and horse fairs are held in the province, noted amongst them being those at Sonapur and Sitamarhi.

Minerals:—The province is very rich in minerals. Coal is the chief mining article, Dhanbad, Giridih, and the Jharia field being the most important. Through the opening up of the Central Indian Railway from Ranchi a good area, rich in coal, has been opened up. Coal deposits also exist along the valley of the Mahanadi, notably in Telchar. There is also a large coal supply in the district of Palamau. Gold-bearing sands are met with in the river beds of the Subarnarekha. Hazaribagh and surroundings supply the world's demand of mica which is found in large quantities in the Hazaribagh district. The centre of the industry is at Giridih and the products are sent down to Calcutta. North Bihar is the chief source of saltpetre which is obtained on a large scale in Patna Division and Monghyr. Salt is quarried at Monghyr and ballast in the Rajmahal hills. Mica is also quarried in the Gaya districts. Abundant limestone is available at Monghyr and also in the districts of Palamau, Singhbhum, Gangpur, and Santhal Parganas. Singhbhum has extensive iron deposits which are worked at Jamshedpur by Tata Iron and Steel Works. In fact the Singhbhum mines produce nearly the whole of the iron ore of India. Granite occurs in Gaya and Hazaribagh and soapstone is found at Manbhum. Copper and lead ores are also found. Manganese is mined to some extent. Deposits of slate, steatite, fireclay, china clay, sandstone and apatite are developed in various part of the province. Singhbhum and the neighbouring state of Kharsawan is the principal source of Kyanite in India. Singhbhum also produces small quantities of gold.

Industries:—Cloth weaving is the chief home industry. Tassar silk is woven in Bhagalpur. Cotton carpets and also woollen carpets are woven at Obra in the Gaya district. Silver and gold work of Cuttack and Kharakpur in Monghyr are famous. Iron workers of those place are also noted. Stone carving is done at Gaya, glassware at Patna and bracelets of coarse glass are made at Bhagalpur. Carpenters of

THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Bihar and Orissa are skilled workmen. Potteries are made in the Bhagalpur and Manbhum districts.

Factories:—There operate 335 factories in Bihar and Orissa, the most important of them being iron and steel factories at Jamshedpur, lac factories, indigo factories, sugar mills, oil mills, etc. The new industries include match making sugar making and hosiery manufacture. Among the 25 factories registered during 1932, nine were sugar factories. It is stated that the majority of these are moderate-sized plants with capacity ranging from 300 to 500 tons of cane per day. Protection has quickened the pace of development of sugar industry. So far almost all the sugar factories have been started in North Bihar. There are large areas under sugar cane in South Bihar and there is plenty of scope for further development in that area. Only 283 factories actually worked during the year; of these 247 were perennial and 36 seasonal. The number of persons employed was 65,515. Over 4000 more persons were employed in the sugar industry; and there were also increases in the tobacco and jute industries while the iron and steel industries and railway workshops employed fewer hands. The mean daily wages of coolies for the province were As. 6-6, As. 5 and As. 3-6 for men, women and children respectively.

Trade:—Giridih, Jharia and Barakar are the centres of coal trade. The agricultural products of Bihar are sent down to Calcutta and receive in turn foreign merchandise, piecegoods, kerosene oil, salt, hardware, metals and machineries. Orissa receives goods from Calcutta and sends products to that place.

Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Gaya are the most important sources of mica in the world. The Tata Iron and Steel works are situated in the Singhbhum district. There are many sugar factories. The trans-frontier trade of Nepal amounts to about Rs. 5 crores.

Transport:—The E. I. Rly., B. N. Rly., B. & N. W. Rly., B. B. Rly., etc., are the chief railways. There are about 4,000 miles of railways in the province besides 4,000 miles of metalled roads and about 26,000 miles of unmetalled roads. There are more than 500 miles of navigable canals. Now-a-days motor service for carrying passengers constitutes one of the principal means of transport. And at some places, specially in the hilly country, motor lorries are used for carrying goods

ANGUL.

ANGUL is comprised of two detached sub-divisions known as Angul and Khondmals, having different physical characteristics. While Angul is a fairly open country and well-irrigated, Khondmals are a high mountainous plateau containing little level land. The climate is generally unhealthy and malarious and the average rainfall amounts to 54". It is a district in the Orissa division with a population of 222,775 who speak Uriya and an area of 1,702 sq. miles. The headquarters of the district are at Angul, a distance of 64 miles from Cuttack (B. N. Rly.).

The principal crops are rice and turmeric which are largely exported. Millers, pulses, maize and oilseeds are also grown by the Khonds.

There are coal-bearing rocks, the quality being not very good. Iron stone occurring here is locally smelted; cotton-weaving, basket and mat making are the industries. There are also iron, brass and bell-metal works.

The trade is chiefly with Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam. The chief exports are rice, millets, gram, lentils, catechu, molasses, oilseeds, hides and horns. Turmeric, mohua, wax, honey and shellac are also exported

THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

from the Khondmal villages. The chief imports are piece-goods, salts, spices, ghee, sugar, dried fish, kerosene oil, brassware and glass beads.

The chief trade centres are ANGUL, SANKHPUR and BAGDIA. Goods are carried by carts and pack bullocks. There are also weekly markets at PHULBARI and KHEJURPURA.

BALASORE DISTRICT.

A district in Orissa division with a population of 990,587 and an area of 2,085 sq. miles, BALASORE is a place of historic interest. Balasore town stands on the right bank of the Barab river and is a place of some importance on the Kharagpur—Waltair section of the B. N. Railway. At one time it was a well-known trade centre and European traders in the 17th. century erected their factories here.

A place of interest in Balasore is the temple of Mahadeva Saraswati close to the railway station. It is said to have come out of the ground. To the mela held here on the night of Shivaratri in February a large number of people congregate. Another famous temple is the temple of Gopinath visited by pilgrims to Jagannath. There is a dak bungalow and a dharamsala close to the Station, the conveyances are available

The chief crops of the district include rice, millet, pulses, etc. It is a great rice-bearing tract.

There is no local industry of importance in the town but great business is done in salt manufacture, bell metal ware, cotton weaving and mat-making.

Exports of the district consist of hides, jute, oilseeds, timber, stone-ware and rice; and the imports are piecegoods, glass and brassware, medicines, oil, spices, etc.

CHANDBALLI is a seaport where steamers from the coastal ports and Rangoon touch

BALASORE (population 17,843):—The principal exports from this place, which is the head-quarters of the district are rice, stoneware, dry fish, spices and provisions. Both cow and buffalo ghee can be obtained here; these are exported to Calcutta by rail and are in much demand there. There are many brass metal factories which manufacture dishes, pots, glasses, plates, etc., which are generally sent to Calcutta and Puri, and are largely sold in those places. Coarse cotton cloth, bell metal articles, stonewares, etc. are made. Various kinds of fine and artistic works and ornaments of silver are also manufactured. It is a seaport of some minor importance. The total value of imports to and exports from Balasore was Rs. 9,49,593 and Rs. 4,79,500 against Rs. 8,82,589 and Rs. 4,77,976, respectively, both imports and exports registering increases, due to the larger number of vessels trading between Chandbali and Calcutta.

BHADRAK (population 18,283):—Rice and paddy are the chief articles of trade in this market. Besides these, buffalo-ghee and kalai, lentil, mustard-seed are also available here.

BHAGALPUR DISTRICT.

The BHAGALPUR district is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Ganges. The northern half is a part of the great alluvial plain and is intersected by many rivers and the southern and eastern portions are liable to inundation. The N. E. portion is a sub-Terai rice tract. The land is low on the south of the Ganges but rises gently till it merges into the hilly tract of the Chotanagpur plateau. The climate of the district is on the whole pleasant and healthy and the average rainfall is about 52". It is a district in the division of the same name

GUIDE TO FIRST AID: An indispensable guide for every home.
As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

and contains a population of 2,237,804, who speak Hindi, in an area of about 4,226 sq. miles.

On the north, the soil resembles good clay, like that of Bengal and is very friable. On the south the high belt grows arhar and is sparsely wooded. The bari land yields rich cold season crops (wheat, barley, oats, mustard, sugarcane, etc.); kheyari is the soil fit for growing rice. The crops grown are rice (staple), maize, marua, wheat, barley, jowar, gram, linseed, rapeseed, castor, mustard, til, cotton, jute, sugarcane and indigo.

Several minerals are found in the district, as sulphurate of antimony; copper, which exists in the Southern hills in various forms; and iron ore which is very largely distributed but is not worked owing to the difficulties of procuring sufficient fuel, and a good flux.

Indigo, tassar silk, bafta cloth, ghee, iron and brass utensils, and lac bracelets are the chief industries. Gur from BANKA is sent to Bengal, coarse coloured glass is made at BHAGALPUR. Several kinds of coarse cloth are made, and cotton weaving and the manufacture of saltpetre are carried on to a limited extent.

The chief imports are coal, coke, salt, cotton, piece-goods, gunny bags, gram, pulses, silk (raw) and tobacco; and the chief exports are rice, mustard seed, indigo, wheat, gram, and pulses, tassar cloth, bangles, etc. Imports come by rail or steamer.

Trade is chiefly with Nepal and East Bengal. The important centres of trade are SULTANGANJ, BHAGALPUR, COLGONG, PIRPAINTI, BEIHAR, AMARPURA, BARHAT, JEYPORE and BANKA in the south and MADHIPURA, KISHANGANJ, BANGAON, PROTAPGANJ, BIHPUR and SUPALU in the north. A net-work of railways, roads and steamer routes traverses and intersects this district.

BHAGALPUR (population 83,847):—The town of Bhagalpur is famous for its historical traditions and interest. It contains some interesting Muhammedan shrines and the Jain sect of Oswal has got two remarkable places of worship here. It is a big civil station on the E. I. Rly. Situated on the right bank of the Ganges, Bhagalpur is a great commercial centre. About three miles from the station there is a Jain temple and a large sarai for the convenience of travellers and pilgrims. There is a first grade college here and a civil hospital dispensary; and its central jail is famous for the manufacture of purdahs, carpets and blankets.

The local weight is 101 tolas a seer but in the case of certain commodities 80 tolas are common. The articles of trade of this place include wheat, seeds, jute (in small quantities), ghee, molasses, jaggery, dals, rice, paddy, potatoes, tobacco, sugar, millet, oat, etc., which are largely imported here from the interior by carts and outside the province by rail and are consumed here or exported. The local products are blankets of a coarser quality, tassar, garad, bafta, and khesa cloth. Cauliflowers, fishes, vegetables, mangoes, honey, etc., are available here. There are several oil mills and flour mills, which consume the products of the districts. Oil and oil cakes are generally exported to important places on the loop line.

CHAMPANAGAR is the famous Buddhist capital, and contains some interesting shrines. Mangoes, tassar, silk and ghee are abundantly available here. Honey is also sold and can be had from the Santhals on week-days during summer.

SULTANGANJ:—This is also a busy commercial centre in the mofussil. The river bank and the hinterland are very fertile and produce rich crops. Potatoes are largely cropped and are sent down to Calcutta by the end of October by railway. Fishes, mangoes and cauliflowers

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are also obtainable here during season at a cheap price and business in these is brisk during season time. Tassar, bafta and silk clothes are obtainable here in large quantities, which go chiefly to Bhagalpur and Monghyr and are then sold to big buyers. Goods are sent away from this place by rail and during the rains by steamers also. The products of the place which are marketed in large quantities are rice of various qualities, grains and seeds, besides those already mentioned. Connection with the interior is by cart for goods and by motor bus for passengers. It is only 15 miles from Bhagalpur town and is famous for its temple of Goibi Nath which is built on a rock in the middle of the Ganges. Visitors to this temple can always obtain a ferry.

NOWGACHIA.—It is an important and busy grain mart in the Bhagalpur district. The country around the town is very fertile and prosperous. Among the commercial products and commodities Maghi and Purabi mustard seeds are the most important. Other articles of trade are grams, kali kalai, jara, kalai, maize, chillies, arahar, masuri, khesar, linseed, castor seed and ghee.

COLGONG.—The place is situated on the loop-line of the East Indian Railway and is not far off from the river bank. The soil of the country around is very fertile and produces rich crops of grams, seeds, dals, paddy, jaggery, oil-cake, rice, potatoes, onions, turmeric, etc., which are brought here by carts in large quantities from the interior and are exported from this place. The potato trade of the place during October with Calcutta is worthy of notice. The business of the place is brisk during season. Fish is also sent away during winter in enormous quantities.

Other important commercial centres, where wheat, grains, oil seeds, pulses are largely obtainable, are PIRPAINTI, BANKA, GONDA MADHIPURA, KHAGARIA, MANSI, TIHANA BIHUPUR, etc.

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

CHAMPARAN occupies an area of 33,831 sq. miles in the Tirhoot division and contains a population of 2,149,302. It is bounded on the North by Nepal, on the South-east by Muzaffarpur district and on the West by Saran and Gorakhpur districts.

Most of the CHAMPARAN district consists of alluvial plain excepting some 15 miles along the borders of the Himalayas. The Someswar range is well wooded and rises up the bed of the Turi Pani amidst romantic sceneries, the summit overlooking the Mauri Valley in Nepal. The climate is on the whole healthy though the rainfall is heavy on the submontane region and averages about 56".

The soil is hard clay on north of the Burhi Gondak and is suitable for rice cultivation but requires irrigation. This loam is also found in some parts while elsewhere it is a sandy loam. Upland predominate on the south of the Gondak. The chief crops grown are rice, barley, maize, wheat, pulses and indigo. Oilseeds, thatching-grass, poppy and sugarcane are also grown. There is abundant pasture and in BAGAHA and SHIKARPUR which attract cattle from the surrounding country. Catechu is obtained from the forests of BETTIAH. Large cattle fairs are held annually at MADHUBAN and BETTIAH.

Coarse cotton cloth is woven. Weaving of blankets and rugs, and pottery making are the other industries. The district was once famous for its indigo but the industry is gradually declining. Sugar making and manufacturing is the prominent industry. Rice milling is done. Durries, carpets and mother-of-pearl buttons are made at MEHSI.

The exports from this district are indigo, oilseeds, grain and sugar, imports are salt, piecegoods, kerosene oil, coal, grain, tobacco, che-

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micals, hardware, and machinery. The trade is chiefly with Calcutta. The main trade route to Nepal lies in the Champaran district and traffic is registered on the frontier at RAXAUL.

The important marts are GOBINDAGANJ, BARHARWA, MANPUR and BAGAHA. The trade centres are BETTIAH, MOTIHARI, CHAINPATIA, CHAPKAHIA, RAMGARWA, KESARIYA and MADHUBAN.

MOTIHARI (population 17,545):—It is the head-quarter station of the district. Khari salt and saltpetre are obtainable here and are sold to Calcutta and upcountry merchants. Indigo is also cultivated in the district. The surrounding country also produces large quantities of sugarcane and there are several sugar factories in the district. There are also rice mills, which consume the products of the surrounding country. There are button making factories. Hand loom weaving is also practised. The tobacco of Motihari is very good and is sent to as far as Burma and is used there for cheroot making and in cigar industry. Net-making is also an industry; nets are sold to the fishermen of this and the adjoining districts. Oil pressing and durri weaving are among important industries of this place. The town has a large trade in ghee with Calcutta and other centres of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Transport with the interior is mainly by carts and the climate is on the whole good.

The principal imports into the town are grains and seeds, tobacco, jaggery, molasses, bheli gur, ghee, khari salt, saltpetre, indigo, oilcake, garlic, hides and skins, etc.

BETTIAH (population 27,941):—The principal productions round the municipal area are linseed, mustard seed, grain, maize, lentil, poppy seed, ghee, jaggery, molasses, sugar, tobacco, oilcake, castor-seed, chillies, turmeric, wax, honey, timber, hides and skins, etc. It has a booming trade in these articles. Sabai grass and timber are exported. The transport facilities with the interior consist of carts drawn by bullocks. Of the various productions jaggery and molasses are largely exported. Ghee is brought here in considerable quantities and is of good quality. The climate of the place is good. Merchandise is carried by railway.

CUTTACK DISTRICT.

The CUTTACK district contains three distinct tracts, marshy-jungle, arable tract of rice land and the broken hilly region along the western boundary. Rivers constitute the conspicuous feature of Cuttack. The delta of the Mahanadi and the Brahmani traverses it. The extremes of climate are more marked here than in any other part of Orissa, and cyclonic storms are common. The average annual rainfall is about 60". It is in the Orissa division and has an area of 3,633 sq. miles and a population of 2,171,977 speaking Oriya, Bengali, Urdu, Telugu and Hindi.

The low lying tract on the sea coast is usually very fertile (protected from salt water). The chief crops grown are rice, pulses, (kulith, mung, arahar), oil-seeds, marua, sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes, betel leaf etc.

The silver filigree work of Cuttack City is well-known; cotton weaving, bell metal work, lac and brass ornaments, pottery, hardware, gunny bags and basket making are the chief industries. Neat toys and sticks are made of buffalo horn, deer horn and ivory and are largely bought by pilgrims visiting the district.

The chief exports are rice (to Calcutta, Mauritius and Ceylon), oil-seeds, hides, jute, timber, horn, lac, nux-vomica, bees-wax, resin and silver filigree work (to Calcutta), and bones (to Calcutta and Ganjam). The chief imports are piece-goods, kerosene oil, crockery, glassware,

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fancy goods, motor cars and accessories, machine oil, metals, yarn, spices and betelnuts and salt from Calcutta and Madras Presidency; jungle products, grain and oilseeds from the Tributary States and C. P.; and spices and condiments from Ganjam.

The chief trade centres are CUTTACK TOWN, FALSE POINT and CHANDBALLI (outside the district). It is traversed by the B. N. Rly. and a good road connects it with Calcutta and Madras.

CUTTACK (population 65,263):—It is the head-quarters of both the division and the district and situated on the B. N. Rly. It is 254 miles from Calcutta and 773 miles from Madras. The local manufactures consist of sticks and pen-holders from the horns of animals. Combs, hookah pipes, toys and chess are also manufactured here. Shoes are largely manufactured and are exported to Calcutta and other places. Timber industry of Cuttack from the jungles of C. P. and other Native State jungles is important, and Calcutta gets a large share of its supply from Cuttack. Coloured lac-churics and wooden toys coloured with lac are manufactured and exported to various places. It is also a place of important stone quarrying. It is famous for gold and silver filigree work. It has silver works and cutlery works (scissors, katari, axe, small daggers and kukries, etc.) the products of which are largely exported to Calcutta. It imports rice, timber, salt, honey, chua, wax, lac, sticks, combs, toys of buffalo-horn, broad-bordered dhuties, chaddar, coconuts, hookah, pipes, knives, bell-metal utensils, etc. The place is healthy.

KANTARHAT:—Large quantities of coarse rice and paddy are imported here which are exported to Calcutta and Cuttack.

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.

The district constitutes a large alluvial plain of about 3,350 sq. miles with a general slope from north to south and is traversed by many tributaries of the Ganges but they are not navigable except during the rainy season. The climate of the district is generally dry but the heat is never excessive. The average annual rainfall is about 50". Hindi and Urdu are the languages common, and Darbhanga which is in the Tirhoot division, has a population of 3,105,529.

The elevated land in the S. W. is the richest and the most fertile part of the district which contains some 1,949 villages. The main articles of agricultural produce include rice, wheat, barley, maize, gram, khesari, arhar, masuri, kodan, china, sawan, urad, mung, oats and janera. Potatoes, yams, suthin are also cultivated. A considerable area is also under oilseeds (linseed), tobacco, indigo, sugarcane, all of which are profitable crops.

The industries of the district include coarse cloth weaving and mat-making. Kokti cloth, woven from a kind of locally grown cotton is much prized in the district and has a good sale. Brass and other utensils are made at JHANJHARPUR. Indigo cultivation is under European management. The sugar industry in the MADHUBANI sub-division is very important.

The principal exports are rice, indigo, gram, pulses, linseed, mustard-seed, saltpetre, tobacco, hides, ghee, timber (from Nepal frontier) and fish. Ghee is largely sent to Calcutta where it has a very good market. The principal imports are rice, grains, kerosene oil, salt, gunny bags, coal, coke, piecegoods and raw cotton. The seeds and pulses and grams are sent to Calcutta and the other food crops to Saran and also to Muzaffarpur. The food grains imported come mainly from Nepal and Bhagalpur; coal and coke come from Bengal and Bihar; salt and piecegoods come from Calcutta.

The important marts in the district are DARBHANGA, SAMASTIPUR, MADHUBANI, RUSERA, PUSA, KAMTAUL, DALSING-

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY. An up-to-date manual on oil milling and refining. Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

SERAI, NARAHIA (for the grain traffic of Nepal) and **JHANJHARPUR**. The trade is carried by rail, a net work of lines passing through the district.

There are several rice mills, oil mills, sugar factories; a jute mill has recently been opened at **MUKTAPUR**.

SAMASTIPUR.—It is situated on the B. N. W. Rly. in the Darbhanga district. The country round the town is very fertile and produces rich agricultural crops. There are good mango and lichee gardens; the products are very good and are generally exported. Graftings of these trees are also available here. Ghee of Samastipur has a good name in the Calcutta bazar and is exported in large quantities. The country round Samastipur produce sugarcane and there are several factories for producing sugar from canes and also from imported molasses. The place is healthy.

RUSERA.—Trade in agricultural products is considerable here. Local oil and oil-cakes are of good quality. It stands on the B. N. W. Rly. and goods are despatched by rail. It has also the advantage of sending goods and merchandise to Calcutta by boats during the rainy season, when the rivers are generally full of water. This means of transport is cheap also and the merchants frequently resort to it. Sweet and large fishes are available in the Gandak river and are exported from this place during winter. The climate of the place is generally good.

DARBHANGA (population 60,676).—It is the district head-quarters and is also the seat of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. **LAHERIASARAI** is the Sadar Station. The surrounding country is extremely fertile and goods are brought by carts and by rail from remote villages and also from the villages of Nepal Terai and are marketed here. Among the articles of trade brought for sale are wax, honey, mangoes, liches and mango parchments (Amsatta). Resins of pines, guggul, Indian madder, etc., are obtainable in large quantities and are exported.

Industries of Darbhanga consist of manufacture of coarse cloth and blankets, brass utensil making and rice milling. There are several rice and oil mills which consuming the products of the district and imports as well. There are also one tobacco factory, 2 or 3 sugar factories and several flour mills. The brass and bell-metal wares are made here as well as at **JHANJHARPUR**.

The traders and people from Nepal bring down timbers, hides, and skins, cattle, sheep, buffaloes, goats, lentil, mustard seed, blankets, wax, etc., for sale here and in exchange they take into Nepal piecegoods, salt, kerosene oil, spices, brass utensils, hardwares and other articles for their use. This place has thus a good foreign trade.

SAKRI.—Hides and skins, tobacco, garlic, potatoes, maize, turmeric, etc., are largely exported from here. It is chiefly famous for ghee, molasses and jaggery. Cart traffic is used for bringing goods from the interior but railway is the chief means of transport.

MADHUBANI (population 18,789) is a trade mart.

GAYA DISTRICT.

A district in the Patna division, **GAYA** is reached direct from Howrah via Grant Chord or via Kiul junction. The distance is about 380 miles. Gaya has an area of 4,714 square miles and a population of 2,386,323. Languages spoken are Bihari and Hindustani.

Numerous ridges and spurs project into the southern portion of the **GAYA** district from the Chota Nagpur plateau but the major portion presents a level plain. Gaya experiences great extremes of climate and the average rainfall is about 43". The district is intersected by

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numerous tributaries of rivers and the soil is generally fertile, but agricultural prosperity depends mainly on irrigation.

The crops raised are rice, gram, wheat, sesamum, linseed, marua, maize, barley, khesari, masuri, peas, urid, arahar, mung, bajra, jowar, opium, sugarcane, potatoes etc.

The industries are lac, sugar, tassar, cotton, brass utensils, stone-ware, gold and silver ornaments, blankets, rugs and carpets. MANPUR, KADIRGANJ, DAUDNAGAR, etc., are the centres of those industries and they have a large trade with Calcutta. Padlocks and brasswares are made at AURANGABAD. Sugar industry thrives at JAHANABAD. Mica is found in the district.

The principal exports are food-grains, oilseeds, paper, opium, sugar (raw), mahua, saltpetre, mica, lac, blankets, carpets, stone, brass, hides, tobacco and betel leaves. The main articles of imports are salt, coal, coke, piecegoods, shawls, kerosene oil, tea, cotton, timber, tobacco, iron, spices, fruits and foreign manufactured articles.

The chief centres of trade are GAYA, TIKARI, GURUA, RANIGANJ and IMAMGANJ, RAJAVLI and AKBARPUR (in Nawadah). JAHANABAD and ARAWAL, DAUDNAGAR, DEO, MAHARAJGANJ, TARWA, KHIRIAWAN, RAFIGANJ and JAMBHOR. Most of the traffic is carried by railway, but cart traffic on the numerous excellent roads of the districts is also considerable.

GAYA (population 88,005):—All sorts of grains and seeds are obtainable here for purposes of export. Goods are brought here from the interior by carts and also by rail and exported by merchants. Molasses and chaki-gur of Gaya are famous. Tobacco of Gaya which ranges from Rs. 7 to Rs. 80 per maund, is a wellknown trade name and has got a wide market all over India. There is also indigenous sugar making in the district and also in the town. Ghee of Gaya is soft but is obtainable in considerable quantities and there is a big trade in it. The chief mart for ghee is at Hariharganj whence it is imported into Gaya. Gaya is an important centre of trade where marketing of various goods goes on both for import and export. It exports large quantities of high quality molasses and chakigur to U. P. and Bengal. Sugar from the numerous sugar factories that work here are also largely exported. Potatoes and cauliflowers are available in abundance besides oil cakes, red-pepper, stone wares, plates, blankets, etc., which too form important articles of trade. A variety of articles carved out of the black stone of Gaya are exported to different parts of the country and blankets can be obtained at convenient rates and in large number. During the Pitripaksha Mela many Hindus from all over India assemble at the famous shrine of Gaya and perform their duties to their ancestors. The Bodhi Gaya temple is also a place of historical interest and is a great place of pilgrimage to the Buddhists in general all the world over. The town of GAYA which is about 370 feet above sea level is situated on the Grand Chord line of the E. I. Rly. It is also the terminus of the Patna-Gaya Branch and South Bihar Rlys. It is about 1,067 miles from Bombay, 611 miles from Delhi, and 380 miles from Calcutta.

NAWADAH:—This town is situated on the South Bihar Railway of E. I. Rly. from Gaya to Kiul. Motia cloth and tassar cloth are woven here. The articles of trade include all sorts of grains and seeds, molasses, chaki-gur, jaggery, sugar, castor seeds, potatoes, onions, flax and flax twines, oil cakes, etc. Jaggery of Nawadah has earned a reputation for itself beyond its immediate neighbourhood. The climate of the place is also very good.

WORSELEYGANJ:—All sorts of grains and seeds are imported to this town from the surrounding fertile country by means of carts. The local ghee is of second quality and the supply is limited. In the interior villages, indigenous methods of sugar making are practised and the products are brought to this town for sale. Good rice is also obtainable here and the local bansmati atap is famous. Jaggery is obtainable in considerable quantities. There are many sugar factories in the surrounding villages and large quantities of sugar are exported from here to the United Provinces. Jaggery is exported to Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, Midnapur, Birbhum, Santhal Parganas and Singhbhum. Imports into Worseleyganj include flax, flax-twinc, linseed, mustard seed, castor seed, etc. The bazar is close to the Railway Station. It can be reached from Howrah via South Bihar Rly., with a change at Kiul junction. The distance is 294 miles.

HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT.

HAZARIBAGH is a district in the Chota Nagpur Division. Its population is 1,515,997 and it has an area of about 7,000 sq. miles. Exports of Hazaribagh include copper, catechu, lac, cocoons, bones, hides, opium, poppy-seed, timber, etc.; and it imports hardware, brassware, piecegoods, machinery, machine stores, kerosene oil, grams, sugar, oilman's stores, general provision, etc.

HAZARIBAGH (population 20,977):—The place is surrounded by hills and is very healthy. It is reached by a motor bus service from the Hazaribagh Road Station on the Grand Chord line of the E. I. Rly. It is a chief trading centre of the mineral products (of Chota Nagpur) and of mica. It is connected with Ranchi by a good road through which runs a regular motor service. It is noted for its mica mines, quartz and felspar, forming the bulk of the legmatite, and other mineral products. There are also several flourishing lac factories. Tea of an inferior kind is also cultivated. All these articles are sent down to Calcutta. Many things growing in hills and forests are available here during hat-days and are obtainable at very cheap prices. On hat-days, seti-mustard seed, ganja, myrobalans, honey, wax, mohua flower, oils and seeds resin, cotton, etc., are obtainable in large quantities. The Santhals from the interior, generally dispose of these things at a cheap price and good profits can be earned if these things can be bought from them.

GIRIDIH (population 21,122):—It is an important centre of trade in the Hazaribagh district and there are many mica producing works near-by and also in the town. The chief articles of trade are rice, paddy, mohua seed and oil, janera, myrobalan, gur and mustard seed. These articles are obtainable cheap on hat-days. It has also extensive coal fields. The output of coal during 1932 was 583,243 tons.

MANBHUM DISTRICT.

The **MANBHUM** district is in the Chota Nagpur division and forms the first step in the descending Chota Nagpur Plateau. The river Damodar with the Barakar and the Subarnarekha passes through the district. The climate of the district is moderate and average annual rainfall is about 53". It contains a population of 1,799,164 in an area of 4,147 sq. miles and the languages spoken include Bengali, Santhali, and Hindi.

The soil presents different varieties—from hard, dry and gravelly to fertile, alluvial and damp on the valleys and river banks. The chief crops are rice, maize, mahua, bajra, wheat, barley, a variety of pulses, rape and mustard seeds, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco. Cultivation is carried on with water from small reservoirs and tanks. The district is rich in mineral products, specially in coal. The JHERIA coalfield

extends over an area of nearly 180 sq. miles. Gold washings are found. Iron ore and copper ore are not uncommon. It has forests also.

Shellac, tassar-silk weaving, coarse cotton cloth weaving, brass utensils making, ornaments making, rope, cutlery and gum making form the diverse industries of the district. Soapstone found in the CHANDIL thana is made into cups, images, dolls, etc.

The chief exports are coal and coke; shellac, cutlery, gums, silk cloth, etc. are also exported. The imports are salt, rice, gram, pulses, kerosene oil, cotton twist and piecegoods, molasses, sugar, tobacco, jaggery, tamarind, ghee, machinery, etc.

The trade centres are PURULIA, JHALDA, RAGHUNATHPUR, ICHAGARH, GOBINDAPUR, NIRSA, etc. The external trade is carried by rail (B. N. R.) and the internal trade is by bullock carts and E. I. R.

JHARIA :—It is one of the greatest coal producing tracts in Bihar and Orissa. The coal is exported to Calcutta for shipment and internal distribution. A power hosiery and knitting mill has recently commenced operation here. During 1932 the coal output in Jharia was 85 million tons.

PURULIA (population 25,974) :—The chief articles of trade of this place are rice and paddy, as also lentil, wax, lac, cotton, honey, resin, myrobalans, sticks of buffalo horns, etc. It is the Sadar Station and chief mart of the district and its large bazar supplies MANBHUM with imported goods. It is a railway station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is some 15 miles west of Bankura and about 200 miles from Calcutta.

RAJAGRAM :—The place is famous for silk cloths, cocoons, lac, etc., which are exported to Bhagalpur, Murshidabad, Memari, etc. Goods are exported by railway and collected by carts from the interior.

CHANDIL :—It is about 270 miles from Howrah on the B. N. Rly. (Purulia-Ranchi branch). The chief imports to this place from the surrounding country by carts are paddy, rice, lentil, mohua, honey, wax, cocoons, sal wood, castor seed, lac, small bamboo etc., which are exported by rail. The lathis of this place are famous and best quality Regulation Lathis obtained from the jungles close by are exported to the police stations of Bengal Bihar and Orissa. Another important article of export is wood for axle of carts which can be had here at a convenient price. Babul wood of the neighbouring forests are generally utilised for the purpose. There are several lac factories here. Goods are exported by rail and the health of the place is good.

JHALDA :—The place is famous for lac which is largely exported to Calcutta. Sabai grass which is largely used for the manufacture of paper is exported from this place in large quantities; a kind of rope is also made from it. There are coal mines also, but they are not very important. There is also a small mica industry, the products being sent down to Calcutta. Like Chandil, Jhalda too sends out best quality sticks and Regulation Lathis to various parts of India. It is one of the chief centres of trade in the Manbhum district and imports and manufactures various kinds of industrial goods. Among its principal imports may be included paddy and shellac. The many workshops and factories of shellac which flourish here send all their manufacture to Calcutta. Besides these, there is a good trade in various other articles like mahua, ganja, dhuna (rosin), mustard seed, cocoons, myrobalans, lentil, wax, etc. Large quantities of coarse cotton cloths, long cloths, napkins, etc. are woven here in handlooms and consumed by the local people and the population of the colliery districts. It is 31 miles distant from Purulia and is reached from Calcutta from Howrah station on the B. N. Rly. to

Jhalda, via Kharagpur and Purulia junction. Goods are carried by rail generally.

DHANBAD (population 16,356):—Situated in the coal district, it is a great coal centre exporting large quantities of coal to Calcutta and other industrial towns. It is a growing town of considerable interest to traders.

MONGHYR DISTRICT.

The surface of the MONGHYR district is undulating with the ridges of the Rajmahal hills on the west. The district is traversed by the Ganges and like Bhagalpur, it is practically divided into two parts. The Burhi Gondak and several other small streams pass through it. The climate of the district is on the whole moderate and the average rainfall amounts to about 47". It has an area of 3,927 sq. miles and a population of 2,278,528. Languages spoken are Hindi and Urdu. There are several places of historical interest here. There is the great fort at MONGHYR. There are the remains of other forts at INDPE, NAULAKGARH and CHAKAT. The Buddhist remains of RAJAONA and HASANGANJ near Luckeesarai and at IREN near KAJRA are also interesting.

The soil of the district is fertile and produces rich crops of rice, maize, wheat, gram, barley, indigo and tobacco. The minerals obtainable here are silver, mica, iron ores and slate. Agriculture is aided by irrigation and wells.

The chief industries are fire arms and sword making, cotton weaving, dyeing, coarse blankets, boat making, soap boiling, sticks and jewellery from ivory and bone, basket weaving and gur making.

The traffic is generally carried by rail and river. The chief centres of trade are KHAGARDA, GAGRI, MONGHYR, BARHAIYA, JAMALPUR, SHEIKPUR and BARIARPUR.

The chief articles of imports are piecegoods, coal, coke, rice, sugar, etc., and the exports are gram, pulses, linseed, wheat, mustard, chillies, tobacco leaf, ghee and raw sugar, etc. The E. I. Rly. on the southern bank of the Ganges and the B. & N. W. Rly. on the northern bank pass through the district. The East Indian Railway's Works at JAMALPUR (a growing town) is the largest manufacturing workshop in India where all the constituent parts of a locomotive can be manufactured. The population there is 30,346.

MONGHYR (population 52,863):—Regular steamers visit this place on the river and carry a huge traffic in goods and merchandise. The surrounding country is very fertile and, specially, the river bank is very productive. It is the headquarters of the district and contains an old fort. It is 297 miles from Calcutta, and is reached from Howrah Station via Loop line for Monghyr changing at Jamalpur.

Though not as important and flourishing a centre of trade as it was formerly, Monghyr is still a place of profitable business whose list of imports comprises such various commodities as gram and pulses, wheat, peas and linseed, mustard seed, masuri, blankets, sticks, fishes, and cauliflowers, bajra and maize, various sorts of mangoes, lichees, catechu, onions, stones, slates, tiles, dishes, cups, rice (Kharapur), matki ghee, etc.

There are oil mills and flour mills for turning out atta and maida. It is also a centre for cigarette making from local tobacco leaf and, has a large factory for the purpose. It is famous for the manufacture of guns and pistols of good quality. The transport of merchandise is done by rail and by steamers.

Cargo boats of large capacities are cheap and are used by East Bengal merchants to carry their goods. There is a famous temple; and a hot-spring is situated near the town at SITAKUNDA where

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people from far-off places resort to during festivities. The climate of Monghyr is healthy and there is a sanatorium here.

KHARAGPUR:—It is 12 miles from Bariarpur railway station and the latter place (291 miles from Howrah Station) is reached from Howrah on the E. I. R. Loop line. It has got a very salubrious climate. Kharagpur stands on a very fertile tract and is noted for the production of best quality rice. Besides rice, oil seeds, grain, jaggery, ghee, chillies, etc. are largely produced and are exported first by bullock carts to the stations and then by rail to other places. Kharagpur has no industry nor any particular trade.

JHAJHA:—It stands on the main line of the E. I. Rly. and is 228 miles from Calcutta. The bazar is very near the station. The gur of the locality is of very fine quality and attracts many Bengal merchants here who purchase it from the surrounding village through brokers, as the article is not actually brought into the market for sale. Country cigarettes called biris are made here. The usual things brought to the bazar for sale are jute, sunn or hemp, mohua and mohua seed and oil, castor oil, mustard seed, ghee, linseed, etc. These articles are generally collected by Mahajans and are sent away to different parts of the provinces of Bengal and Bihar.

LUCKEESERAI:—It is a prosperous trading centre situated on the bank of a river on the other side of Kiul junction on the main line of the E. I. Rly. The place has a mustard oil mill. Gram, grains and pulses and oil seeds are imported here in abundance. Besides these, ghee, sugar, dals, oil cakes, onions, garlics, potatoes, tobacco and chillies are obtainable in large quantities in the markets. It has grown into a big centre of trade.

KHAGARIA:—It is an important mart in the Monghyr district. Considerable quantities of grains and seeds, chillies, ghee, turmeric, aniseed, cauliflower, and fishes are obtainable here. Ghee of this place is famous for its high quality and is exported in matkis to Calcutta and other places. Fish provides a most profitable business here, being exported in large quantities to Calcutta and other places in Bengal. It is situated on the Ganges on the B. N. W. Ry.

BEGUSARAI:—It is a sub-division of Monghyr and the BEGUSARAI Station which stands on the B. N. W. Rly, is reached from Howrah Railway Station to Monghyr via Jamalpur on E. I. Rly. and then crossing the Ganges by ferry steamer. The local bazar, which is the chief trade centre of the district, stands close to the station. The opening of the B. N. W. Rly. has greatly stimulated the trade of Begusarai, which comprises all kinds of seeds and grains, e.g., millet, linseed, oilcakes, castor oil cakes, chillies and mustard seed, gram, maize, masuri, khesari, arhar and peas, etc. All these articles are brought here from the interior and exported to other places chiefly to Bengal. Ghee obtained here is of the best quality and chillies are imported here in large quantities, generally on hat-days. Means of transport is the railway. The surrounding country is very fertile. There is no particular manufacturing industry in the place.

Twelve miles from Begusarai (town) is the famous **BAKRI BAZAR** which is visited by merchants desirous of buying chillies. It is said that, if required, the Bazar can supply thousands and thousands of maunds of chillies in season time. The Bakri station is close to the Bazar and goods are conveniently transported.

PARIHARA:—The ghee of the place has a large sale in Calcutta and has a good name. It is 8 miles from Lakmonia Station, which is reached from Monghyr Ghaut Station, and 2 miles from the famous

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Bakri market. It stands on the river Gondak and goods are carried by boats.

JAMUI:—It is the third sub-division of the district besides Begu-sarai and Monghyr. The town is 4 miles distant from the station which is reached from Howrah Railway Station (a distance of 224 miles) on the E. I. Rly. main line. It attracts many Bengal merchants chiefly from Lower Bengal who come here to buy gur which is of good quality. Besides gur, business is carried on here in mahua (seed and oil), linseed, ghee and sal leaves.

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

The MUZAFFARPUR district is a perfect plain in the Tirhoot Division with an area of 3,036 sq. miles and a population of 2,904,182 who speak mostly Hindi and Urdu. It is intersected by numerous small and big streams, the Baghmati, the Buri Gondak and the Ganges being some of them. The climate is dry and hot, but not extreme. The district is healthy. The average rainfall amounts to about 48".

The soil is alluvial and fertile. The chief crops grown are rice, pulses, barley, maize, wheat, marua, gram, indigo, sugarcane, poppy, tobacco and thatching grass. Cultivation is helped by canals, wells and tanks. The important industries are coarse cloth making, carpet making, pottery, mat, cart wheels, palanquins, cutlery, indigo and sugar refining. There are several sugar and indigo factories. Opium, tobacco and saltpetre are also important manufactures.

The chief exports are indigo, sugar, oil-seeds, saltpetre, hides, ghee, opium, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. The imports are salt, cotton goods, hardware, coal and coke, kerosene oil, maize, millets, rice and food grains, indigo seeds, motor cars and accessories, timber, etc.

The chief trade centres are MUZAFFARPUR, HAZIPUR, LAL-GONG, SITAMARHI, SURSAND, SAHIBGANJ, BELA KUNTAL, etc.

Four branches of the B. & N. W. Rly. pass through the district. Transportation is by railway and boats and also by carts, for which there are good roads penetrating the interior.

MUZAFFARPUR (population 42,812):—It is the chief industrial town of North Bihar. The surrounding country is very fertile. There are several iron works, sugar factories, orchards and ice and oil mills, the latter consuming part of the products of the district and of the surrounding districts which include rice, paddy, gram, masuri, khesari, linseed, barley, mustard seed, poppy seed, castor seed and oil, oilcake, cotton cakes, tobacco, garlic, onion, chillies, hides, butter, saltpetre, opium, ghee, khali-salt, sugar, turmeric, blankets, lichees, mangoes, cauliflowers, etc.

Cartloads of timber, hides of cattle, sheep, buffaloes, goats, chamors, blankets, lentil, wax, honey and saltpetre are brought down for sale from the Nepal-Terai by the Nepalese on hat-days. In exchange these people take with them utensils, hardwares, salt, kerosene oil, cloths, spices, tea, etc.

The town manufactures coarse cloth and towels; and blankets are available here at a cheap rate. It has a good trade with the rest of the province and U. P. It is the centre of the indigo-planting industry. And though it is declining now-a-days, there are still several indigo factories. Goods of agricultural produce are brought from the interior by carts and are exported by rail to other parts of Bihar and Bengal. Wooden palanquins and cart-wheels are made here in large number and sent out to different parts of the country. The lichees and mangoes of Muzaffarpur are famous and represent well-known trade names and from the beginning of the fruit season trade is brisk in these

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articles—exports being mainly to Calcutta, Darjeeling and other places in Bengal and the up-country. Sugar is exported on a large scale to Bengal, U. P., and C. P., while tins of country molasses (for the preparation of tobacco) are exported to Bishnupur, Gaya, Monghyr, Patna, Bhagalpur, Benares and other places. It is on the B. N. W. Rly. and its distance from Calcutta is 375 miles. It is the Sadar Station of the district. The climate is on the whole good and there are two large temples in the centre of the bazar, one of Rama, the other of Siva.

BAIRAGNIA:—Though a small place, it is a trade centre of considerable and growing importance. It is a large grain and oil-seeds depot and is a meeting place for the dealers of the plains and the hills of Nepal.

SITAMARHI, on the B. N. W. Rly., is reached from Mokameh-ghat on the E. I. Rly. Main Line via Darbhanga and Rairangina. Distance from Howrah is 407 miles. It is a sub-division. Besides all sorts of grains and seeds, ghee, bheli gur, jaggery, sugar, red-pepper, etc. are available here in large quantities. Bheli-gur and jaggery of Sitamarhi are well-known and have a reputation in the market: and a kind of soft ghee is available here in considerable quantities. There are several saltpetre factories here manufacturing large quantities of saltpetre which, packed in gunny bags, are generally sent down to Calcutta. There is a flourishing rice mill here, besides a jute mill and a mustard-oil mill. Altogether Sitamarhi is a flourishing centre of trade and is growing into industrial importance day by day. Linseed, mustard seed and castor seed which are brought here in large quantities from the neighbouring countries are exported to Calcutta and Bombay; and spices, medicine, hardware and stationery articles, and cloth, thread, kerosene oil are the chief imports from Calcutta and other places. Goods are carried by rail. The climate is good.

HAIJIPUR (population 19,299):—The town stands on the main line of the B. & N. W. Rly. on the bank of the Gondak, with SONEPUR where the famous mela of Harihar-Chhhatra is held during Rāshpurnima which occurs in Kartik (October-November). The mela is a great mart for horses, elephants and cattle. Tree grafts are sold and various articles of arts and crafts are also offered for sale at Sonepur mela. The railway platform of the Sonepur station is the largest in the world.

Hajipur is famous for unrefined sugar which is largely used by people of Bengal (high castes). Chutneys of fruits of this place are also famous and are sent to places in Bengal, Bihar, and U. P. There are several sugar factories and the unrefined sugar is largely exported to East Bengal, Calcutta, Benares, United Provinces, and C. P. by rail and also by steamers. Boat traffic is also prevalent. The climate is on the whole good. Plantains and mangoes are available in large quantities. There are a few distilleries.

BARAJBAZAR:—There are several sugar factories here, the products of which are largely exported. The molasses of this place are sent chiefly to Bishnupur in Bankura and also to Gaya for use in mixing and preparing Indian tobacco. Among imports into the place, worthy of mention are salt, kerosene oil, piece-goods and hardware which are brought in large quantities from Calcutta generally. The exports and imports are carried by railway.

PALAMAU DISTRICT.

The PALAMAU district in the Chota Nagpur division consists of a confused aggregation of hills which are offshoots from the Chhota-

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nagpur plateau. It is 4,916 sq. miles in area and contains a population of 819,037. The Sone and the Koel are the chief rivers. It has a moderate temperature and a good climate; average rainfall is about 50".

The crops suffer at times from light rainfall but along the banks of the rivers the land is fertile and produces rich crops of rice (staple crop), maize, cereals, marua, gram, barley, wheat, kodan godili, arahar, khesari, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and poppy. Coal is found on the valley of the Koel at AURANGA, DALTONGANJ, etc. Iron ore, laterite, graphite, copper are also found but remain unworked owing to lack of proper transport facilities. Limestone is extracted on an extensive scale. There is also a large coal supply in the district. Ghee, tassar silk, lac and coarse cotton making are the main industries besides a few others which are primitive in character.

The chief exports are hides, lac, ghee, oil-seeds, bamboos, catechu and coal and the imports consist of piece-goods, salt, brassware, sugar, kerosene oil and rice. Ghee, mustard seed and hides are brought in from Sirguja State. The trade is carried on by pack bullocks except in the neighbourhood of the railway stations.

DALTONGANJ:—It is the Sadar Station of the district and is reached from Daltonganj junction on the M. G. Ry. It is an important centre of trade in the district. It is the bigger of the two sub-divisions having a population of about 6 lakhs. Latchar, the other sub-division, is inhabited by a population of 1½ lakhs only.

GARHWAL:—It is another important centre in the district and is reached from Daltonganj branch of the E. I. Rly. through Gadhwai Road. It is some 400 miles from Howrah. The adjoining native State of Sirguja produces very good mustard seed and ghee, which are imported into this place by milkmen and cultivators for sale on Saturdays. The adjoining country is full of jungles and is very difficult to reach. Ghee and mustard seed available here have good name in the Calcutta market, but sometimes it is found adulterated with mohua oil. But for all that, business in these articles is very profitable and people come here to make their fortune against odds. The climate of the place is also very good, and articles of everyday use also are comparatively cheap.

Other trade centres in the district are HARIHARGANJ, HUSAINABAD, PATHRA, and CHANDWA.

PATNA DISTRICT.

The whole of the PATNA district is a level plain excepting the Rajgir hills and the land at the river bank is slightly higher than the adjoining country. The district suffers from extremes of climate but the general health is good. Average annual rainfall is about 50". A district in the division of the same name, it extends over an area of 2,114 sq. miles and have a population of 1,844,397 souls.

BANKIPUR is the Sadar Station and the seat of the Government of B. & O. during winter. It is a sub-division with a population of over 140,063. Maghoi dialect of Hindi, Urdu, and Bihari are the languages spoken in the district.

Soil of the district is alluvial in character and is extremely fertile on the river bank (the Ganges). The chief crops grown are rice, wheat, barley, jowar, marua, maize, gram, pulses (arahar), oilseeds, poppy and sugarcane.

The industries are carpet weaving, brocade, embroidery, pottery, brass work, toys, fireworks, lac-ornaments, gold and silver wire and leaf, glassware, boots and shoes and cabinet ware. Carpets are made in SULTANGANJ and DINAPUR; and opium which constitutes by far

the most important industry of PATNA is manufactured at the Government Farm and Factory situated in the heart of the city of Patna. There are some iron foundries also.

The imports are rice, paddy, salt, coal, kerosene oil, piece-goods and gunny bags. The principal exports from the district are wheat, linseed, pulses, mustard seed, hides, sugar, tobacco and opium. Traffic is carried on both by railway and steamers, country boats are used to carry on trade with the Nepal Terai. Other important markets are DINAPUR, BARI, MOKAMEH, ISLAMPUR, FUTWA and HILSA.

BARH:—It is a sub-division with a population of over 375,002. It is 299 miles from Howrah Railway Station on the main line and the market of Barh is some two miles from the railway station at Barh. The imports into this market includes all sorts of grain and seed besides tobacco, potatoes, onions, garlic, chillies, good rice (bansumati sundried), oil cakes (ghani expressed), etc. Tobacco and chillies come chiefly from Darbhanga and big merchants from East Bengal come here to purchase chillies only. Goods are easily and conveniently transported from the market which stands on the river Ganges. The place is well known for the manufacture of Jasmine oil.

PATNA (population 159,690):—The sub-division contains a population of about 2½ lakhs. Patna City is the seat of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The town extending over a mile and a half in length, from east to west, is situated on the E. I. R., 332 miles from Calcutta. It is an important junction on the main line. It is close to the river Ganges and is the largest city in Bihar. It is the chief centre for grain and salt. Opium from the surrounding districts are manufactured at, and exported for sale from, the Government Opium Factory here. The manufacture of provision opium, i.e. opium intended for exportation, usually begins about the end of April or the beginning of May. The chests of opium manufactured for export are sold by auction in the office of the Board of Revenue by fixed instalments on fixed days. The packing of the opium cakes in chests for despatch to Calcutta usually begins about the first week of November. The population of New Patna is 14,258.

The opium prepared for local consumption in India is called excise or abkari opium. Opium intended for medical purposes is also manufactured at the factory.

Among the most noteworthy industries carried on in the city besides opium, mention should be made of oil and flour milling, cotton weaving, carpet making, glass manufacture, gold and silver embroidery, stone cutting, lapidary art, wood-carving, jewellery, etc. Other smaller industries are shoe-making, utensils, iron workshop, etc. There are many mills and factories in the town. It is a great centre of trade and all sorts of goods are imported and exported from this place, and are available in large quantities. The health of the place is also good.

The principal imports are salt, coal, kerosene oil, rice, foreign piece-goods and gunny bags while the principal exports are wheat, linseed, grain, pulses, mustard seed, hides, molasses and unrefined sugar, raw tobacco and opium. A large portion of this trade finds its way along the railways; but the greater amount is transported by river. Patna City is the largest river mart in the Province. Indeed, Patna City is the transport station and general centre for all river-borne trade. The city is conveniently situated for the purpose of transport either by river or railway. It possesses normally a river frontage of 5 to 6 miles and its central position near the junction of three great rivers, viz., the Ganges, the Gondak and the Sone, where the traffic of the United

Provinces meets that of Bengal, gives it great natural advantage as a distributing centre. Goods coming up by rail from Calcutta are here taken over by country boats, bullock carts, etc., and distributed throughout the neighbouring tracts, which in turn send their produce to be railed or shipped to Calcutta, Nepal and elsewhere. The river trade is carried by country boats and river steamers between Patna and Calcutta and other places on the Ganges and the Nadia rivers, and by country boats only between Patna and Nepal.

DINAPUR (population 24,221):—It is also a sub-division. Dinapur town is a cantonment and about 3 miles from Patna. The health of the place is very good. It is 344 miles from Howrah on the E. I. Ry. main line. The Ganges is four miles from the bazar which is close to the station.

The chief products of Dinapur are gram, masur, wheat, castor seed, oats, linseed, chillies, chaki-gur, barley, khari masur dal, potatoes, cabbages, mangoes, butter, hides &c. Dinapur is famous for its butter, potatoes, and khari masur. Potatoes are exported to Burdwan, Memari, Bolepur, Pandua, Mogra, Gushkara, Chinsurah, Tarakeswar, Sheoraphuli and Calcutta in Bengal. They are also exported to Dacca, Chandpur, Narayanganj, Comilla, Noakhali, Pabna, Bogra and other places in Eastern Bengal. Caul-flowers are also similarly exported from here. Business on crude gur (chaki-gur) is also profitable. The local jaggery has a fine colour and finds a good market in eastern and western parts of the country. The mango business begins from the month of Jaistha and different varieties of mangoes such as Langra, Bombay, Malda, &c. are largely exported. The khari masur dal is exported in large quantities to Eastern Bengal, and Dinapur butter is a well-known article in the Calcutta market where it is exported daily in tins by rail. Good shoes and boots are manufactured in the Cantonment at Dinapur and exported to different parts of the country. Besides, here are made various kinds of table cloths, napkins, towels of damask pattern, of mat-pattern, and of bird's-eye-pattern which find a ready market.

DIGHAGHAT:—The place is chiefly noted for potatoes, cabbages, onions and mangoes, etc. though various sorts of grains and seeds are also imported here. It is connected with the B. & N. W. Ry. on the opposite bank by a steamer ferry. It is 344 miles from Howrah railway station. The station and the bazar both stand on the Ganges.

BIHAR (population 46,994):—Bihar is 328 miles off from Calcutta on the E. I. Ry. main line. It is reached via Buktiarpur junction on E. I. Ry. The bazar, about a mile from the railway station, is a most important mart where potatoes, jute flax, flax-twine, jaggery, chaki-gur, molasses, country sugar, ghee, blankets, oilcake, mustard seed and other grains and seeds are available in large quantities. It is also an important place of art manufacture. Soap, tassar cloth, hukka pipes, fine dhoties and various kinds of check, chintz and brass utensils are available. The flax business of the place is a flourishing one and considerable quantities of flax are exported to Bhadreswar, Mogra, Sheoraphully, Burdwan, Calcutta and other places in Lower Bengal. Large quantities of potato seed are also available here and potato is exported from here to Asansol, Raniganj, Burdwan, Sainthia, Bolpur, Memari, Chandernagore, Calcutta and other places in Lower Bengal. Coarse cloths are woven and largely exported to the markets in the colliery districts and to Patna, where it is coloured red and sold as "Patnai Kherua." The napkins of this place are famous and are exported to Calcutta. Fine cloths are also manufactured in large quantities and ex-

ported to Patna, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and other places. Various sorts of cloth are produced in the Government weaving factory here. Many cooly-contractors export blankets from this place which maintains a flourishing business in it. The Bihar sub-division has a population of 575,110.

MOKAMEH:—It is 282 miles from Calcutta on the E. I. Ry. main line: The bazar which is situated about 1 mile off from the station, is famous for big-sized grains and seeds of exceptional quality which are imported there in large quantities, but these seeds are mixed with paticles of dust. Grams and other seeds and grains, chillies, pulses, tobacco, onions, potatoes, oil-cakes, garlies, &c. are also available in the bazar in large quantities. Means of transport are steamer, rail, and boats.

Manufacture of opium is by far the largest industry in the district. There are dak bungalows at Bankipur, Patna, Mokameh, Bihar, Barh, and Dinapore.

PURI DISTRICT.

The PURI district may roughly be regarded as a plain except a few ridges of smaller heights. The Bhargavi, the Daya and the Nun falling into the Chilka Lake are the important streams. Cyclonic storms are common here but owing to the proximity of the sea the climate is equable. Average annual rainfall is about 58". In Orissa Division it extends over an area of 2,499 sq. miles and has a population of 1,034,301. Uriya, Bengali and Hindi are the languages spoken in the district.

Soil is fertile but the district is subject to occasional floods. The chief crops are rice, kulthi, mung, birhi, mohua, castor oil, sugarcane, cotton, indigo. Betel leaf, tobacco and vegetables are largely grown. The chief industries of the district are tassar and cotton cloth weaving, brass and bellmetal utensil making.

Brass, gold and silver ornaments and wicker-work baskets are made. Coarse sugar is also prepared from sugarcane. The chief exports are rice, gram, pulse, unrefined sugar, coconuts, brass, silk and the imports are raw cotton, piecegoods, refined sugar, spices, nuts, iron, tobacco, salt, kerosene oil and copper. The chief centres of trade are PURI, SATYABADI, PIPLI, BALAKATHI, KHURDA and BAUPUR.

PURI (population 37,568):—There is the famous temple of Jaggar-nath on the sea coast. Pilgrims assemble here during the Rathajatra festival (in July) and also during the Doljatra ceremonies (in February) and make purchases of various articles of brass utensils and clothes. There is a dak bungalow.

B. N. Rly. crosses the district and is well supplied with good roads.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

The PURNEAH district is entirely flat in appearance and is very fertile and is intersected by river and channels. Rivers are the Ganges, the Mohananda and the Panar. Climate is good and average rainfall is about 72". It is in the Bhagalpur Division and contains a population of 2,187,042 in an area of 4,998 sq. miles. Hindi is the language spoken.

The chief crops are rice, pulses, oil-seeds (mustard), jute, etc. Photas (rough coloured cloth), mats, cart wheels, gunny bags are made in the KISHANGANJ Sub-division. The chief exports are rice, grams, jute, oilseeds and tobacco. Imports are rice, paddy, food grains, sugar, salt, piecegoods, kerosene oil, gunny bags and coal. The chief trade centres are FORBESGANJ, RANIGANJ, KASBA, PURNEAH, KATIHAR, BARSOI, KISHANGANJ, KHARKHARI, etc. The district is famous for its jute production, tobacco and mustard seed. Matihar "gach" tobacco is produced here. Kajla mustard seeds are available in this district in large quantities.

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PURNEAH (population 15,474):—Merchants from Nepal bring their local goods by carts to the markets of Purneah and get piecegoods and other foreign articles in exchange, cloth, salt and kerosene oil are taken away by them. Musk and honey are largely obtainable here. It has indigo factories and tanneries. Hides and bones are exported from this place to Calcutta by rail. The climate of the place is generally good and food articles are generally cheap. A big fair is held here during January-February where agricultural products and live-stock besides foreign articles are exhibited for sale.

KATIHAH (population 15,864) is an important trade centre.

Other chief centres of trade are **KISHANGANJ**, **KATIHAH**, **BAR-SOI**, **SONALI**, **FORBESGANJ** and **KASBA**.

The E. B. Rly. (metre gauge) crosses the district which is provided with good roads.

RANCHI DISTRICT.

The **RANCHI** district is mostly hilly and is included in the Chotanagpur division of Bihar and Orissa. It has a population of 1,571,880 in an area of 7,102 sq. miles. Hindi, Moodari, Uraon, and Kharia are the languages spoken. Lac is common here in the **KHUNTI** Sub-division which contains forests, the products of which are also marketed. The lac produced on the kusum tree fetches the best prices, two crops being produced a year, in the hot weather and again in the cold weather. Tea is grown and manufactured in the district. Shellac making is the chief industry of the district and gold (in small quantities) and mica and coal are the chief minerals obtainable here. There are fertile lands in the interior which produce rich agricultural crops (oil seeds, etc). There are about 150 miles of good metalled roads. The bulk of the trade from the interior is carried by trains of pack bullocks on the roads.

RANCHI (population 50,517):—It is the head quarters of the district and the station on the Bengal Nagpur Rly. is 654 miles from Nagpur, 714 miles from Jubbulpore, and 273 miles from Calcutta. There is a dakhnagowli in the town besides a dharamsala and several hotels. The town is now the summer capital of the Bihar and Orissa Province and is connected by a branch line of the B. N. Rly. It is a chief trading centre of agricultural and mineral products of Chotanagpur. Papaya, cabbage, peas, beans, potatoes, jhinga, brinjal, pumpkin, etc., are extensively grown about the town and are exported. Bananas and papayas of this place are very sweet and are heavy in weight and red pepper and products of the Jumar Hills are sold in the market. Kusum flower trees yielding good lac are seen here. Many kinds of grasses suitable for the production of paper are obtainable here in abundance. Sankha til is obtainable here in large quantities. Local ghee is pure, good and cheap. Cultivation and gardening are profitable in Ranchi and its neighbourhood. The traders are chiefly Marwaries and Bhatiyas.

Chief exports from Ranchi are grains and pulses, rice, hides and skins, lac stick, oilseeds, tea (in small quantities), timber, bones, myrobalans etc., and the chief imports to Ranchi consist of cotton twist, piecegoods, rice, wheat, wheat-flour, lime, kerosene oil, salt, sugar, mohua flowers, tobacco, gur etc.

Other commercial centres of the district of Ranchi are intimately related to it for its lac industry. There are numerous shellac making factories here. The health of the place is generally good.

SAHABAD DISTRICT.

It is in the Patna Division with an area of 4,353 sq. miles and a population of 1,991,061. Hindi, Urdu and Bhojpuri are the languages

Catechu making is quite paying. Read MANUFACTURE OF CATECHU. Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

of the district. The Sudder Station ARRAH is 369 miles from Calcutta and BUXAR is 411 miles off from the same place. There are dak-bungalows at ARRAH, BUXAR and MOHINIA.

The district consists of two distinct tracts differing in climate, scenery and production. The temperature of the district is extreme but the climate is healthy. Average rainfall is about 45". Clay is the predominating soil but is mixed with sand at several places.

The chief crops are rice, maize or mokai, marua, jowar, bajra, cereals and pulses (wheat, barley, oats, gram and linseed), poppy and sugarcane. Sand stones, slabs and lime stones occur near Rohtasgarh in the district. About 225,000 tons of lime stone are quarried annually.

Sugar is manufactured at NASRIGANJ and JAGDISHPUR. Iron sugarcane mills are made at BIHIYA. Carpets and pottery are made at SASARAM (population 25,175). Blankets and cotton cloth are also woven. Boatmaking, stone cutting, flour grinding and sugar refining are the other industries there. Carpet weaving is carried on at BHABUA.

The imports are rice, gram, other food grains, piecegoods, kerosene oil, coal, coke, etc. The exports are wheat, gram, pulses, oil seeds, raw sugar and gur.

The chief trade centres are ARRAH (population 48,922), BEHEA, BIHTA, DUMRAON, BUXAR and CHANSA.

The traffic is carried by rail mainly, but there are good roads also throughout the district. The Ganges is navigable throughout the year and considerable local trade also passes by it.

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.

The SAMBALPUR district extends over an area of 3,284 sq. miles in the Orissa Division. Its population is 880,758. Uriya, Bengali, and Hindustani are usually spoken.

The district contains a cone of open country surrounded on three sides by hills and forests and is separated from the Chhatisgarh plain by a range of hills and is intercepted by small and big rivers like the Mahanadi. The climate of the district is moist and is generally unhealthy but temperature is never excessive. Average rainfall amounts to about 60". The soil is derived from the underlying crystalline rocks. The land round Sambalpur town and the north of the Mahanadi surrounding Bilaspur, is most fertile. The chief crops grown are rice, til, pulse, urid, kodan, cotton and sugarcane. The forests contain sal and bamboos and other timbers. A coal field is also situated at RAMPUR. Iron ores occur on the hilly country and minute quantities of gold are obtained by sand washing. Antimony and mica also exist.

Tassar silk weaving is the important industry. Plain and drilled cloth are woven at REMENDA, BERPALI, CHANDERPUR and SAMBALPUR, for local use generally; bell metal industry is carried on at TUKRA. Brass pots and iron implements are also made.

The exports are rice (staple), oil seeds, sleepers, dried meat and sunn-hemp. The imports are salt, sugar, gur, kerosene oil, cotton cloth, silk, wheat, gram, pulses, arahar, etc.

Local trade is done in weekly markets at SAMBALPUR and BARGARH. Cattle fairs are held at BHUKTA and JAMRULA; a large mart for oilseeds is DHAMA; TAPATIA is the timber mart; BHIKANPUR is a mart for selling iron implements; NARSINGNATH and HUMA are centres of grain and cattle trade.

SAMBALPUR town lies at the head of the Mahanadi and has a population of 15,017. It is a commercial centre of the district as

well as for the neighbouring States. It has a depot for cooly immigrants for Assam tea gardens. Weaving of tassar and cotton cloth is the chief industry. It is the Sadar Station and head-quarters of the district. The station stands on B. N. Ry and is 413 miles from Nagpur and 350 miles from Calcutta. There are dak bungalows at Sambalpur, Chakarhen, Kamarpali and Sankara.

SANTHAL PARGANAS.

The SANTHAL PARGANAS district is generally hilly and undulating. The Rajmahal hills rise here and terminate near the bank of the Ganges. The district is crossed by numerous streams and rivers. The alluvial strip has a damp, hot and moist climate and the hilly portions are dry and healthy. The average annual rainfall is about 55".

Situated in the Bhagalpore Division the district occupies an area of 5,479 sq. miles and has a population of 2,047,349. Santhali, Hindi and Bengali are the languages one commonly hears.

The soil varies with the nature of the surrounding hills and has many fertile valleys. The crops grown are maize, mustard seed, cotton, tobacco, castor, brinjals and other vegetables, rice, millet, wheat, barley, sugarcane, etc. It suffers from scarcity of fodder during the dry months. The chief forest products are sal and mohua. Besides these stone is quarried; coal mines, copper ores, lead ores, iron ores also occur. About 450,000 tons of stones chiefly igneous rocks are quarried in Santhal Parganas.

Mattocks, picks, ploughs, hooks, knives, etc., are manufactured; tanning baskets, bamboo mats, cloth screen are also made; ghee, sugar, gur, oil, lac (shellac) are prepared.

The chief imports are rice, gunny bags, raw cotton, sugar, molasses, piecegoods, salt, kerosene oil, coal and coke. The chief exports are food grains, linseed, mustard seed, sabai grass, lead metal, hides, raw fibres and tobacco. The principal mart is SAHEBGANJ (E. I. R. Loop). 20,000 mds. of sabai grass are sent to the paper mills from here. Hide trade and lac business are carried on at DUMKA and PAKUR. Railway connection exists on the border by E. I. Rly.

DEOGHAR:—The place is 205 miles from Howrah Railway Station on the E. I. Ry. main line. Big size arhar known as Maghi arhar is available here in large quantities. Besides arhar, here are brought for sale rice and paddy, jute, mustard seed, castor seed, ghee, til, myrobalans, linseed, mahua (seed and flower both) and other articles from the rich valleys around. It has got several flower gardens whence roses are daily sent down to Calcutta. It contains the temple of Baidyanathji and people from many places assemble throughout the year specially during Shivaratri in March and Jhulan in August. Ghee and curdled milk as also chirrah (pressed rice) are obtainable here in abundance and are of good quality.

MADHUPUR:—It is a health resort some 200 miles from Calcutta. It stands on the E. I. Ry. main line. The local hat is held twice a week close to the railway station. On hat-days there is an abundant supply of rice, paddy, arhar, mahua flowers and seeds, myrobalans, timber, goats and fowls. Food grains and raw materials, tamarind, mustard seed, etc., are also available in sufficient quantities. Madhupur exports large quantities of mahua flowers and seeds and myrobalans to Howrah.

PAKUR:—It is an important trading centre in the Santhal Parganas. It is 169 miles from Howrah on the E. I. Ry., Loop line. Export business is carried on with Calcutta and other places in Bengal, and the exports chiefly consist of rice, paddy, gram, peas, castor seed,

dal, chillies, onions, potatoes, turmeric, linseed, oil-cake, jaggery, ghee, &c. On hat-days the Santhals come with myrobalans, wax, honey, cocoons, bamboo-rods, lentil, mahua seed, anantamul (Hemedesmi), &c. which can be conveniently purchased in exchange of provisions. One of the profitable business here is the extraction of stone ballast from the quarries of which there are several in the place. The stone ballasts for metalling roads are exported to municipalities, railways and district boards. Of the several lac factories that once flourished here only two now exist.

The other trading centres are **SIMULTALAH**, **RAJMAHAL**, **SAHEBGANI** (population 15,883), **DUMKA** (the head quarters, at a distance of 30 miles from Rampurhat, a station on the E. I. Ry.), **BARHARWA**, **MOHESHPUR**, etc. There are shellac factories at **NANIHAT**, whence sufficient lac is sent to Calcutta. There is also a hat at **SARATH** where chirrah is brought and sold in large quantities.

SARAN DISTRICT.

The **SARAN** district in the Tirhoot Division extends over an area of 2,683 sq. miles. It is a beautiful wooded plain, highly cultivated and densely populated. Its population, according to 1931 Census, is 2,483,404. Language spoken is Hindi. There are dak-bungalows at Chapra and Siwan. It is very fertile and is intersected by many water channels, the Ganges, the Gondak, the Gora, the Sandi, the Gandaki, the Dhanai and the Ghangri. Winter is delightful but dry; heat is intense. Average rainfall is about 45". The chief crops raised are rice, barley, maize, khesari, pulse, linseed, mustard seed, sugarcane, opium (premier district). Cattle is poor. Salt, saltpetre, glauber's salt, potter's clay are also available.

Coarse cloth is woven. Brassware of **SIWAN** is famous as also pottery of the place. Saltpetre is made. Several sugar factories are situated in the district. Shellac and indigo are also manufactured. Imports of food grains largely exceed exports. Rice milling is done.

The principal imports are rice, other food grains (from Mirzapur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur), cotton piecegoods, salt, kerosene oil, coal and coke. The exports are opium, sugar, indigo, saltpetre, shellac, molasses, linseed, mustard seed, gram, pulses and other food grains. Traffic is carried by railway.

CHAPRA (population 47,448) the district head-quarters, is a river port on the north bank of the Ganges. On the other side of the Mokamh-Ghat Station, it is 399 miles from Howrah Station on the B. N. W. Ry. It is one of the important marts in the district and gram, wheat, linseed, mustard-seed, jaggery, molasses, tobacco, chillies, potatoes, onions, sugar, turmeric, poppy-seed, arhar, oilcake, castor oil, khari salt, maize, garlic, butter, blankets, hides, etc. are brought here for sale in abundance. Salt-petre, khari-salt, ghee, castor oil cake, potatoes, sugar and arhar dal of Chapra are well known and have got a more than local reputation. Saltpetre business is carried on almost throughout the year and is most profitable, and large quantities are exported to Calcutta. The local handicrafts consist of weaving of coarse cotton cloths (exported to Patna and the colliery district), and blankets (which are produced in abundance and exported to Calcutta and other places). Goods are transported by steamer, rail, and boats.

The other principal marts are **REVELGANJ**, **SIWAN**, **MAHARAIGANJ**, **MIRGANJ**, **DIGWAR**, **SONEPUR** (where the famous cattle and horse and elephant fair is held during November) and **MARHATTWA** and **PANCHRUKHI**. The district is fairly well supplied with railway and good roads.

SINGHBHUM DISTRICT.

The SINGHBHUM district in the Chota Nagpur Division occupies an area of 3,938 sq. miles and contains a population of 932,963. Bengali, Urdu, Uraon, Sonthali and Mundasi are the languages spoken here. It forms a part of the southern fringe of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the western portion is hilly. It is intercepted by many small streams. Summer is not very oppressive and the climate is generally moderate. The average rainfall is about 54". More than 1,200 sq. miles are under Government reserved forest. The chief crops are rice, oilseeds (rape, mustard, sarguja), maize, marua, millets and cotton. The province is very rich in minerals. Extensive deposits of iron ore occur in the district and are mostly treated by Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. Copper ores exist here, gold is found, limestone and kankar are also found here.

The chief exports are sal, paddy and rice, oilseeds, stick-lac, iron, tassar, silk-cocoons, hides and sabai grass. The chief imports are salt, cotton yarn, piecegoods, tobacco, brass utensils, sugar, coal, kerosene oil and coke. Trade is gradually increasing; and timber in increasing quantities is sent away from the district. The district is well provided with rail (B. N. R.) and good roads. The road from Chakradharpur to Ranchi is kept in good order.

CHAIBASSA:—It is the Sadar Station of the district and the distance of 194 miles from Calcutta is reached from Howrah station to Chakradharpur via Kharagpur or via Asansol on B. N. Ry. The town is 16 miles from the station which is covered by a convenient motor service. The place is hilly and healthy. The adjoining country produces paddy, rice, silk, lac, tassar, wax, honey, mustard and castor seeds, stone utensils, etc. It is noted for timber and rice, and rice from this place is exported to all the coal fields. Sal-timbers are largely obtainable here and are purchased by merchants from Calcutta and other places. Agricultural products are brought to this place by carts and are exported to different places by rail.

RAIGARH:—It is 365 miles from Calcutta on the B. N. Ry. Myrobalan, sal wood, wax, til, dhuna, seti, kajla mustard seeds, &c. are the chief articles of trade here. It is a well-known mart in the district. Forests are many in the neighbourhood and various forest products are available here besides sal timber, business in which is a highly profitable one. Kat-til can be had here in plenty. Goods are sent away by rail.

JAMSHEDPUR (population 83,738):—It is one of the most important industrial towns of India and is the seat of the iron industry in India. It stands on the B. N. Ry. The iron and steel works of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company are situated here. The rapid development of this modern town in the last ten years is a remarkable achievement. In 1931 the company engaged nearly 42,000 operations. Its output of semi-finished and finished articles was nearly 666,000 tons in 1931 and its sales yielded Rs. 5,06 lakhs.

The Tin Plate Company, whose works have been located at GOLMURI about 1½ miles away from the steel works, work in close touch with the Burma Oil Company. They manufacture tin plates for kerosene oil tins and similar purposes.

Another subsidiary company which has started work is the Agricultural Implements Company, with a small and compact factory equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of agricultural implements, such as pickaxes, hoes, etc. This company obtains its steel from the Tata Steel Company. Their plant is now at work. The picks, whether for miners or for road-makers, are of excellent

quality, with special hardened steel points. Other subsidiary factories which have been established along this branch, for the purpose of drawing their materials from the Steel Works, are the Enfield Cable Company, the Enamelled Plate Company, the Peninsular Locomotive Company, the Calmoni Jute Machinery Factory, the Hume Pipe Company and the Indian Steel Wire Products Company.

BIHAR AND ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

The CHOTA NAGPUR States comprise of two States, viz, Saraikela (population 138,671) and Kharsawan (population 43,110)—the two together having a total population of 187,781.

The FEUDATORY STATES OF ORISSA consist of a group of 24 dependent territories attached to the Division of Orissa, and comprise the following states: Athgarh (50,148), Talcher (69,631), Mayurbhanj (886,745), Nilgiri (68,598), Kconijhar (460,667), Pal-Lahara (27,975), Dhenkanal (284,328), Athmallik (64,276), Hindol (48,897), Narsingpur (40,882), Baramba (46,889), Tigiria (24,830), Khandpara (77,930), Naya-garh (142,399), Ranpur (47,713), Daspalla (42,650), Band (135,248), Bamra (151,259), Rairakhol (35,715), Sonpur (237,945), Patna (566,943), Kalahandi (513,675), Gangpur (356,388), Bonai (80,144). They have a combined population of 4,461,675 and a total of about 30 thousand square miles.

Crops:—The States form a succession of hill ranges rolling backwards towards Central India. The intermediate valleys yield rich crops in return for negligent cultivation and a vast extent of land might be reclaimed on their outskirts and lower slopes. Cultivation is, however, rapidly extending in all the States, owing to improved means of communication and to the pressure of population in the adjoining British districts. The principal rivers are the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarani, the Burabalong, the Ang and the Tel.

The staple crop is rice, of which generally speaking two varieties are grown, viz., aus or biali reaped in September and aman or sarad, the late winter rice and chief crop of the country. This principal food crop is supplemented by millets, such as china, mandia or marua, etc., and maize and pulses from a large portion of the dietary of the people, including birhi, mung, kulthi, arhar and gram. The chief oilseeds grown are mustard, sesamum and castor seeds, castor oil being sometimes used by the poorer classes for cooking. Sugarcane is extensively cultivated and a considerable export trade is carried on in the sugar manufactured. Wheat grows luxuriantly in the hill area of the Kalahandi State. Cotton is largely grown, but is mostly of an inferior quality; a good deal of it is locally manufactured for home use, but a certain quantity is exported. Tobacco is raised on the rich silt deposits of rivers and near home-steads, where cattle manure is plentiful. Turmeric is extensively grown for export and all the ordinary vegetables are cultivated, the commonest being the brinjal or egg-plant and pumpkin. The forests produce various edible roots, such as the large yam (kanda), arrowroot (tikhuri).

Minerals:—The basin of sedimentary rocks known as the Talcher coal-field extends about seventy miles with a general breadth of from fifteen to twenty miles. It comprises nearly the whole of Talcher, and a considerable portion of RAIRAKHOL, with smaller parts of ATHMALLIK, and DHENKANAL. In several places in the Talcher field, iron is worked. Sometimes the iron stones of the Damodar beds are used, but more frequently surface concretions, the supply of which is necessarily limited. The method of smelting the

iron in small furnaces is similar to that in use in other parts of India; but the bellows employed are worked with the foot. The KEONJHAR State is believed to contain good deposits of iron. The enormous resources of iron ore in the GURUMAHISINI hills in MAYURBHANJ State are well known and are exploited by the Tata Iron & Steel Co. at Jamshedpur. Lime stone quarries are worked near BISRA along the banks of the Koel river in the north-eastern portion of Gangpur. Lime of excellent quality is produced and exported to Calcutta and elsewhere. Deposits of manganese are found in several parts of this State. Graphite of good quality is found in KALAHANDI State. Graphite is also found in ATHMALLIK and PATNA. Bauxite is found in this State as a superficial deposit. Dolomite deposits in GANGPUR State have been worked. Manganese in fair quantity is found in the same State. The granite quarries in the NILGIRI State have been exploited. The hills bordering on BALASORE consist entirely of metamorphic rocks of various kinds. A kind of black magnesian rock intermediate in composition between potstone and serpentine, approaching the former in appearance, but less greasy in texture is quarried to some extent, chiefly for the manufacture of stone dishes, plates and bowls. The stones are roughly cut into shape in the quarry, and finished, partly with tools and partly on a lathe, in the village.

Cattle:—Buffaloes and bullocks are employed in ploughing; cows and she-buffaloes are prized for their milk.

Industries:—Sericulture is also being carefully and scientifically carried on in the States of MAYURBHANJ, DHENKANAL and KEONJHAR; both shrub and tree mulberry are grown.

The States are not remarkable for any very special manufacture; at KANTILO in the KHANDPARA State and in the NARSINGPUR State a considerable manufacture of brass utensils is carried on; these find their way throughout the States, but are entirely of the ordinary pattern and in no wise remarkable either for design or workmanship. The next most important industry is the weaving of tussar cloth at SONPUR and BINKA in the SONPUR STATE.

Silk and cotton cloth of excellent quality and artistic patterns are manufactured at MANIABANDHA in the BARAMBA STATE. In the States of RAIRAKHOL and ATHMALLIK a considerable number of blacksmiths find occupation in smelting iron, which is of excellent quality and highly valued. In BAND, DASPALLA, DHENKANAL, KHANDPARA, MAYURBHANJ and TALCHER blacksmiths make, for local use, iron implements, such as axes, bill-hooks, crow-bars, shovels, spades, sickles and knives, some of which are very well turned out. In DHENKANAL and NAYAGARH ivory work of good quality is still made by two families, and in BAND there are skilful silversmiths. In BONAI the Bhumij fashions utensils from the soap-stone found there, and similar vessels are manufactured in the NILGIRI STATE. In almost all the villages of the States are found the local cotton weavers; the cloth woven is very coarse; it is however, very much more durable than the mill-made article. The villages are self-contained with their own blacksmith, potter, carpenter, etc.

Traders in the States are represented by itinerant dealers from the British districts; there are but very few local traders. Trade is carried on principally in rice, pulses, oil seed, etc., and timber and other forest produce in return for salt-dried fish, imported cotton piecegoods, cotton twist and kerosene oil; tussar cocoons are also exported. There is a considerable export trade in hides and horns. Most of the export and the import trade is carried on with Cuttack and to a smaller extent with Balasore, Puri and Sambalpur.

MARKET PLACES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has an area of about 110,000 square miles and a population of 49,614,833 including the States.

The greater portion of the Provinces is a level plain. The Gangetic alluvium is still carried down from the Himalayas and deposited on the banks of the river as silt. In the hilly tracts stone and other minerals are found.

The Upper Ganges Canal, the Lower Ganges Canal and the Sarda Canal systems help the irrigation of the province. Formerly goods were transported over the Ganges but the opening of railways and roads have largely altered the state of things and has given great impetus to the agricultural classes.

Rainfall:—Vegetation is on the whole uniform, differences being due to variations in rainfall and temperature. In the East the rainfall is heaviest, the average being 50", in the West the average is about 30" and in the Himalayan tracts as high a figure as 110" is recorded at Mussorie, and Dehra Dun gets about 120". Storms and cyclones are rare in the province.

Soil:—There are three varieties of soils in the Provinces—the valley of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium. In the Himalayas, cultivation is carried on the small patches where the ground is level. System of cultivation is determined by conditions of the soil and rainfall.

Crops:—Wheat, barley, pulses, rice, millets and maize are the staple crops according to the nature of the soil. Irrigation is the main source of water for cultivation. Gram, jowar and bajra are also largely grown. Peas, masur, khesari, marua, mandua and among oil seeds, til, mustard, linseed and castor are cultivated and are classed as dry crops. The United Provinces produces more sugar than any other province and ranks second only to the Punjab as a wheat growing area. Cotton occupies about 4 per cent. of the cultivated area and constitutes the main fibre crop. Sugarcane is an important crop, indigo cultivation is declining. The cultivated fruits are mango, mohua, jamun, pomegranate, peach, custard apple, guava, jack fruit, tamarind, pine apple, plantain, shaddock and several varieties of figs, melon, lime, orange and citron. Vegetables are everywhere cultivated in garden plots. The agricultural implements are simple and the size of the plough and other implements depends upon the pulling capacity of the local cattle. The acreage under chief crops during 1931-32 was rice (67 millions); wheat (7.7 millions); barley (4.0 millions); jowar (2.6 millions); bajra (2.2 millions); maize (2.1 millions); gram (5.6 millions); linseed (903,000); sesamum (1.1 million acres); rape and mustard (2,923,000 acres); sugarcane (1,498,000 acres); cotton (772,000 acres).

Timber:—Samul and gutil logs for match making and other purposes are met with in Haldwani, Ramnagar, Tarai and Bhabar Estates. After meeting the full requirements of the match factories in the

Manufacture Pickles & Chutneys at Home. "Indian Pickles, Chutneys & Morabbas" Explains the Process. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Provinces it will be possible to supply a considerable quantity of these timbers to the match factories outside it.

Cattle:—Good breeds of cattle are found in Bundelkhand and in the submontane tract of the north. Sheep and goats abound in the Provinces and cattle fairs are held in many places; and those at Batesar (Agra), Kosi (Muttra), Gola (Kheri), Fakharpur (Bahraich), Mokkanpur (Cawnpore), Nauchandi and Garhmukteswar (Meerut) are famous.

Minerals:—U. P. is not rich in minerals. Peat is found in Upper Doab and Coal in the Southern Mirzapur, iron and copper ores are found in the Himalayan districts. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and stone in Mirzapur.

Industries:—Cotton ginning, weaving and spinning is a home industry at Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Aligarh, Etah, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar. Attempts are being made to push on the manufacture of fancy borders for saris which have a very large demand in the Provinces and machinery for the manufacture of these sari borders are being imported. Meerut is a chief centre of the weaving industry. Benares and Jhansi are the centres of silk weaving industry and Mau in Fyzabad is a centre of artificial silk weaving. Shajahanpur-spun silk industry is progressing. Five new factories were started during 1929-30. There is a small local trade in blankets in every district and woollen cloths and ropes and coarse cloth from goat's hair are made in the Himalayan districts and at Mirzapur. Cotton carpets and durries are made in every jail, those of Aligarh, Bareilly and Agra being notable. Mirzapur and Agra are centres of woollen carpet weaving, other centres being Jhansi, Moradabad and Cawnpore. Rugs, prayer mats horse cloths, saddles, etc. are also made. Power spinning and weaving is progressing. Hosiery is another rapidly progressing industry and several power hosiery plants have been installed at Cawnpore and Meerut. Dyeing and printing are established industries. There has been started at Cawnpore an aerograph printing works with the aid of the Board of Industries. The oil industry has been greatly affected by the world-wide trade depression and several mills have temporarily closed down. There are many goldsmiths in the towns and villages. Blacksmiths make and repair agricultural implements everywhere in the province and locks and padlocks are made at Aligarh. Moradabad and Benares are centres of metal utensil making. Pottery is made everywhere, those of Chunar, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Lucknow, etc. being ornamental. Glass factories exist at Allahabad, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Etawah and Firozabad. Marble work with stone is done at Agra, wood carving is practised at Saharanpur, Nagina and Mainpuri and Bareilly. Matches are made at Bareilly and elsewhere. Other mill industries are paper making at Lucknow and lac factories. There is a cigarette factory at Saharanpur, and at Cawnpore has been started the first jute mill in the province. Wood-carving work is done at Saharanpur and silver, ivory, bider, chikan, clay and printing industries obtain at Lucknow.

A few recent industrial developments may be mentioned here. New hosiery working plants have been added to mills in Cawnpore and Lucknow. There are indications of substantial expansion in sugar industry. Soap factories have been set up in several centres. A factory for the manufacture of cardboard will shortly start working. Shoe laces are being manufactured by a few firms.

The industries of U. P. may be summarised thus:—the cotton industry, the silk industry, the woollen industry, dyeing and calico-printing, fibres and paper, food grains, sugar, tanning and leather, oil and oil seeds, brass and copper, iron, steel and minor metals, stone

Manufacture Pickles & Chutneys at Home. "Indian Pickles, Chutneys & Morabbas" Explains the Process. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

and building materials, wood work and carpentry, pottery, glass, alkalies and chemicals, dairy produce, soaps and perfumes, lac, varnish and paint, tobacco and catechu, gold and silverware. Among the so-called minor industries are chikan work, embroidered caps, horn combs, bones, peacock feather fans, etc.

Factories:—The number of registered factories in the United Provinces at the end of 1932 was 505. Among the 66 factories registered during the year there was a large number of sugar and glass factories. Only 456 actually worked during the year; of these 214 were seasonal and 242 perennial.

Workers:—The average daily number of persons employed was 103,474 against 93,223 in the previous year. It appears however that if it had not been for the new sugar and glass bangle factories there would have been a slight decrease in the number of operatives employed. Of those employed 94 per cent. were adult males. The textile industry provided employment for the largest number of persons (33,991 persons) while the food, drink and tobacco industries were second in this respect (22,408 persons).

Trade:—The chief trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh (Koil), Muttra, Agra, Furrakkabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Pilibhit, Hathras, Shahjahanpur. The chief articles of trade are raw cotton, cotton goods, grains, oilseeds, hides and skins, brass and copperwares made at Mirzapur, Benares and Lucknow. The imports are raw materials and materia's ready for consumption. Calcutta, Bombay and the Punjab participate in the trade of the Provinces.

Transport and Communication:—The E. I. Rly., G. I. P. Rly., B. B. & C. I. Rly., R. & K. Rly. and B. & N. W. Rly. traverse the Provinces making a network of railways. The total lines open in the Provinces are about 4,000 miles. There are about 8,000 miles of metalled roads; and more than 27,000 miles of unmetalled roads throughout the Provinces.

Almost all the big towns have a good number of tongas and motor buses, for carrying passengers, within the towns as well as for taking passengers into the interior from towns and wayside stations. Goods are carried by motor lorries now-a-days in some places.

AGRA DISTRICT.

The district of AGRA area is 1,405 square miles in area and contains a population of 1,048,316. The languages spoken are Braja Bhasha, Urdu (in the City), and Khari boli. The distance from Calcutta by rail is 843 miles, while from Bombay the distance is 829 miles.

The district is occupied mainly by the Gangetic alluvium and the soil is very fertile along the banks of the Jumna. The climate is very dry owing to proximity of sandy desert and the district experiences extremes of temperature. The average rainfall is 26". Soil is generally uniform and there are good facilities for irrigation from canals and tanks and wells as well as from river.

The staple food crops of the district are bajra, gram, jowar, wheat, barley and cotton. The cattle of the place are not good and they are generally imported from the Punjab and Central India.

AGRA, the capital of the district is an important centre of arts and manufactures, specially of marble articles beautifully inlaid with precious stones. It stands on the Jumna.

The city is particularly of interest for the TAJ MAHAL built by the Emperor Shahjehan. The "dream in marble" as the great Taj Mahal has been called, lies on the bank of the Jumna and attracts

travellers from far and near. Other historic buildings of interest are the Juma Masjid and opposite to it the Fort on the river, the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula and the Chini-ka-Rauza on the left bank of the river, and the magnificent tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, about 5 miles north-west of the city. The town is particularly noted for its architectural works of white marble stone, toys, plates and dishes. Ropes, blankets and carpets are manufactured here in cottages (handlooms, and in factories. The production of carpets is the most important out-turn of the AGRA Central Jail. Satranjes, galichas, soft stone nalicha, brass and bell-metal utensils, shoes, cotton and woollen cloths are famous and are available in abundance. There are several oil mills and cotton weaving and spinning factories and bone mills. Glass is manufactured on a large scale. Embroidery works of pure lace are done artistically. Soapstone and looking-glass frames are available here; small round boxes are also made and sold to different provinces and towns. It is a centre of better quality hides and skins which are generally obtainable from the slaughter houses situated here. Guts and casings are also available at this place. It is a great mart for mustard seed, wheat, rye, masur dal, linseed, gram, etc.

AGRA (population 229,764) is a big Railway centre being the meeting place of the main lines of E. I. R., G. I. P. Railway broad gauge, and narrow gauge of Rajputana Malwa line. It is the chief educational centre in the Provinces, containing several Art Colleges, a medical school (for Hospital Assistants) more than two dozen schools and one school for teachers. It now boasts of a growingly large volume of trade. Being situated on the border of Rajputana, it has become an important collecting centre of grain, oilseeds, cotton and ghee from the States of Rajputana. The States of Rajputana and Central India receive in their turn cotton goods, metals, sugar, salt, tobacco, etc., through Agra. Goods are despatched and received by rail.

There are many Dharamsalas both in the city and the Cantonment, and the one known as Uttam Jain Digambar Dharamsala, close to the Rajamandi station, admits Hindu visitors day and night free of charge. There are dak bungalows at GHATIA RATPURSI and FATEHPUR SIKRI.

The principal commodities arriving by rail into AGRA are: coal and coke, gur and sugar, salt, Indian piecegoods, wheat, jowar and bajra, oilseeds, gram and pulses, tea, tobacco, hides and skins and saltpetre. The chief despatches by rail are: gram and pulses, wheat flour, oil cakes, gunny bags, etc.

FIROZABAD (population 23,154):—The place is famous for glass bangles. The industry is stated to have made great headway; and ruby-red, amber and granite block, glass and bangles are now common. Firozabad factories are now equipped with the Japanese type of furnaces, and a few are taking to the manufacture of bangles by machinery.

ALIGARH DISTRICT.

The ALIGARH district occupies an area of 1,952 sq. miles and contains a population of 1,171,745 who speak Hindi and Urdu. The Ganges Khader of the district is very fertile and produces rich crops of sugarcane. The Jumna Khader contains only unproductive clay. The Kali Nadi also traverses the district.

Soil is alluvial generally with saline efflorescences (reh). The climate is generally good and the average rainfall is about 26". It has

sandy ridges and light soil and the best lands are generally doubly cropped.

Sugarcane is grown in plenty. The principal crops of the district are wheat, barley, jowar, gram, maize, and arhar. Cotton is the most important of the other crops grown. Good cattle is imported from the country lying beyond the Jumna. Irrigation is aided by the Upper-Jumna Canal. Kankar for road making and saltpetre and glass are available.

Babul, nim and mango trees abound in the district, but, all the same, timber has to be imported for building purposes. In most parts of the district antelope and wild hog are found. Horse-breeding has become very popular at Aligarh, and Government maintains a number of stallions here.

The district is the centre of cotton weaving, and rug and carpet making, lock factories, cotton spinning and ginning works and dairy farms. Government has opened a big Dairy Farm at CHHERAT and a large agricultural display is held every year at ALIGARH.

The district exports grain and cotton, oilseeds, country goods, glass and saltpetre and imports sugar, rice, piecegoods, spices, metals and timber.

ALIGARH (population 83,878) stands on the Grand Trunk Road, at a junction of the E. I. Ry. It is 876 miles by rail from Calcutta, and 904 from Bombay. The Dar fortress stands in the centre of the town with its crown of mosque. There is a general hospital here, and the Lyall Library, opened in 1889, is an attractive sight. It is a Municipality and its Civil Station boasts of a magnificent clock tower and a handsome public hall. It is the seat of two Universities and the Anglo-Oriental College of the Moslems. Besides, there are many H. E. schools and girls schools. There are several dairy farms in the town, producing good butter. The mau mustard, kalai and ghee of this place are well-known in the market. There are several cotton ginning and spinning factories; pottery works produce inferior toys and other earthenware. Dried sweets are also made here. There are also several factories for brass locks, locks for boxes and chests. Goods are sent away by rail.

HATHRAS (population 39,784) is second only to Cawnpore as an important centre of trade in U. P. Trade connections are generally with Cawnpore, Bombay and Calcutta. Very good quality of ghee and pure mau mustard are obtainable here in large quantities. The oilseeds from this place are sent to different districts of Western Bengal and are pressed, and oil is extracted there in the mills. There are also several spinning, weaving and ginning factories. Goods are exported by carts and the imports consist of piecegoods, salt, kerosene oil and other fancy and manufactured articles from Calcutta and Delhi. The climate of the place is on the whole good and articles of food are cheap. As a centre of trade it is of greater importance than Aligarh.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

The ALLAHABAD district is bounded on the north by Partabgarh, on the south by Native State Rewa, on the east by Jaunpur and Mirzapur, and on the west and south-west by Fatehpur and Banda. It stretches over an area of 3,852 sq. miles and is inhabited by an Urdu speaking population of 1,491,913.

The district is on the whole fertile, the only hill here being the Pabhora on the bank of the Jumna. The climate of the district is generally good and annual rainfall averages 38". The land is low but

POPULAR HAND BOOKS, 4 As. EACH. WRITE TO INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

rich and alluvial called kachhar, producing magnificent crops of the Ganges Valley. The district is rich in archaeological remains and relics.

The district is a good rice land and sugarcane is grown besides the ordinary food crops and oil seeds. Cattle are kept and good ghee is available. The crops raised are rice and gram, barley, bajra, jowar, wheat, oilseeds and sugarcane, on the Jumna side; cotton is grown in the Doab; poppy and hemp are also cultivated. Irrigation is done by canals and wells. The district is mainly agricultural.

Sugar refining is carried on at SERAI-AKIL. Brass and iron foundry and castor oil factory are situated at MANAURI.

The principal exports are grain, cotton, oil seeds, sugar, ghee, etc.; and the chief imports are metals, salt and piecegoods. Trade is still mainly carried on by rivers.

ALLAHABAD (population 183,914):—This town was once the head-quarters of the Provinces and was once in a very flourishing condition. But the political importance is now being gradually shifted to Lucknow. But it is still the chief educational centre of U. P. It is a great junction of the E. I. Railway, G. I. P. Railway and B. & N. W. Railway. All sorts of commercial products are dealt in here. It is situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna and is a famous place of pilgrimage of the Hindus. The Kumbha Mela is held here at an interval of 12 years, and many sadhus and countless Hindus from all quarters assemble here during January. There are several oil mills, flour mills, and workshops here. Glasswares are made at NAINI, near Allahabad. The Allahabad Glass Works manufacture electric shades, coloured sheet glass and aerated water bottles. It is also a centre of Railway administration. There is a tannery and grains and seeds are exported from this place in abundance.

The place is healthy and the surrounding country is very fertile. It is 564 miles from Calcutta and 844 miles from Bombay. The rail-borne imports into the city consist of coal and coke, rice, wheat, gram and pulses, Kerosene and petrol, piecegoods, sugar, tea, wood and timber, etc. while the railway despatches from the city are gunnybags, jowar and bajra, linseed, tobacco, etc.

DARANAGAR:—This place is reached from the Station Sirathu on the main line of the E. I. Railway and is about 2 miles off the Station. The articles of trade of this place consist of grains, wheat, castor seed, linseed, poppy seed, seti-mustard, arhar, masuri, khesari, ghee, etc., which are largely imported here from the surrounding villages. Poppy seed of this place is very good and is obtainable in abundance. The place is healthy.

KHAGA:—It is situated on the main line of E. I. Rly. and the surrounding country is very fertile. All sorts of grains are available here in abundance and are exported by rail. Mustard and poppy seed of the locality are of the best quality and are exported in large quantities. Goods are brought here by carts and sent away by rail. The place is healthy. Milk and ghee are available.

SIRSA is a trading centre in the district. There are also many smaller markets in the interior. The district is traversed by the main line of the E. I. Ry.

ALMORA DISTRICT.

The ALMORA district extends over an area of 5,500 sq. miles in the Kumaon division and has a population of 583,302 souls. The district is mostly hilly and snowy peaks are common sights. Its elevation is 5,494 ft., and Hindi is the language spoken here. It is bounded on

POPULAR HAND BOOKS, 4 As. EACH. WRITE TO INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

the north by Tibet, on the east by river Kali, on the south by Naini Tal district, and on the north-west by Garhwal district. The district is rich in animal life and its rivers abound in fish. The climate is good and subtropical, and average rainfall is 80".

Cultivation in the district varies according to height and situation. The staple food crops are marua and rice in autumn, and wheat and barley in spring. Wheat and phappar are the crops raised by irrigation from canals and springs. Minor vegetables and millet and maize are also cultivated. The hills also produce turmeric, ginger, chillies and potatoes. There are wide areas under reserved forests.

Copper is mined here by indigenous methods. There are also several tea plantations. Blankets, woollen cloths and shoes are made for local use. Breweries work at RANIKHET. Blanket making is progressing in Almora where 5,000 hand spindles are now working.

The district exports chillies, ginger, turmeric, tea and forest produce in increasing quantities and imports grain, cloth, sugar and salt. There is a good trade in borax, salt and wool with Tibet; merchants from that place bring these articles and take manufactured goods in exchange.

The centres of trade are ALMORA (a health resort), CHAMPAWAT, PITHORAGARH and RANIKHET.

There is an extensive cart traffic between Baijnath, Almora, Ranikhet, and Kathgodam, which has a considerable trade and is a distributing centre for the products of the plains and of imported goods. A Railway line from Pilibhit on the Lucknow-Bareilly metre gauge passes through Almora.

AZAMGARH DISTRICT.

The AZAMGARH district lies in the Gorakhpur division with an area of 2,147 sq. miles and a population of 1,571,577. The local dialect is called Bhojpuri. There is a dak bungalow at Azamgarh Sudder Station.

The district is generally plain. The rivers are the Gogra, the Tous and the Saraju. Land is generally low and alluvial with saline efflorescence here and there. The climate is on the whole healthy and the average rainfall is about 41".

Soil of the district consists of clay in the south which produces abundant rice while loam prevails in the north and is known as kachhar. The main crops grown are rice, barley, peas, kodan, wheat, arhar, grain, maize and marua. Sugarcane however is the valuable crop of the district, besides indigo and poppy which are also grown in large quantities.

Sugar refining and weaving of cotton cloth are the chief industries. MABARAKPUR, MAU and KAPAGANJ are the chief centres of weaving industry. The main imports are grain, piecegoods, yarn, cotton, silk, tobacco, salt, metals, hardware and drugs. The exports are sugar, opium, cloth, oil seeds, indigo, saltpetre, etc.

AZAMGARH town (population 18,046) is situated on the railway line on the loop of the Tous. The goods are carried by railways chiefly, there being only a very small boat traffic.

BAHRAICH DISTRICT.

The BAHRAICH district lies in the Fyzabad division covering an area of 2,740 sq. miles and with a population of 1,136,348. Hindi and Urdu are the languages spoken here. There are dak bungalows at KUNARI, NAUPARA, GILANLA, EKANNA, BAHRAICH, POYAGPUR and SONWAN.

The district represents almost a flat territory, the river being the Gogra and the Rapti. The climate is moist and the rainfall averages 45". Soil of the district consists of loam and clay with a portion of the Terai on the Nepal frontier.

The crops grown are wheat, rice and maize, gram, barley, peas and masur, poppy, oil seeds, etc.

Coarse cotton cloth is woven here for local use. Felt making, small rugs and blanket making are the other industries besides wood carving.

The chief exports are grain, forest produce, oil seeds, and opium while the imports consist of metals, piecegoods, salt and sugar. Timber is floated down the river, the chief markets are BAHRAICH, NAUPAKA, PAYAGUR.

BAHRAICH (population 33,783) is a trade centre with increasing traffic with Nepal. Gram, oil seeds and spices come here from Nepal and piecegoods, metals, salt, tobacco enter Nepal through the Railway Station of NEPALGANJ.

A branch of Bengal and North-Western Railway passes through Bahraich. The shrine of Saiyid Salar Masud, a famous warrior and saint, is a place of interest in the town.

BALLIA DISTRICT.

The BALLIA district is in the Benares division. It has an area of 1,232 sq. miles and a population of 913,090. The head-quarters is at BALLIA. Hindi is the language of the district. Ballia is famous for its DADRİ fair which is held annually on the full moon day in Kartik.

The district presents no rock formation and is a perfectly level plain. The climate of the place is extreme and the average rainfall is about 42".

The chief crops in the alluvial plain consist of kodan, rice, barley, peas, gram, maize, arhar and wheat. Sugarcane is a valuable crop besides poppy.

The annual cattle fair is held during cold weather, where many cattle are offered for sale.

Sugar is refined by the indigenous process and coarse cotton cloth is woven. The chief article of trade of the district is sugar.

The main exports are ghee, oil seeds, small gram, wheat, saltpetre and sodium of carbonate which are generally sent to Bengal and Bihar. The imports are rice, spices, piecegoods, salt and metals.

Boat traffic over the Gogra and the Saraju is still prevalent. BALLIA (population 18,143) is a Station on the B. & N. W. Rly.

BANDA DISTRICT.

The BANDA district lies in the Jhansi division covering an area of over 2,800 sq. miles. It is inhabited by a population of 625,771 who speak Urdu and a Hindustani dialect. Near the G. I. P. Rly. Station there is a dak-bungalow at BANDA (town).

The district is intercepted by hills which are well wooded and the district has some forests. A very fine breeds of cattle known as Kenwariya are found here. They are small, hardy and active and can live on poor food. The place is not very healthy but in comparison with other districts of U. P. it is more temperate, and unlike other districts also, it is free from dust storms. In June, however, the heat is unbearably oppressive and deaths from sun stroke are frequent. The average rainfall is about 40". Agricultural prosperity often fluctuates from season to season. The soil is rich, black soil being very fertile, and kabur being stiffer than the former.

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The crops grown are jowar, gram, rice, wheat, bajra, barley, oil-seeds, and cotton.

The industries consist of coarse cotton cloth weaving, cotton prints, cooking vessels and rough carpets.

The main exports are gram, wheat, millet, in favourable years, besides cotton. The imports are rice, sugar, salt, tobacco, metals, etc. Trade is mainly rail-borne.

The important centres of trade are BANDA, KARUR and RAJAPUR.

The G. I. P. line from Ihansi and the E. I. R. branch line serve the district well.

BANDA town (population 22,415) is the head-quarters of both the tahsil and the district of the same name and stands on the Manikpur Banda Section of the G. I. P. Rly. It is a municipality and contains many temples and mosques.

KARWI, a tahsil and a Railway Station on the G. I. P. line, lies on the bank of the river Poisani. Miscellaneous trades and professions are pursued here.

BARABANKI DISTRICT.

The BARABANKI district is situated in the Fyzabad division. It occupies an area of 1,760 sq. miles and is inhabited by a Hindustani-speaking population numbering 1,063,779. The district is divided into 4 tahsils viz., NAWABGANJ, RAMSANEHIGHAT, HAIDARGARH and FATEHPUR. Administrative head-quarters are at Bara Banki town and Nawabganj. The district contains many shallow lakes and jheels but the climate is healthy and the average rainfall is about 40".

The products of the district are rice, wheat, gram which are largely grown. Pulses, kodan, millets, barley, peas, masur, maize and poppy are also cultivated.

The industries are cotton and rug weaving at NAWABGANJ, the prints of which are famous. There are iron and sugar mills at BAH-RAMGHAT where furniture and cooking utensils are made.

The district exports grain, raw sugar, hides and cloth. The main imports are piecegoods and yarn, metals, hardware and sugar by rail. Timber passes through BAIIRAMGHAT.

The important commercial centre of the district is NAWABGANJ.

The district is well served by a loopline of the E. I. R. and the B. & N. W. R. which pass through it.

BAREILLY DISTRICT.

The BAREILLY district in the Rohilkand division has an area of over 1,164 sq. miles, at an elevation of 470 feet, and a population of 1,072,379 who speak Hindustani. There is a dak bungalow at Bareilly. The district is a level plain. The only river is the Ramganga and the soil is alluvial in the north. The climate is unhealthy in the north of the district. Average rainfall is 44". The soil of the district is generally alluvial which is very fertile and is ruined only by the deposit of sands.

The agricultural products available in the local market are chiefly wheat and rice. Other cultivated crops are gram, bajra, maize, sugarcane, poppy, oil seeds, cotton and sunn hemp.

The main industry of the district is the refining of sugar by indigenous methods. Refined sugar is generally exported to the Native States like Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur which still give preference to Indian sugar over foreign sugar on religious grounds. Among the other industries are the manufacture of garah or khaddar, furniture,

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durri, pileless carpet, etc. Garah is not manufactured in the town, but is brought from a neighbouring village called FATEHGANJ.

Furniture worth lakhs of rupees is supplied to the whole of the province (U. P.) as well as to the Punjab. The chief woods employed in furniture are shisham, tun and koran, the last being most used in building materials. Bareilly-made durries are sent even to such durri manufacturing towns as Agra, Cawnpore and Ambala. They are cheap and durable. There is also a match factory at Bareilly.

A workshop of the Railway department of the R. & K. Rly. works at IZATNAGAR and there is a dairy farm connected with the lunatic asylum. Besides a score of schools, there is a College here. Three orphanages are maintained here by the Arya Samaj, the Christian Mission and the Mohammedan Association.

The main items of export consist of gram, pulse, sugar, hides, hemp and oilseeds. The imports are generally salt, piecegoods, metals, stone and lime.

FATEHGANJ:—A market is held on every Thursday and weavers from all the neighbouring villages flock to the spot to dispose of their manufactures. There is a transaction of about Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) worth of garah or khaddar per week. From Bareilly this khaddar is exported to Ambala, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur and even to Amritsar. The cloth is cheap and durable.

BAREILLY city (population 144,031) is the administrative head quarters of the district and an important railway junction on the E. I. R. Main line. A branch of the river Ramganga runs under it. It is a thriving city and is noted for its furniture which is made both of bamboo and ordinary timbers from the forests of Kumaun and Pilibhit.

Bareilly imports oil, oil seeds, Java sugar, kerosene oil, spices, leather articles, durries, metal articles and cloth. Leather articles including boots and shoes are generally imported from Agra and Cawnpore, though slippers are imported from Calcutta. Agra durries are imported on account of their high finish for local consumption. Bed durries of inferior quality are imported from Ludhiana. They are liked on account of their cheapness and so have a good sale among the poor people. Foreign piece-goods are imported from Delhi, Cawnpore and Farrukhabad markets which in their turn import it from Calcutta and Bombay. Swadeshi piece-goods are generally imported direct from the mills of Bombay, Nagpur and Beawar. The rail borne arrivals into Bareilly consist of coal, kerosene, petrol, rice, wheat, grains and pulses, gunny bags, salt, sugar, tea, wood and timber and the despatches consist of gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, wood and timber, etc.

CHETTURBUCKGANJ:—Here are flour mills, rice hulling machines and one oil crushing plant and a big factory situated at a distance of three miles from Bareilly for the purpose of manufacturing bobbins and extracting turpentine. One important industry, having possibilities of development is that of calico-printing. Bed sheets and covers printed here are sent to the Punjab.

AONLA, the head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name, stands on a branch line of the E. I. Rly. from Aligarh to Bareilly. It is one of the most leading business towns in the Bareilly district with a considerable traffic especially in grain. It is connected with Budaun by a metalled road. The tahsil is 306 sq. miles and is in general very fertile.

There are no good roads in the district, but several railway lines pass through it. The E. I. R. main line between Moghul Sarai and Saharanpur passes through the route of the district and a branch from

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Y. B. 59

Bareilly city runs through Aonla to Aligarh. The Rohilkand and Kumaon Railway passes through the north and is the only route to the hill station of Naini Tal; and a metre gauge line passes through Bareilly district in the south-west and through Budaun and Soron in the Etah district.

BASTI DISTRICT.

The BASTI district lies in the Gorakhpur division. Its area is 2,752 sq. miles and population is 2,078,024. Language spoken is Hindi of the Bhojpuri district. It is 561 miles from Calcutta via Benares and 30 miles from Akbarpur on the Oudh and Rohilkand Rly. The station has a dak bungalow.

The district lies wholly on the sub-montane plain and has no natural elevations. Many small streams traverse it, which fall into the Gora. The climate is milder than that of the surrounding districts. The average rainfall is about 48". The soil of the district is suitable for the cultivation of all sorts of crops.

Wheat and poppy are best grown in the lighter loams of the Rapti and the Gogra Doab grows rice, barley, kodan, peas, masur, gram and arhar. The district is exceptionally poor in industrial pursuits, sugar refining on a small scale being the only industry.

Agricultural implements, coarse cotton cloth, utensils, etc., for local use are also made here. Chintz is made on a small scale at BAHADURPUR and NAGAR.

The trade of the district is mainly in agricultural produce. The main exports from the district are rice, sugar, opium, saltpetre, oilseeds and hides. The imports are cloth, metals, salt, cotton and tobacco. The through trade with Nepal is also of importance. Iron, drugs, spices, ghee, fibres and rice come from Nepal and raw sugar, salt, hardware, tobacco, coconuts, cotton yarn and cloth are sent to Nepal. USKA and MEHUDAWAL are the chief marts in the north and carry on trade with Nepal, and the commerce of the south is partly over the Gogra and also by railway to a large extent. The trade connections are generally with Cawnpore and Calcutta.

BASTI has a small trade. It is the head-quarters of the district and lies on the B. & N. W. Rly. on the Gorakhpur-Fyzabad Road.

BENARES DISTRICT.

A district in the division of the same name, Benares occupies an area of 1,008 sq. miles and is inhabited by a population of 1,016,378. Urdu and Hindi are the languages of the district. There is a dak bungalow at Benares Cantonment.

The district is a part of the alluvial valley deposited by the river Ganges and forms an irregular parallelogram. The soil on the banks of the Ganges is coarse gravelly sand mixed with kankar, which constitutes the only stone. The climate is moist and relaxing except in the cold season but during summer the heat is oppressive. The average annual rainfall is about 40". The soil characteristic is clay in the centre and rice cultivation is most important here.

Rice and barley are the chief food crops grown. Gram, wheat, jowar, bajra, and sawan are also grown. Maize is a favourite crop. Sugarcane and hemp are also grown to a small extent.

There are very few manufacturers outside the city of Benares. Weaving of coarse cotton cloth is the most important industry in the district. Oilseeds are the most important article of export as there remains scarcely any surplus of crops in the district proper. The imports into the district are salt, piecegoods and metal. BENARES CITY is the chief trade centre. Stone and fuel are generally carried

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down from Mirzapore by the river. There is a net-work of roads besides a good railway communication in the district.

BENARES (population 205,315) is one of the biggest towns of India. It is situated on the bank of the Ganges and is connected by a railway with the E. I. Rly. and the B. & N. W. Ry. It is 476 miles by rail from Calcutta. The distance by road is 422 miles. It is the place of pilgrimage to the Hindus of the whole of India and people assemble here for worshipping God Biswanath and Goddess Annapurna throughout the year. The pilgrim traffic is enormous. It is also an important commercial centre in the United Provinces. Many articles of trade are imported to and exported from this place. The hosiery factories are doing well and considerable expansion is in sight. It is noted for brass work, silk cloth and jewellery.

The important articles of trade are gram, wheat, castor seed, linseed, mustard seed, oil cake, sugar, arhar, ghee, besides mung, potato, vegetables and mewali fruits, opium, blankets, blanket-sheets, many sorts of silk cloth, chaddars and curios, utensils, beads of rudrakha, toys of wood, earthen and brassware, surti, zarda, tobacco, snuff, satka, gargara, country made attar and essential oils, marble utensils, varieties of marble and ivory articles and fancy goods, lac bangles, images of gods and goddesses, jewellery carved out of stones; narayana silas are largely available here. There are several oil-mills of which the castor-oil mill manufactures good cakes, and business in these cakes is brisk at the beginning of the season.

The vegetables and fishes are very cheap. The vegetables include potatoes, cauliflower, lemon, guava (of big size), orange, pear, apple, grapes, pomegranate, mangoes, lichees, etc.

The health of the place is very good and many retired Bengalees have settled there. It is the seat of the famous Hindu University and there is a Government College here. Visiting foreigners wishing to have a view of the ghats of the city may avail themselves of the house-boat set aside by the Rais of Azamgarh, Benares City.

BIJNOR DISTRICT.

The BIJNOR district is in the Rohilkhand division and occupies an area of 1,867 sq. miles. Its population is 835,469 who generally speak Hindustani. It is 893 miles from Calcutta.

The western tract consists of low sandy ridges with a fair loam. The central portion is very fertile being the valley of the Ban, the Gangam and the Karula rivers. The eastern portion is sandy with a fertile belt beyond the Ramganga.

It is partly a hilly district. Its river Khoh is an affluence of the Ganges. The Bijnor district lies on the Gangetic alluvium. The climate of Bijnor is cool and pleasant due to its proximity to the Himalayas and the annual average rainfall is about 45".

There are dak-bungalows at Nagina, Scohara, Dhampur, Chandpur, Najibabad and in the Station.

The principal crops grown in the district are rice, wheat, barley, bajra, grain, sugarcane, cotton and oil seeds.

Raw and refined sugar making is the chief industry and these are exported; coarse cotton cloth and finer varieties are woven. Carved ebony, and ropes are made at NAGINA and iron work at DHAMPUR. There are a number of glass factories at NAGINA. Manufacture of pocket-knives, papier mache and Janco (Brahmanical threads) are other industries of the district.

Chief exports are sugar and forest produce, rape, and papier mache. Gram and grains, salt, piecegoods and metals are imported. The trade is rail-borne.

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BIJNOR TOWN (population 23,520) is situated on an undulating ground not far off the Ganges. The trade consists chiefly of sugar and pocket knives and Brahmanical threads (which enjoy local reputation). It is the head-quarters of the district and tahsil of the same name and lies at a distance of about 19 miles from Nagina Station on the E. I. Ry.

NAJIBABAD (population 28,473) named after Nawab Najib-Ud-Daulah, is the headquarter of the tahsil of same name and is the junction railway Station on the E. I. Ry. main line. Brassware, coarse cotton cloth, blankets, Indian shoes, and smoking hookahs constitute the chief industries of the town. The most important business centre in the town is Chowk Bazar. It exports bamboo, sugar cane, sugar shira, potatoes, gur and some hill produce. The imports consist chiefly of wheat, wax, honey, resin, grains and piecegoods.

KIRATPUR is a centre of trade with large dealings in gur, shira, rose, gulkund, iron locks and padlocks.

NAGINA (population 25,427):—It is the head-quarters of the tahsil of the same name. The principal industry of the town is ebony comb and pen stands, shingardans, wooden walking sticks, cash boxes, glass bottles, cotton cloth and upholstery.

DHAMPUR:—Head-quarters of the Dhampur tahsil, it lies on the main line of the E. I. Ry. (O. & R. Section). It maintains an important trade in gur, shakar, sugar, resin, taramera oil, and mung.

BALAWALI—is an important town in Bijnor tahsil on the E. I. Ry. (O. & R. Section). Glass manufacture is conducted here.

BUDAUN DISTRICT.

The district of **BUDAUN** is situated in the Rohilkhand division and occupies an area of 2,010 square miles. It is inhabited by a population of 1,010,180 who speak Urdu and Hindi. It is 809 miles from Calcutta.

The greater part of the district consists of a level plain crossed by numerous rivers; rainfall is normal and so requires little irrigation. It consists entirely of the Gangetic alluvium and is well wooded. The climate is somewhat cooler and moister than the adjoining districts and the average rainfall is about 36". The fertile plain called Catchr is well cultivated.

The chief crops are wheat and jowar, barley, bajra, maize, gram and rice are also grown. Sugarcane and poppy are the profitable crops.

Sugar refinery is the chief industry, cotton weaving, carpentry, brasswork are also done. **BILSI** was once a famous mart. The exports are grain and sugar and the imports are cloth, salt and metals.

BUDAUN (population 45,455):—Budaun town is a municipality and a very important business centre. Situated on the railway line it has some advantages over other neighbouring towns. Papier mache pen-boxes made here have some name in the market. The Municipality manages and aids more than two dozen schools.

The branch of the East Indian Railway from Bareilly and Aligarh runs through the north of the district and a meter-gauge line connects it with Bareilly. Roads in the district have improved greatly.

There is a dak-bungalow in the town which is the Sadar Station and district headquarters. The town lies on a branch of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Rly., on the road from Bareilly to Muttra.

UJHANI is an important grain and cotton market exporting tobacco, pulses, barley, cotton and cotton seed, linseed, castor seed, and rape seed. It is situated on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Rly. and is 35 miles off from Bareilly Junction on the E. I. Ry.

SAHASWAN (population 17,644) is a trade centre in the district.

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT.

The BULANDSHAHR district is situated in the Meerut division and has an area of 1,914 square miles and a population of 1,136,885. Hindustani is the language spoken. Its distance from Calcutta is 873 miles.

There are rest houses at Bulandshahr, Shikandrabad, Khurja, Dadri, Debai, Guladhi, Siana, Jatwai and Anupshahr. The Sadar Station is Bulandshahr.

The district lies in the Doab or alluvial plain between the Ganges and the Jumna and is very close to Gurgaon and Delhi. The soil is entirely alluvial. The climate is healthy but is malarious on the sides of the irrigation canal. The annual average rainfall is about 26" but 40" is not uncommon. The district possesses barren usar land with saline efflorescence (reh). Well irrigation is preferred in the villages though canal irrigation is present.

The chief food crops grown are wheat, gram, maize, barley, jowar and bajra. Cotton and sugarcane are also raised and are profitable crops. There are several factories where crude saltpetre is produced.

It was once an important indigo producing district in U. P. but the industry has considerably declined. There are several cotton ginning and pressing factories. Calico printing of JAHANGIRABAD, muslin of SHIKANDRABAD, pottery of KHURJA, the rugs of JEWAR and wood carving of BULANDSHAHR and SHIKARPUR are important industries of the district. Cotton cloth is woven and glass of a coarser variety is also produced.

Grain and cotton are the main exports and about 4,000 tons or more of cotton are sent away. The imports are metals, piecegoods and salt.

ANUPSHAHR is known for cotton, indigo, sugarcane and sugar, and the latter commodity is exported in considerable quantities to Cawnpore and Bulandshahr. ANUPSHAHR is a depot for the import of timber and bamboos down the Ganges.

DEBAI, 26 miles from Aligarh, is a mandi for cotton and wheat, and there are ginning and pressing factories in the town. Local trade is carried on with numerous small towns where markets are held once or twice a week. The trade is chiefly rail-borne. It is the largest centre of trade in bamboos and timber. An annual exhibition is held at BULANDSHAHR.

KHURJA (population 31,279) :—It is situated at a distance of about 850 miles from Howrah and is a junction of the E. I. Rly. The adjoining country is very fertile and produces rich crops. The chief articles of trade are gram, wheat, linseed, mustard, kalai, masuri, arhar, castor seed, janera and ghee. Of these, mustard and ghee are of excellent quality and are in large demand in Calcutta and elsewhere. They are obtainable here in large quantities and command high prices in Calcutta. Cumin seed and ajawan are also imported here by carts and sent away by rail. The articles are generally sent to Patna, Bhagalpur, and Monghyr. Ghee of KHURJA is the most important of exports of this district and has a good name in the Calcutta market. The potteries are much appreciated and have lately found favour even in Canada. Khurja is also a big centre for bamboos and timber. Other important trade centres are BULANDSHAHR (population 24,898) and SHIKANDRABAD (population 18,974).

The Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi passes through the district which is served by a network of railway lines (E. I. Ry.).

CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

The CAWNPORE district stretches across an area of 2,370 sq. miles and is inhabited by a population of 1,212,253 who speak Urdu and Hindi.

The district forms a part of the Doab or the great alluvial plain between the Ganges and the Jumna and is for the most part a level plain. The climate of the district is generally hot and dry but it is well drained and is therefore fairly healthy. The annual average rainfall is about 34".

In the south the Jumna and the Sengar have an extensive system of ravines with low lands besides them. In the north the soil is mainly good fertile loam. The principal food crops are gram, jowar, barley, wheat, maize, rice and bajra. Cotton, sugarcane, poppy and seeds form the profitable crops. The district is well supplied with canals for purposes of irrigation.

CAWNPORE (population 243,757):—Cawnpore, which is the Sadar Station and headquarters of the district and is situated on the Ganges, is the third largest city in the United Provinces and is developing rapidly.

It is a junction between E. I. R., B. B. & C. I., B. & N. W. and G. I. P. Railways. It is a big Civil and Military Station. Distance from Calcutta is 684 miles.

The trade of the whole of the district largely centres in Cawnpore city, which, not only takes the lead in industrial enterprise, but is also the greatest commercial mart in Upper India. Some of the products are even exported abroad.

Cawnpore has become the great collecting and distributing centre for the north of India. Cloth comes from the Doab and Bundelkhand intended for Oudh, and elsewhere; cotton from Calcutta and Oudh; wheat and other grains from Calcutta; iron from Calcutta and Central India for Oudh and the Doab; salt from Calcutta and Rajputana for Oudh and Bundelkhand; sugar from Benares, Bihar and Oudh for Bundelkhand and the Punjab; and oil seeds and indigo seed from Calcutta and Bengal. Cawnpore has thus become the great centre of exchange for Northern India.

Cawnpore city is the most important manufacturing centre in U. P.

Cotton pressing and ginning are important industries in Cawnpore, and there are many firms engaged in the business. All of these are situated in the great cotton centre of COUPERGANJ. The other factories in Cawnpore include sugar mills, where rum is also manufactured, jute mills, flour mills, brush and tin box making works, iron foundries, tape weaving, cabinetware and chemical works. There are many cotton mills and oil mills, the products of which are distributed throughout the different parts of India. Tanning and manufacture of leather is an important industry here. Cawnpore is the centre of sugar trade of the interior. There are also many workshops.

There is a Government Harness and Saddlery Factory and the Army Boot and Equipment Factory. Tent making is a very important industry in Cawnpore and is carried on by many manufacturers as well as by the larger concerns. Woollen fabrics of all description are produced in the woollen mills. The wool is obtained mainly from the Punjab and Tibet, while a certain amount is imported from Australia.

The agricultural products obtainable here include arhar, masuri, khesari, pulses. Blankets, hides and skins and leather goods (from the leather factories) are famous. Refined sugar, cotton seed, jowar, castor, ghee, oil, til, mung, kalai and oil-cakes are sufficiently available and

Make Depilatories? "PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRIES" Explains the Process. INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

are exported in large quantities. Oil is sent to Bengal and oil cakes go to the Punjab. Kalai and mung are of good quality. The pulses are split on a large scale and made into dals which are sent to Bengal. There are large factories which send their products to England. Bristles are also obtainable in large quantities and constitute a profitable business with little experience. The major portion of these bristles is sent to Europe but here are several factories also for producing brushes. Hides and skins are available in large quantities.

The rail-borne arrivals into Cawnpore include coal, cotton raw, cotton twist and yarn, piecegoods, wheat and wheat flour, hides and skins, jute, gunny bags, kerosene, salt, sugar, rape, and mustard, cotton seed, linseed, castor, tea, tobacco and wood and timber. The despatches include gunny bags, piecegoods, oil seeds, sugar, grains and pulses, hides and skins, etc.

KOCH:—It is a centre of trade for soft ghee which can be had here in enormous quantities. Grains and seeds are also obtainable here but is not a lucrative business. The climate of the place is good.

DEHRA DUN DISTRICT

The DEHRA DUN district occupies an area of 1,193 sq. miles and contains a population of 230,247. Hindustani and Pahari are the languages spoken. It lies at an elevation of 2,369 feet and is at a distance of 113 miles north of Meerut, and 12 miles from Landour. Sadar Station is Dehra Dun and dak bungalows are at Kalsi and Chakrata.

The greater portion of the district forms a sloping valley between the Himalayas and the Siwalik ranges and the scenery of these valleys can only be imagined. Extremes of heat and cold are unknown in the valleys but the climate is generally cool owing to the proximity of the Himalayas. The average rainfall varies: Dehra-Dun 90", Rajpur 120", Mussoorie 95", Chakrata 86". Tillage is chiefly confined to the valleys or to terraces and is irrigated by dams or canals.

The district is covered with forest.

The timbers available are sal, haldū, amla, bahera, sain and jamun; bamboos are not rare, khair and shisham are seen. Sabai grass for paper making is also available in plenty.

Reserve forests cover an area of 420 sq. miles which is divided into two divisions, each under a conservator. Wild elephants, tigers, leopards, sloth bears and various kinds of deer, and monkeys are found in the forest. Lead and sulphur mines are found on the Tous river and in the limestone below Mussoorie.

The crops raised are wheat, rice, marua, barley, maize, gram, jowar, oilseeds and tea, all cultivated to a small extent. There are several breweries in the district, glass blowing is also practised (at RAJPUK) and cotton-weaving is carried on for local consumption.

The chief exports are bamboos, timbers, lime, charcoal, rice and tea and imports are hardware, cotton cloth, blankets, salt, sugar, grain, tobacco and spices. These articles pass on to the hills and the hill products come back in turn. The hill products are rice, ginger, turmeric, red-pepper, honey, wax, lac, gum, resin and other minor forest products all of which are available sufficiently. Besides the articles already mentioned DEHRA DUN exports large quantities of fruits.

DEHRA DUN (population 50,130) is the headquarters of the forest department of the Government of India. The Government Forest College is situated here.

MUSSOORIE (population 4,966) is an important hill station and sanatorium in Dehra Dun. It is 7,500 ft. above sea level. Its only manufacture is beer, but it is an important educational centre for

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European and Anglo-Indian boys, containing some 15 schools for both boys and girls.

DEHRA, LANDOUR and MUSSOORIE are famous health resorts and are of growing importance to traders.

There are three metalled roads.

ETAH DISTRICT.

The ETAH district occupies an area of 1,783 sq. miles and its population is 860,478. Urdu and Hindi are the languages of the district. Sadar Station is Etah. Of the population 9/10th are Hindus.

The district consists entirely on Gangetic alluvium and is well watered by rivers and canals. The climate of this district is dry and healthy but winter is severe. The average annual rainfall is about 30".

The chief crops grown are wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, maize and gram. Cotton, sugarcane, indigo and poppy are also cultivated and constitute the profitable crops. Trees and groves are scarce, but reeds are found in plenty in the Terai and used for thatching and rope making.

The chief industries of the district are cotton-weaving, sugar refining, and preparation of saltpetre and sulphate of soda. There is a pressing factory.

The chief exports which are considerable are wheat, cotton, barley, pulses, millet, opium, sugar, saltpetre, country grass, etc. The main imports are piecegoods, metals, salt which are carried by railway but a great deal of trade passes by road to the adjoining districts.

Traffic through canal with Aligarh, Mainpuri and Cawnpore is not uncommon. The chief trading centres are KASHGANJ (population 23,100) and JALESWAR (population 11,138) SORON (population 12,200) in this district is noted as a place of pilgrimage.

ETAH town (population 11,473) is about 20 miles from Kasganj Station. The principal market place is at MAYAGANJ. It is one of the most important trade centres in the United Provinces, and is reached via Aligarh, Kasganj, Shikohabad. Motor transport is available at Aligarh, while all these stations provide convenient conveyance. It is connected with Budaun and Bareilly by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Rly. and a Section of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. passes through the west of the district.

ALIGANJ is a big centre for collecting grains, seeds and cotton, which it sends to THANA-DARYAGANJ station on Cawnpore-Achnera Railway about 9 miles away. Transport is effected by carts.

ETAWAH DISTRICT.

The ETAWAH district extends over an area of 1,061 sq. miles and is inhabited by a population of 746,005 who speak Hindi and Urdu. There is a dak bungalow at Sadar Station Etawah, besides many Dharamsalas and Sarais. The district consists entirely of Gangetic alluvium and is richly watered.

The main crops grown are wheat, gram, jowar, barley, and bajra. Cotton and poppy are also grown and constitute the profitable crops. Many fairs and markets are held in the district where agricultural products can be collected.

Cotton cloth is woven in many of the villages, JASWANTNAGAR is famous for brass work. There are several cotton gins and presses and a sandalwood factory too.

The chief exports are cotton, ghee, gram and oil-seeds. Ghee comes generally from the adjoining Gwalior State and is sent to Calcutta and Bombay. The imports are mainly piecegoods, metals, drugs, spices, and oils (kerosene and others).

DO NOT HANKER AFTER SERVICE WHEN YOU CAN BE YOUR OWN MASTER. "MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS" EXPLAINS.

Trade has been considerably stimulated by the extension of the E. I. Rly., which traverse the centre of the district and the construction of the line passes from south-east to north-east.

ETAWAH (population 46,948):—It is one of the big commercial centres in the U. P. It is situated on the E. I. Rly. not far off the left bank of the Jumna. The articles of trade consist of grains, wheat, linseed and mustard seed; poppy seed, kalai, ghee, oil cakes, masuri, arhar, castor seed, etc., are obtainable in large quantities. The seeds and grains of this place have little admixture and ghee of this place is very good. This is a very healthy spot. Goods are imported from the interior by carts and are sent away by rail.

JASWANTNAGAR:—The place is situated on the main lines of the E. I. Rly. and stands on a fertile tract of land. The business of the place centres round linseed, mustard seed, poppy seed, kalai, ghee, wheat, grams, masuri, arhar, etc. These articles are largely obtainable in a pure state. Goods are brought from the interior by carts and sent away by rail. The health of the place is also good.

AURAIYA:—It stands on the E. I. Rly. on a fertile tract of land which produces all sorts of grains and seeds which are exported. This place is also well known for the soft ghee that is largely adulterated with mohua oil and is sold in sufficient quantities. The trade name is *Uria* ghee. The climate of the place is generally good.

MANURI:—The place is situated on the E. I. Rly. and the adjoining country produces rich crops of all sorts of grains and seeds which are imported here from the interior by carts. The place also produces oilcakes and oils which are exported by rail. The climate of the place is good.

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT.

The FARRUKHABAD district has an area of 1, 719 sq. miles and a population of 877,392. Hindi and Urdu are the languages. Sadar Station is at Fatehgarh. It is 771 miles by rail from Calcutta.

The district consists of the Gangetic alluvium with kankar and saline efflorescences (reh.). It is one of the healthiest districts in the Gangetic Doab and the general elevation of the surface is considerable. The average rainfall amounts to about 34". The soil of the district varies from sandy to fertile loam and stiff clay and is suitable for rice only.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, jowar, gram, maize, bajra, arhar, etc. Rice, cotton, sugarcane and poppy are grown to a small extent and are the profitable crops. Tobacco and potatoes are also grown.

The district is celebrated for cloth printing which has an European demand. Gold lace, brass and copper vessels are also made here. Tents are made at the central jail. There are several flour mills.

The chief exports are tobacco, opium, potato, fruit, bhang, salt-petre, cotton prints, scent, brass and copper vessels; and the imports are grain, piecegoods, salt, timber and metals. Its trade is with Central India and Rajputana. It is fairly well supplied with roads and railways. The Cawnpore-Achhnera Rly. and E. I. Rly. pass through the district.

FARRUKHABAD (population 56,503) has a large trade in potato, tobacco and mango. Three miles to the east of the town is a military Cantonment (population 3,851) on the left bank of the Ganges. The town itself lies between 2 and 3 miles west of the right bank of the Ganges.

KANAUJ (population 20,360):—The surrounding country is very fertile and produces all sorts of grains and seeds in enormous quantities.

DO NOT HANKER AFTER SERVICE WHEN YOU CAN BE YOUR OWN MASTER. "MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS" EXPLAINS.

which are exported. There are several flower gardens and the place is noted for its rose water, otto, rue, scented oils, pickles, chutneys and jellies. The place is also noted for calico printed cloths with nice colours. These things are exported to different parts of India. Health of the place is good.

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

The FATEHPUR district has an area of 1,585 sq. miles and a population of 688,789. Urdu and Hindi are the languages. Sadar Station is at Fatehpur, and dak bungalow near Railway Station. It is about 50 miles from Cawnpore on the E. I. Rly.

The district forms a portion of the Doab and consists of highly cultivated and fairly well wooded plain of the Gangetic alluvium. The surface being somewhat marshy, the climate is not very good. Average rainfall amounts to about 34".

The crops grown are gram, barley, jowar, wheat, rice, cotton, poppy, etc. An important religious fair takes place at SHIVARAJPUR on the Ganges.

The district is celebrated for ornamental whips made at FATEHPUR (population 18,947) and for the artistic bed covers, curtains and awnings of JAFRAGANJ. Playing cards are made at KHAJUHA.

BINDI is the commercial centre of the district, the exports being grain, cotton, hides, and ghee and the imports consisting of piecegoods, metal, salt and oils. Markets are held weekly in many villages including KISHANPUR (Ekdala). Trade is generally carried by rail but road traffic with the surrounding districts also exists.

FYZABAD DISTRICT.

The FYZABAD district occupies an area of 1,689 sq. miles and contains a population of 1,204,189 who speak Hindi and Urdu. Sadar Station is Fyzabad on the right bank of the river Gogra.

The district is an elevated land with swamps here and there and is watered by many streams. The climate is on the whole good, extreme heat being unusual. The average rainfall is about 42". Being situated on the upland above the Gogra, it produces magnificent spring crops where alluvial soil prevails on the river beds. There are no forests, but patches of dark jungles obscure the vision in many places.

The crops grown are generally gram, wheat, peas, masur, barley, arhar, pulses and kodan; sugarcane, poppy, oilseeds and indigo are also grown and are profitable crops.

Cotton weaving is the chief industry. TANDA (population 21,177) AKBARPUR and JALALPUR are the noted places for muslins. Dyeing and printing are also carried on.

The chief exports are rice, sugar, grain, cloth, oilseeds, opium, hides, tobacco and the imports are piecegoods, metal, salt and kerosene oil.

GOSAINGANJ and AKBARPUR are the important trade centres.

FYZABAD town (population 59,992) is an important centre for sugar refining and has a considerable trade in both agricultural products and imported goods.

AJODHYA (population 5,726) is a place of pilgrimage.

Traffic is carried both by rail and by boats along the Gogra. The district is served by the loop line of the E. I. Rly. (O. R. Rly. Section) which passes through the district.

GARHWAL DISTRICT.

The GARHWAL district occupies an area of 5,269 sq. miles and contains a population of 533,885 who speak Garhwali. Head-quarters are at Pauri and nearest Rly. station is Kotdwar on the E. I. Rly.

BF. INDEPENDENT GIVE UP SERVICE. "MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES" Explains. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

The district consists for the most part of rugged mountain ranges. The climate varies from place to place and heat is excessive in the river valleys during the rains. Average rainfall is about 50" but varies according to proximity to the Himalayas. The cultivated areas are of a scattered type and rich soils are met with in the river valleys.

The crops grown are marua, jhangora, wheat and barley, millets, sesamum, peas, pulses, pepper, ginger, turmeric and mustard.

Copper and iron ores are worked to a certain extent and other minerals like lead, arsenic, graphite, sulphur, etc., have been found. Hemp is woven into rope and cloth. Leather goods, mats, baskets, bowls of wood and glass bangles are also made here for local use.

The trade with Tibet is important. Salt, wool, sheep and goats, ponies and borax are imported while grain and cloth are exported to Tibet. Shesham is found in KOTDWAR and Silajit and musk are exported from JOSHIMATH.

The merchandise is carried on yaks. Some trade with Tehri State also exist. A large number of pilgrim traffic passes through this district. SRINAGAR and KOTDWAR are the chief trading centres but most of the trade is done in the villages.

GHAZIPUR DISTRICT.

The GHAZIPUR district has an area of 1,302 sq. miles and a population of 824,971. Hindi and Urdu are spoken here. Sadar Station Ghazipur is 77 miles from Benares in the Chapra-Benares Section of the B. & N. W. Ry. There are dak bungalews at Saidpur and Ghazipur.

The district can be divided into upland and low-lying land on the two sides of the Ganges and the soil formation is purely Gangetic alluvium. The district is well wooded. The climate is comparatively hot and damp and the average rainfall is about 40". The soil varies from light sandy loam to clay but in some places it is black.

The chief crops grown are rice, barley, masur, gram, kodan, arhar, wheat, bajra; sugarcane and poppy are the important crops. Sugar is refined and coarse cotton cloth is woven for local use.

The main articles of export are sugar, oilseeds, hides, perfumes, opium and grain; the chief imports are piecegoods, yarn, cotton, salt, spices and metals. The traffic is mainly rail-borne and river traffic has decreased considerably. The trading centres are SAIDPUR, ZAMANIA and GHAZIPUR but the direction of trade is fast shifting its ground.

GHAZIPUR (population 27,498) prepares opium for export and has a Government factory and depot. Ghazipur is noted for its rose and rose water.

GONDA DISTRICT.

The GONDA district has an area of 2,875 sq. miles and a population of 1,576,003 whose languages are Hindi and Urdu. Gonda, the chief town and administrative head-quarters, lies 28 miles north-west of Fyzabad. Sadar Station is at Gonda.

The district forms a clear, level plain with slight inequalities and is well wooded. The forests contain sal, asua, dhan, khair, mango, mohua, shishu, etc. The sub-montane tract is unhealthy and fever is prevalent. The annual average rainfall is about 45". The tract requires little irrigation and much of it is included in the Terai.

The chief crops grown are rice, wheat, maize, gram, peas, masur, barley, poppy, oilseeds and sugarcane which are also grown.

BE INDEPENDENT GIVE UP SERVICE. "MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES" Explains. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Coarse cloth is woven for local use. Small ornamental pottery is made at UTRAULA. The exports consist of rice, peas, maize, opium, timber and fuel. The imports consist of piecegoods, salt, metals and refined sugar.

NAWABGANJ and COLONELGANJ are the most important trade centres. UTRAULA and TULSIPUR are also big markets. The transport is mostly done by railways but small traffic is also carried over the Rapti and the Gogra. There is also a small trade with Nepal with grain in exchange for sugar and piecegoods.

GONDA (population 17,450):—Situated on the B. & N. W. Rly. main line, it is 136 miles from Gorakhpur and 75 miles from Lucknow. A branch line from Gonda goes as far as the border of Nepal. It is situated at a distance of about 500 miles from Howrah. There are several oil mills and a sugar making factory, the products of which are sent to different parts of the country and specially to Calcutta. The chief manufactures, besides oil and sugar, are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery. Brass and copper utensils, wooden toys and ivory bangles are also made here. Goods are imported by rail only. The health of the place is generally good. The town has a considerable trade in agricultural products.

BALARAMPUR (population 19,311) is another trade centre in the district.

GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.

The GORAKHPUR district has an area of 4,528 sq. miles and a population of 3,567,561 who speak Hindi and a Bhojpuri dialect. Sadar Station, GORAKHPUR.

The district is near the Nepal Terai and is intersected by many rivers and streams and so the water supply is abundant. The district is not subject to intense heat owing to its vicinity to the hills but is malarious due to the dampness of the Terai. The average annual rainfall is about 45".

The soil of the district varies from sand and loam to clay; low-lying alluvium along river banks is not uncommon. Mango, mahua, fig, shisham, jack-fruit, jamun, and guava are the principal trees. The chief products are rice, barley, kodan, millets, wheat, peas, grain, and maize. Oilseeds, sugarcane, poppy, and indigo are the profitable crops.

Agricultural crops are the main items of export; these are rice, barley, wheat, and sugar. Timber and oilseeds are sent to Calcutta. The chief imports are salt, metal, kerosene oil, all from Calcutta. Traffic is carried mainly by rail.

The trade with Nepal consists of imports from that place of considerable quantities of rice, ghee and spices. The trade is carried on at the numerous small towns and markets, BAHRAJ being the most important of them. But most of its trade is carried on with Cawnpore, Calcutta, Rajputana, Central India and Eastern Bengal. Roads are good and convenient; and the B. & N. W. Rly. passes through the district.

GORAKHPUR (population with cantonment 75,644):—Very little trade is done in the town whose inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists. It is the headquarters of the district and lies on the left bank of the river Rapti and at the junction of the roads to Ghazipur and Fyzabad. It is a municipality.

Grains and seeds are imported here by rail from Chapra and the surrounding countries. The district also produces sugarcane in enormous quantities and there are a large number of sugar factories. There are many dalwallahs who prepare good dals from arhar, masur, gram

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and khesari, and these are sent down to different parts of the country and largely to Calcutta. Timber is brought here from the Nepal border and there are several timber godowns. Local merchants deal in these articles. The chief industry is carpentry. There are several saw mills, cabinet making factories and also tanneries which send their products to Calcutta by rail. Other industries include cloths of mixed cotton and wool.

HAMIRPUR DISTRICT.

The HAMIRPUR district comprises an area of 2,439 sq. miles and contains a population of 502,689. Bundelkhandi, a dialect of Hindi, is spoken. Sadar Station, Hamirpur and dak bungalow at head-quarters and at Mohaba. Hamirpur town, at the confluence of the Jumna and the Betwa rivers, is a railway station on the G. I. P. Rly.

The district lies chiefly in the great plain of Bundelkhand between the Jumna and the Vindhya plateau. The characteristic soil is Gangetic alluvium. The climate is dry and hot due to barrenness of the district. Average rainfall is about 36".

The crops grown are gram, jowar, oilseeds, cotton, arhar, kodan, wheat, bajra, and barley. A little sugarcane is also grown. The water supply of the district is defective though it is chiefly an agricultural district.

Coarse cloth is woven. Silverware is produced. There are cotton presses at KULPAHAR, and MAHOBHA. The chief characteristic of the district however is that it has no central market.

The exports are wheat, jowar, bajra, gram, cotton, ghee and pan (to Calcutta), oilseeds and cloth. The imports are sugar, tobacco and spices, salt, rice, piecegoods and metals. Trade of the northern portion is mainly carried on by road with Cawnpore and that of the southern portion is chiefly by rail. RATH is the important centre of trade.

HARDOI DISTRICT.

The HARDOI district comprises an area of 2,317 sq. miles and a population of 1,127,626. Hindi and Urdu are the languages spoken. Sadar Station is Hardoi. There are dak bungalows at Hardoi, Shahabad and Sandila.

The district presents the view of a level plain with important elevations and depressions. Damp and alluvial soil is met with on the bank of the Ganges. The climate is healthy and cooler and drier than other parts of Oudh. Bamboo, banyan and fig trees are common and numerous; and a considerable tract of land is occupied by jungle and uncultivated land. The average rainfall is about 32". The soil of the district is generally poor and so the prosperity is fluctuating according to circumstances.

The chief crops are wheat, bajra, gram, barley, arhar, pulses, jowar, rice, maize, poppy and sugarcane.

Cotton cloth is woven mainly for local use. Curtains and table-cloths of SANDILLA are noted; blankets, rope, sacking, strings, etc., are made at MALLAUWAN. Carpentry thrives at HARDOI.

The exports from the district consist of grain, raw sugar, tobacco, hides, cattle and saltpetre under favourable circumstances. The imports are salt, metals, piecegoods, cotton and refined sugar. Its trade is chiefly with Bombay and Calcutta and in sugar with Central India. There is a rose water factory at SAHJAHANPUR. HARDOI is the chief market, others being SANDILLA, MADHOGANJ and SANDI. Trade is both rail and road borne.

HARDOI town (population 17,069) is a centre of export trade in grain and is noted for woodwork. There are also saltpetre factories.

SHAHABAD (population 21,101) is another trade mart.

The district is well communicated by the main line of the E. I. Ry.

JALAUN DISTRICT.

The JALAUN district comprises an area of 1,469 sq. miles with a population of 426,022 souls who speak Hindi and Urdu. Sadar Station and dak bungalow at Orai is 79 miles from Jhansi.

The district lies entirely within the plain of Bundelkhand. The climate is hot and dry but healthy and the rainfall is about 32". Rich basin of black soils, mar and kabir occur in the south which are favourable for growing wheat, but the soil is poor near the ravines. Acacia and catechu are the most common wood in the district which is but sparsely wooded.

The crops grown are jowar, wheat and gram, arhar, barley, oilseeds cotton, hemp and poppy. But the cultivation is liable to great fluctuations. Cotton dyeing and printing is carried on.

There are cotton gins and presses at KALPI and AIT and also at KUNCH. The chief exports are gram, oilseeds, cotton, ghee and the bark of babul (for tanning material) which is available in large quantities. Imports consist chiefly of piecegoods, hardware, and metals. Its trade is mostly with the southern and the western parts of India.

The trade centres are KUNCH (population 15,150) KALPI, JALAUN, RAMPURA and MADHOGARHARA. The traffic is both rail and road borne.

JAUNPUR DISTRICT.

The JAUNPUR district has an area of 1,554 sq. miles and a population of 1,236,071 who speak Hindustani and Hindi. District headquarters and Sadar Station at Jaunpur City contains 3 sarais and a dak bungalow.

The district forms a part of the Gangetic plain and contains a series of undulating slope, and lofty mounds (which are covered with groves) occur in all parts. The climate is moist but the heat is equable and rainfall is about 42" on the average. It contains light sandy soil on the banks of the Sai and the Gumti which gradually changes to a fertile loam. It is a well cultivated district.

The chief crops grown are barley, rice, peas, masur, maize (very famous), grams, wheat, arhar, jowar, millets, sugarcane, hemp, oilseeds.

The crops grown are jowar, wheat and gram, arhar, barley, oilseeds, indigo, and poppy. Sugar refining is the important industry of the district. Coarse cloth for local use is woven. JAUNPUR CITY is celebrated for the manufacture of scents.

The chief articles of export are sugar, food grains, indigo, scents and oilseeds. The chief imports are salt, piecegoods, metals and spices.

The chief trade centres are JAUNPUR CITY, SHAHGANJ, MUYRA, BADSHAPUR and the district is well supplied with roads and railways.

JAUNPUR CITY (population 37,675) stands on either side of the Gumti river. It is a railway station on the E. I. Ry. and B. & N. W. Ry. and is 515 miles from Calcutta, 977 miles from Bombay, 40 miles from Mughal Sarai, and 164 miles from Lucknow. The city is noted for the manufacture of perfumes from rose, jasmine and screwpine and also from the root of khaskhas. Cigar cases are made here. It has some trade in grains and imported goods. There are a few sugar factories in the district. The commercial articles, viz., tora mustard, poppy seed, ghee, biri-kalai and potatoes are obtainable here in abundance and are largely exported by rail to Calcutta and other places in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. There are several flower gardens and the

place is famous for its floral oils. Otto, rose water and scented oils are exported from this place and are of good quality. The chief exports from this district go to Calcutta. The climate is good.

Jaunpur is an ancient city and contains many places of historical interest. Such are the Buddhistic monasteries and the Hindu temples, the Hamams (baths) of Ibrahim, Dariba Masjid, Atala Masjid, Jumma Masjid and Laldarwaza.

KRAKAT, a railway station on the B. N. W. Rly. and 18 miles from Jaunpur, produces rice and sugar; MACHHLI SHAHR exports wheat, oilseeds, sugar and ghee and imports woollen cloth, cotton cloth and other merchandise; and SHAHGANJ, a junction station on the B. & N. W. and E. I Rlys. and 145 miles from Lucknow, is a trade centre for gur and cotton.

JHANSI DISTRICT.

The JHANSI district occupies an area of about 3,600 sq. miles and is inhabited by a population of 690,413 whose languages are Urdu and Hindi. There is one dak bungalow at Jhansi, and one at Lalitpur. Jhansi City is the Sadar Station and administrative head-quarters.

The district offers a great variety of physical aspects and contains some of the most beautiful scenery in India. The climate is very hot and dry and healthy. The average annual rainfall is about 32". The district is liable to prosperity and depression in a cyclic order. Mar and kabar are the black soils but it has alluvial land along the river banks to a small extent.

The chief crops grown are jowar, kodan, small millets and gram, wheat, barley, rice, maize, bajra, cotton and oilseeds. Coarse cotton cloth (known as Kherua) is still woven here and ornamental works are done at ERACHI. Small woollen rugs and good quality silk cloth are woven at JHANSI.

JHANSI and MARUA are noted for brass work and Jhansi has a big railway workshop. The chief articles of export are oilseeds, ghee and betel all of which are sent in big quantities and are valuable. Grams, forest products and road metal are also exported. The imports are sugar, kerosene oil, salt and grain. The chief centres are JHANSI MAU-RAMPURE, LALITPUR and CHIRGAON. There is also a good local trade with the Indian States on the border.

JHANSI (population with cantonment 93,112) is an important railway centre on the G. I. P. Rly. It is 799 miles by rail from Calcutta and 802 miles from Bombay. It is a town of historic interest. It is a chief place of collection and distribution of agricultural products in the district. All sorts of grains and seeds, cotton, ghee, blankets, rope, etc. are available here in plenty. Satranjes and galichas of this place are famous. These things are manufactured on a large scale in factories and are generally exported to different parts of U. P. Bihar and Bengal by rail.

KHERI DISTRICT.

The KHERI district comprises an area of 2,976 sq. miles and a population of 944,479 who speak Hindustani and Pahari. It is situated at a distance of 311 miles from Calcutta via Lucknow, 84 miles from Lucknow and 29 miles north of Sitapur.

The district is generally a level plain and exposes nothing but alluvium. Kankar is also found. Climate is generally healthy. Rain is generally high but variable.

Rice is the chief agricultural product. Wheat, sugarcane, cotton, oilseed, opium, vegetables, tobacco and indigo are also grown. Sabai grass used in paper making is available in abundance in South Kheri.

Solve Unemployment Problem? Read 'Careers for Agents & Middlemen.'
INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Manufactures consist of weaving and cotton printing. It is the most important centre of cattle breeding in U P.

The principal exports are grains, sugar, turmeric, tobacco, hides, syrup, forest products, cattle and ghee. The imports are piecegoods, metals and salt. The principal trading centres are LAKHIMPUR to MUHANDI and GOLA. Railways and good metalled roads connect it with important towns. Tramway also exists here.

The chief town, administrative head-quarters and Sadar Station are at LAKHIMPUR (population 17,497) which is a railway station on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Rly. and lies 1 mile south of the river Ul.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

The LUCKNOW district comprises an area of 967 sq. miles and a population of 787,472 speaking Hindi and Urdu. Distance from Calcutta is 737 miles and district head-quarters is at Lucknow City.

The district presents the appearance of a level plain intersected by a few rivers, the Gumti and the Sai being important of them. The climate is generally temperate and the health is on the whole good. Average annual rainfall is about 36".

Soil on the bank of the Gumti is alluvial and sandy in some parts and is fertile. The chief crops grown are wheat, gram, rice, pulses, bajra, barley, poppy and small sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds. The agricultural condition depends upon the nature of water supply, which comes from wells and tanks.

LUCKNOW (population 274,659):—The town is situated on the banks of the Gumti and is the junction of several branches of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Lucknow is the largest city in the United Provinces and the fourth largest in British India.

Lucknow was once a noted centre for the production of rich fabrics and costly jewellery. Cotton fabrics of all grades are still manufactured. The local muslins are known as malmal and addhi. An important industry connected with cotton is the famous chikan or embroidery in silk or cotton or muslin. The place is also celebrated for embroidery (kamdani) with gold and silver thread, but the demand is decreasing. Cotton printing is still a flourishing industry. Closely connected with the above is the dyeing industry. The silver work enjoys good reputation while bidri or damaskening of silver on other metals has been revived. The shawl weaving industry once flourished in Lucknow but it has now disappeared. The brass and copper industry is still of importance, domestic utensils of all kinds being produced. Ivory carving is carried on to some extent but wood carving is much more important. Fancy ivory brooches and powder boxes made at Lucknow have been appreciated in Europe and America. The local potters produce various kinds of artwares, some of which are distinctly good; while the clay modellers of Lucknow are pre-eminent in the whole of India. Among the minor products are tobacco, shoes and perfumes. Hose making is now carried on; some factories also make silk and mercerised knitted and woollen goods.

The city of Lucknow is the only important trade centre in the district and as such the bulk of the export trade of the district is carried through it. It enjoys unique advantages in regard to communication, whether by rail, road or river. A considerable portion of the great export trade in wheat and grains from the northern districts on its way to Cawnpore passes through Lucknow. Similarly the greater part of Cawnpore's export trade is transmitted through the city.

There are a number of factories and workshops, railways and iron foundries. The imports are grain, piecegoods, metals and hardware.

sugar and salt. The chief exports are the goods of local industry, as cotton fabrics, gold lace, silver and gold works, ivory and wood carving, chikan kamdani, pottery, tobacco and perfumes.

Traffic is carried by railway (E. I. Rly.) which does practically traverse the district which is also well supplied with metalled roads.

Lucknow city is a most important centre of education and literary activity in the United Provinces. It possesses several places worth visiting. Such are the great Imambara, the Dilkhusa palace. Alam Bagh, Begam Kothi, the Chattar Manzil, Moti Mahal Palace, the Residency, Khurshaid Manzil, Wilayati Bagh, Shah Najaf, Queen Victoria Memorial, Chhota Imambara, the Museum and the Zoo, Husainabad, Picture Gallery and Clock Tower.

MAINPURI DISTRICT.

The MAINPURI district occupies an area of 1,697 sq. miles and is inhabited by a population of 749,633 speaking Hindi and Urdu. Sadar Station at Mainpuri and dak bungalow at Bewar, Shikohabad and Mainpuri.

The district is generally a level plain and is washed by the Jumna on the southern border. Besides the Jumna, the Sirsa, the Aganga, the Aund or Rind, the Sengar, the Isan and the Kali Nadi traverse the district.

The climate is moderate and generally healthy. Bhur, fertile loam and sandy are the three characteristic soils that are found here. Kankar is abundant and the district contains extensive groves of mango and shisham. Chief crops grown are wheat, jowar, barley, bajra, gram, poppy and cotton. These products are largely obtainable. Agriculture is aided by irrigation canals.

Wood carving and making of glass bangles are the chief industries. Cotton ginning and spinning and indigo making are the chief factory industries.

The chief exports are wheat, oilseeds, hides and skins, and cotton. The important imports are salt, metals, piecegoods, sugar, tobacco and rice. A branch line of the E. I. Rly. crosses the district and carries the major portion of the traffic.

SHIKOHABAD:—It stands on the main line of the E. I. Rly. with a branch to the head-quarter station of Mainpuri. The interior and the adjoining country is very fertile and all sorts of grains and seeds are produced. Potatoes, gur, ghee and cotton are available here in sufficient quantities and are exported by rail.

MAINPURI town (population 14,928) is a Municipality and contains a fort made partly of brick and partly of mud.

MEERUT DISTRICT.

The MEERUT district comprises an area of 2,379 sq. miles and a population of 1,601,918 speaking Hindustani. Sadar Station is Meerut and there are dak bungalows at Garh Mukteswar and Ghaziabad.

The district consists of a perfectly level plain and is very fertile, and intensive cultivation is carried on. The Ganges and the Jumna wash the borders of the district. The climate is very healthy and the average rainfall is about 30".

The soil of the district varies from sand to thick clay and fertile loam, and produces rich crops of wheat, gram, maize, jowar, cotton and sugarcane and cultivation is aided by canals and wells. The chief industries of the district are tanning, cloth weaving, blankets, cutlery, jewellery, cloth, glass bangles and furniture making. There are several cotton presses, soap factories, ice, indigo, flour and oil mills.

Utilise your waste products by reading 'Utilisation of Common Products.'
INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

The chief exports are wheat, sugar, oilseeds, cotton, etc., and the important imports are metals, cotton cloth, building materials, timber and bamboo, ghee, drugs, and spices. MEERUT, HAPUR and GHAZIABAD are the trade centres

HAPUR:—It is peopled by 25,116 men.

GHAZIABAD (population 18,831) a junction station for E. I. and N. W. Rlys. 13 miles from Delhi, is a big grain market.

MEERUT (population 136,709):—It is situated on a fertile tract of land on the N. W. Rly. and is about 920 miles from Calcutta and is reached from Ghaziabad on the E. I. R. It is a big commercial centre and has a cantonment. The local products are wheat, gram, linseed, mustard seed, castor seed, masuri, khesari and chaki gur, cotton, etc. All these are exported from this place by rail; of these wheat, chaki gur and cotton are exported in large quantities. The climate of the place is very good. Meerut has a large number of scissors, soap, and cap factories. It is an important centre for khaddar and hosiery goods made from handspun yarn. Every year after one week of the Hindu festival Holi a fair called NAUCHANDI fair is held in Meerut whereto persons from far and near flock.

On the occasion of Kartic Purnima (full-moon day in the month of Kartic) a fair is held on the banks of the Ganges at GARMUKTESHWAR, a place at a distance of nearly 30 miles from Meerut.

The district is traversed by the main line and several branch lines of the E. I. Rly. and N. W. Rly. and has many good and metalled roads through which also a large amount of trade is carried on besides the railways which are the chief means of transporting goods and merchandise.

MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

The MIRZAPUR district comprises an area of 5,213 sq. miles and a population of 788,409. Hindi is the language spoken. Sadar Station is Mirzapur and dak bungalow at the Station and Gopiganj.

The southern portion of the district is mostly a tract with undulations, is fringed by fertile valleys and has dense forests. The Ganges, the Sone and the Karmanasa pass through the district. The climate is generally moderate but unhealthy during a major portion of the year, generally during the monsoon and autumn and the average rainfall amounts to about 42".

There is a great variety of Soil—sandy, clayey, stiff and red clay. The chief crops grown are rice, kodam and other millets, wheat and oilseeds, sugarcane and poppy, maize, gram, etc. Cultivation is largely fluctuating and depends upon irrigation from tanks and wells. Deposits of coal are found while stone is quarried in the district. Building stone, iron ore, mica and iron pyrites are found here sparsely distributed.

The chief industries are sugar refining (both from cane and palm), iron vessels, wooden toys, indigo, tassar silk weaving, brass manufacture. Shellac, lac dye, etc., are made in large quantities. There are cotton presses. Fine woollen carpets are made, the district being famous for them.

The chief exports are stone, shellac, carpets, sugar, brass and iron utensils, grain, ghee, oil seeds, spices and raw silk. The imports are brass, iron, copper, salt, cotton piecegoods, etc.

The district has a large trade in sugar and gur with the districts of C. P. Local trade is carried on by cart and pack bullocks. The E. I. Rly. passes through it and carries a large amount of traffic.

MIRZAPUR (population 61,184):—It is situated on the main line of the E. I. Rly. on a fertile tract of land on the bank of the Ganges.

"Sketches of Indian Industries" discusses industrial situations and industrial ideals. Parts I & II. Re. 1 each. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

It is one of the important towns of the United Provinces and is a great industrial centre. The chief industries of this place are the manufacture of good and valuable carpets, rugs and silk clothes. The trade in high class Mirzapur carpets has improved recently mainly because of improvements in design and colouring and the maintenance of quality. The export of cheap bazar carpets has received a setback. Mirzapur now boasts of a loom capable of making a carpet 46 feet wide; it is claimed to be one of the largest looms in the world. The industry is slowly improving, but its immediate outlook is slightly clouded by a rise in the price of wool. The panpar of MIRZAPUR is famous and has a great demand in Calcutta. Brass and bell-metal works are also manufactured here and are briskly sold in the province and also outside it. Stone business of MIRZAPUR is also flourishing and "sil" and "bellchakhtis" are extensively sold in Bengal and Bihar. There is a stone workshop here of Messrs. Burn & Co. Lac is largely imported here and made into shellac and sent down to Calcutta by rail. Lac bangles are also made here. The place is the centre of cotton trade. Goods are generally sent away by rail. The guavas of the surrounding country and the stone work and earthen shorais of CHUNAR are also very important articles of trade.

AHRAURA:—The chief industries of the place are sugar making and lacquered ware. Tassar and silk are also woven and the place has a good trade in these articles.

MORADABAD DISTRICT.

The MORADABAD district stretches over an area of 2,293 sq. miles and is inhabited by a population of 1,284,108 souls who speak Urdu and Hindi.

The district is a very fertile plain and is crossed by the river Ganges. The climate is on the whole healthy and cool, and the average rainfall is about 40". The soil is fertile and is sandy in some places.

Cultivation however is sparse and this is accounted for by the sandy soil yielding an abundance of Kankar stone. Game birds are plentiful and monkey, badger, wolf, fox, porcupine, etc. are found throughout the district. Leopards are common in the north-eastern jungles where tigers are also occasionally seen.

The chief crops are wheat, rice, bajra, barley, gram, jowar, sugar-cane, cotton, oilseeds and hemp. Cultivation is aided by irrigation from wells and tanks.

The chief industries are sugar refining, cotton cloth weaving and woollen carpet making, brassware, silvered ware of various descriptions (generally utensils) and pottery. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories at CHANDAUSI. Glass is manufactured at BAHJOI. The Bahjoi Glass Factory is installing plant for the making of sheet glass, manufacture is expected to start before long.

The chief articles imported here are salt, tobacco, metals and piece-goods. The exports are generally sugar, wheat, rice, other grains and cotton. The chief trading centres are CHANDAUSI and MORADABAD. There is a railway training school at CHANDAUSI and the E. I. Rly. passes through the district which possesses a good many metalled roads.

MORADABAD (population 110,562):—It is the Sadar Station and headquarters of the district and stands on the Ramganga at an elevation of 670 feet. There is one staging Dak Bungalow and 3 free inns (Dharamsalas) for Hindus in the Station. It is noted for its plain and ornamental brasswares.

"Sketches of Indian Industries" discusses industrial situations and industrial ideals. Parts I & II. Re. 1 each. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

CHANDAUSI (population 26,768):—It is situated on the newly formed E. I. Rly. and is about 803 miles away from Howrah. The surrounding country is very fertile and produces rich crops of gram, wheat, linseed, mustard seed, chaki gur, masuri, arhar, ghee, cotton, castor seed, oil cakes, til, etc., which are purchased from the interior and are brought here by carts. Ghee, chaki gur, mau-mustard and wheat are obtainable here in large quantities. The oil content of the mustard seed of this place is about 15 seers to the maund. It is a chief centre of trade in this part and contains the Railway Training School. The climate of the place is generally good. Goods are exported from this place by rail to Calcutta and Delhi generally.

Other trade centres are AMROHA (population 44,948) and SAM-BHAL (population 44,300).

MUTTRA DISTRICT.

The MUTTRA district has an area of 1,453 sq. miles and a population of 668,074. Hindustani and Braja Bhasa are the languages spoken. Mathura City is the head-quarters of the district and contains several boys' and girls' schools, besides a Civil Hospital.

The general surface of the district is almost plain. The Jumna passes through the northern boundary of the district. The climate of the district is very dry and hot and the rainfall averages 26". The soil is generally fertile and is mixed with sand.

Muttra district has jungles where babul, neem and ber trees are fairly common; and in the hilly tracts near Bharatpur are found leopards, wolves, hyenas and nilgai, while antelope, wild hog and chinkara deer are plentiful in the ravines.

The chief crops are jowar, gram, wheat, bajra, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco and vegetables. Cultivation in the district is aided by irrigation from canals, wells and tanks. The chief industries are calico printing, stone carving, silver models of animals, etc. There are several cotton gins and presses and indigo factories.

The chief exports are grain, cotton, and the imports are salt, sugar, metals, oil seeds and piecegoods. E. I. Ry. passes through the district which is connected by road (metalled) with Delhi, Brindaban, Agra, etc. B. B. & C. I. Rly. and G. W. P. Rly. also pass through the district.

MUTTRA City (population 64,029): It is an ancient and important religious centre of the Hindus and is rich in archaeological remains and still contains some very fine Hindu temples.

BRINDABAN (population 17,148):—It is a place of great pilgrimage. A large number of pilgrims assemble every year on the occasion of the Doljatra and Jhulan.

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT.

The district of MUZAFFARNAGAR comprises an area of 2,666 sq. miles and a population of 894,662 speaking Urdu and Hindi. Sadar Station is Muzaffarnagar and there is a dak bungalow at the Station.

The district has a central elevated tract but it is otherwise plain. The Ganges passes through the district. The climate is moderate and the average rainfall is about 34" a year.

The soil is alluvial and many varieties from sand to clay are met with.

Woollen goods, blankets, camel-wool blankets, pillow and coating cloth are made here.

Cotton weaving is the most popular industry of the district. Calico printing and ornamental curtains are also turned out. Indigo manufacture is another important industry.

**ADVERTISE IN THE PAYING WAY—WRITE TO
MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

The chief crops are wheat, gram, sugarcane, rice and cotton. The wheat of Muzaffarnagar is highly prized in European markets and commands a fair price. Cultivation is helped by irrigation from canals and wells. The chief exports are wheat, raw sugar, rice and oilseeds.

MUZAFFARNAGAR (population 35,347). The prosperity of Muzaffarnagar is largely due to its export trade in wheat and sugar, and the manufacture of country blankets. An exhibition is annually held at Muzaffarnagar.

KAIRANA (population 19,589) is another trade mart.

The traffic is carried by E. I. and N. W. Rlys, which pass through it. Local trade is confined to weekly markets.

NAINITAL DISTRICT.

The NAINITAL district has an area of 2,677 sq. miles and a population of 277,286 whose language is Hindi. The Hill Station of Nainital lies at an elevation of 6,400 ft. above sea level on the bank of a beautiful lake and is a well-known sanatorium and favourite summer resort. Dak Bungalows at Ranibag, Khairna, Dhari, Ramnagar, Pcora, Bhimtal, Malwatal, Kathgodam and Tanakpur.

About 1/6th of the district lies outside the outer Himalayan ranges and the scenery throughout the district is strikingly beautiful. The Bhabar is a strip of land at the foot of the hills and contains vast forest areas. The climate of the Terai is very unhealthy during the rains. It is temperate in the hills. Average annual rainfall varies according to the climate from 46" to 77".

In the valleys good crops of rice and wheat are obtained from plots of land. Marua, bean, pulse, barley, potatoes, tea, and spices are also grown. The potatoes of Nainital are in active demand from all parts of the country. Oil seeds, sugar and cotton are produced to a very small extent. The forest products are sal, shisham, haldu, khair, chir, oak, etc. Building stone, iron, copper, gold, gypsum, sulphur and alum are the minerals obtainable in very small quantities.

The headquarter of the district is NAINITAL which is the summer residence of the Governor of the province. Good quality cotton cloth is woven at JASHPUR. There is a brewery at NAINITAL.

The imports to the district are piecegoods, salt, corrugated iron sheets and metals; the chief exports are potatoes, chillies, ginger, forest products, rapeseed, etc. Considerable traffic passes through this district between the plains and the interior of the Himalayas, which makes it all the more important. The chief marts besides NAINITAL are HALDWANI, RAMNAGAR, CHORAGALLIA, KALADHUNGI, JASHPUR, KASHIPUR, etc.

Rohilkhand and Kumaon Rlys. run from Bareilly to Kathgodam. There is a good system of metalled roads.

PARTABGARH DISTRICT.

The district of PARTABGARH comprises an area of 1,458 sq. miles and a population of 906,233. Languages spoken are Urdu and Hindi. Bela, the Sadar Station, is situated 4 miles off from Partabgarh town and contains a Dak Bungalow.

The district is a richly wooded fertile plain and the soil is impregnated with saline efflorescence (reh.). The climate is dry and healthy and the average annual rainfall is about 38".

Excepting a small portion near the Ganges, the district is fertile, the chief crops being rice, barley, gram, wheat, arhar, peas, masur, jowar, bajra, poppy, sunn-hemp and sugarcane.

**ADVERTISE IN THE PAYING WAY—WRITE TO
MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

Coarse cotton cloth and woollen blankets are woven and mulberries are reared at some places.

The exports are grains, oil seeds, opium, sunn-hemp, hides, etc. and imports are piecegoods, metals, hardware, sugar, etc. BELA is the chief mart besides small markets along the railway. BELA is a junction on the E. I. Rly. and the district is well provided with railways and roads.

PILIBHIT DISTRICT.

The PILIBHIT district comprises an area of 1,378 sq. miles and a population of 448,838. It is 517 feet above sea-level and is situated 802 miles north-west from Calcutta. Languages spoken are Urdu and Hindi. Sadar Station is Pilibhit.

Though nearer the Himalayas, the district is entirely a level plain containing small depressions and is intersected by several streams. The Sarda is the chief among them from which a big canal, the biggest in the world, has been constructed. The health of the district is not good and malaria is common during the rains. Average rainfall amounts to about 50".

The soil is clayey, though other varieties are also met with. The chief crops are rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane, barley, bajra and oilseeds. There are stretches of grazing ground. Large tracts of forests rich in sal trees cover a considerable area of the district in the north and the east.

Sugar refining is the important industry. Wood carving is also done besides cart making and boat building. Catechu is prepared in the north and cotton cloth is woven for local supply.

The exports are wheat, sugar and rice. Rice from Nepal also passes through the district which has a big trade in hill products (borax, pepper and ginger). The trade centres are NEORIA, BISALPUR and PURANPUR.

PILIBHIT town (population 36,892). The trade is chiefly concerned with agricultural products.

BISALPUR is an important market for gur and grains on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon line. Wheat, rice, sugar, sunn-hemp are the exports. Piecegoods, hardware and metals make up the imports. It is an important depot for the products of Nepal and the Himalayas. Carts and bedsteads are largely made and exported. It is the chief source of supply of sabai grass.

The district is well served by roads and railways, Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly branch running through it and connecting it with the great mart of Tarapur at the foot of the Kumaon Hills.

RAE BARELLI DISTRICT.

The RAE BARELLI district comprises an area of 1,745 sq. miles and a population of 974,127 who speak Urdu and Hindi. Sadar Station is Rae Barelli and dak bungalows at Rae Barelli, Dalmau, Salon, Maharajanj, Jais, Mohanganj and Gurhakhshganj.

The district presents a beautifully wooded and gently undulating appearance and is very fertile and well cultivated. The Sone and the Nauga are the streams. The climate is generally healthy and average rainfall amounts to about 40".

The soil is generally fertile and produces rich crops of rice, wheat, gram, barley, pulses, jowar, arhar, kodan and small millets besides poppy. Pasture land is scarce.

Coarse cotton cloth is woven at JAIS and RAE BARELLI (finer varieties). SALON manufactures coarse cloth which is locally consumed.

The chief exports are grains, rice, poppy seed, hides, bones, gram, millet, oilseeds, tobacco and raw sugar and imports are piecegoods, metals, salt, sugar, and spices.

RAE BARELLI town (population 18,180):—It is the chief commercial centre of the district. There are two markets called CAPPERGANJ and BARELLIGANJ, in which the entire trade is concentrated. It produces coarse and fine cloths and sends away finer cloths which have a good name.

Other trade centres are LALGONJ, BAINTI and MAHARAJGANJ. Trade is generally with Kalakankar in Partabgarh. E. I. Rly. traverses it and road communication is fairly good.

SAHARANPUR DISTRICT.

The SAHARANPUR district occupies an area of 2,133 sq. miles and is inhabited by a Hindustani speaking population of 1,043,920. Sadar Station is situated at Saharanpur and there are dak bungalows at Saharanpur and Roorkee.

The district is generally a level plain with the Siwalik range on the northern boundary and has innumerable mountain streams. The climate is on the whole good, the cold season arriving earlier than in the other districts. The average rainfall is about 38."

The district is also rich in animal life. Karait and cobra, leopards and tigers, wild hogs and wolves, hyena and sloth bear are fairly abundant; while various sorts of deer, the goral and wild elephants are common in the Siwalik Hills.

Saharanpur is famous for its luxuriant tropical forest trees and plants of the Siwalik slopes, besides the usual products of the plains which the district shares in common with other places in the Provinces. The district is also famous for the excellent fruits of European varieties that are its special production.

The jungles at the base of the Siwaliks, the uplands and the Khader on the bank of the river Jumna are much helped by irrigation in cultivating the lands. The chief crops are wheat, rice, gram, maize, bajra, barley, sugarcane and cotton. Sabai grass for paper making is available here in plenty.

Cotton weaving, wood carving, dyeing and printing of cloth, glass blowing, cotton ginning and pressing are the industries.

Trade has been greatly developed by railways. The exports are wheat and oil seeds in large quantities and the imports are salt, metals, piecegoods, etc.

ROORKI (population 13,944) is noted for its Engineering College. The Railway workshop, canal-foundry, sappers and miners shop and the College press at ROORKI are the industrial concerns.

HARDWAR (population 33,287):—It is a favourite resort of Hindu pilgrims and has a very healthy and temperate climate.

SAHARANPUR TOWN has a population of 78,655. Wood carving is the important industry. The city has a big stud-farm where imported horses are trained and acclimatized. The Botanical Gardens here are an important centre for the distribution of plants and are also the head-quarters of the Botanical Survey of Northern India.

DEOBAND (population 22,126) is an important trade mart.

SHAHJAHANPUR DISTRICT.

N. W. Rly. traverses it with the Hardwar and Dehra Dun Railway branches and there is a light railway from Shahdara to Saharanpur. Metalled roads are sufficient.

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The SHAHJAHANPUR district comprises an area of 1,744 sq. miles and a Urdu speaking population of 905,131. Sadar Station is at Shahjahanpur.

The district consists of a narrow alluvial tract and is crossed nearly at right angles by the river systems of Rohilkhand. It is fairly well wooded; mango, bamboo, babul, sal, shisham and tun are common. The climate is moist and is healthy. Average annual rainfall is 37".

The character of the soil is varied. The condition of agriculture is therefore complex. The chief crops grown are wheat, rice, gram, bajra, poppy and sugarcane.

The chief manufacturing industries of the district are sugar and rum which are made at ROSA. Matings of baib grass are exported, coarse cotton cloth is woven for local use. There are sugar factories in the district.

The exports are gram, sugar (famous), oil seeds (from TILHAR), baib grass, matings, chintz, coarse cotton and brass vessels. The chief imports are foreign goods, metals and salt. Forest products are floated down the river from Pilibhit.

The chief trade centres are TILHAR (population 18,372) and SHAHJAHANPUR, but markets are held in many places in the district.

SHAHJAHANPUR Town has a population of 79,316 with cantonments. Sugar is the chief article of trade and commerce. Hosiery factories are doing well.

E. I. Rly. traverses the district and carries almost all its traffic; there is also a steam tramway.

SITAPUR DISTRICT.

The SITAPUR district has an area of 2,253 sq. miles and a population of 1,167,139 who speak Hindi and Urdu. Sadar Station and dak bungalow are located at Sitapur.

The eastern portion of the district is a swamp. Much of it is under water during the rains. Numerous streams intersect it flowing from north to south. The district enjoys a cool and healthy climate excepting Ganjar which is malarious. Average rainfall is about 39". The district is very fertile but backward. Central portion of the district contains a good loam. All its parts are well wooded and mangoes, jack-fruit, shisham and tun, besides local fruit trees, are fairly abundant.

The sandy soil produces bajra and barley; maize, sugarcane and wheat are grown in richer soil. The crops however include pulses, rice, gram, kodan, wheat and millets, barley, maize, besides poppy, sugarcane and oilseeds.

The exports are grain, gram, oilseeds, raw sugar and opium. The imports are piecegoods, yarn, metals and salt. Opening of railways has given a great impetus to trade.

SITAPUR (population with cantonment 27,820) is the chief trading centre. Besides, there are several good bazars along the Railway (Lucknow-Bareilly Metre-gauge Rly.). A branch of the B. & N. W. Rly. now runs from Burhwal to Sitapur town.

BISWAN is a Railway Station on the B. & N. W. Rly. and its paper industry and tobacco have a reputation in the market. SIDHAULI, on the Metre-gauge line from Bareilly-Lucknow Section, is an important grain market in the district.

Important fairs are held at NIMKHAR and KHAIRABAD.

SULTANPUR DISTRICT.

The SULTANPUR district extends over an area of 1,707 sq. miles and is inhabited by a Urdu speaking population of 1,051,284. Sadar Station and dak bungalow are located at Sultanpur.

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The surface of the district is on the whole level and has a varied scenery throughout. It has several jhils besides some small ravines. The climate of the place is generally mild and healthy, and the average rainfall is about 44". The Goomti bank is not very fertile but the inland country is fertile. Usar lands are also common in the south.

The crops grown are rice, gram, wheat, barley, peas, and masur, which are largely grown, besides sugarcane, poppy and indigo.

Coarse cotton cloth is woven. Metal vessels of BANDHA are famous.

The chief item of export is grain. The imports are salt, cotton, piecegoods and metals. Trade is carried mainly by rails. RAIPUR, GAURIGANJ, SULTANPUR and BAZAR SUKUL are the important trade centres.

SULTANPUR, the head-quarters of the district, lies on the right bank of the Goomti (river) on a branch of the E. I. Rly. and on the Fyzabad-Allahabad road.

An annual cattle fair and agricultural show is held here. There are two good grain markets and trade is very promising here.

The main line of the E. I. Rly. (O. & R. section) and a branch from Fyzabad to Allahabad, besides a loop line from Benares, serve well its purposes of transport and communication.

UNAO DISTRICT.

The district of UNAO comprises an area of 1,736 sq. miles and a population of 885,700 souls whose languages are Urdu and Hindi. Sadar Station is Unao which has a dak bungalow.

The greater part of the district forms a gently undulating upland with ridges of high and undulating sand. Barren usar land is a conspicuous feature. It is generally healthy and the average annual rainfall is about 35". It is a district of average fertility. The chief crops grown are barley, wheat, gram, arhar, bajra, rice, jowar, maize. Poppy, sugarcane, cotton and oil seeds constitute the valuable crops.

Manufactures of the district are insignificant. Indigo, salt, saltpetre, were formerly made but have since declined. Chief manufacture is making of brass and copper utensils at BHAWANTNAGAR, NAWALGANJ, MURADABAD. Cotton cloth is made for local use and calico printing is also practised.

The exports are grain, sugar, ghee, metals, brass and copper utensils, but the trade is not considerable. Imports consist chiefly of piecegoods, salt, metals and spices. Both rail and road traffic exist here.

UNAO (population 16,282) is the most important town in the district. It is a municipality and stands on the E. I. Rly. broad and narrow-gauge lines on the road from Cawnpore to Lucknow. The district is well served with railways—a branch of the E. I. Rly., B. & N. W. Rly. and the Narrow-gauge line of the Rajputana-Malwa running across the district.

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MARKET PLACES OF THE PUNJAB.

THE Punjab is literally a 'land of five rivers.' It is encircled and watered by the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej. The area of the Province is 100,000 square miles and, according to 1931 Census its population is 23,580,851, excluding the Indian States. Of the population about 90% are rural and only 10% urban, while 55 % are Moslems, 32 % Hindus and 11 % Sikhs; the rest consisting of Christians, Parsees, Buddhists, and Jains. The principal languages spoken in the Province are Urdu, English, and Punjabi. Other languages are Hindi, Gurmukhi, Pahari, etc.

Climate:—The climate of the Province is extreme, very chilly and cold during winter and very hot during the summer months when as a rule the nights are pleasant. But, on the whole, it is healthy and invigorating. In the summer, the temperature rises to 115° F or even 121° F and in the winter snowfalls are often recorded in some parts. Rainfall averages about 15" to 20".

Soil:—The soil is sandy loam but is aided by a network of irrigation canals for raising wheat and cotton. Manuring is practised near villages; and sugarcane, maize, wheat, tobacco and vegetables are as a rule always manured. Millet and gram are neglected. Dung of animals, forms the chief manure, the animals being often folded together for the sake of their manures.

Crops:—The Punjab is essentially an agricultural province and wheat is its most important crop. 9,287,145 acres, which is more than one-third of its total cultivated area, was under this crop in 1930-31. In fact, the Punjab is the greatest wheat bearing tract in India. Tobacco, melons, sugarcane, etc., are largely grown. Cotton of improved types are also cultivated on a very large scale (2,160,000 acres). Among other principal crops grown in the Punjab mention may be made of gram and barley, which are grown for sale. Millets of different varieties are also cultivated. Rice is grown in the Kangra Valley. Oilseeds occupy a large acreage of the land to the South East. The chief crops are rice (976,529 acres), barley (629,000 acres), jowar (1,014,000 acres), bajra (3,233,000 acres), maize (1,004,000 acres), gram (5,547,000 acres), rape and mustard (1,106,000), sesamum (159,000 acres), sugarcane (474,000 acres), tobacco (85,000 acres). Sunn, sugarcane, poppy and tobacco are raised and tea is grown in the Kangra Valley. Area under indigo is small; potatoes, mangoes, fruits and other vegetables and drugs are grown on the hill slopes and valleys for purposes of sale and export.

The approximate figures of production are wheat 82,168,650 mds; gram 26,121,032 mds; maize 9,941,644 mds; rice (unhusked) 12,188,752 mds; barley 7,158,684 mds; bajra 8,823,332 mds; jowar 3,141,380 mds; cotton 8,145,702 mds; rabi oil seeds 4,841,880 mds; gur 8,938,926 mds.

Cattle:—Montgomery, Harina, Malwa are the breeds of cattle and Hissar, Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgaon are the centres of cattle breeding. Buffaloes are valuable assets in the Province. Sheep are abundant, camels are found. The principal cattle fairs are those of Amritsar, Jahazgarh (Rohtak), Kulu, Shah (Sialkot) and Hissar. Large profits are made from dairy trade.

Timber:—Sal timber is found in Ambala and Sirmoor State. The forests are all conserved.

Minerals:—The Punjab possesses extensive mineral resources, but sufficient enterprise is rather wanting in this direction. Coal is now worked in the district of Jhelum, Mianwali and Shahpur. The output in 1932 was 72,857 tons, which, however, was 0.36 per cent. of the total in British India. Petroleum, discovered a few years ago, in Attock, Khaur and Rawalpindi, is being found there in increasing quantities. From 950 gallons in 1912 the annual production has increased in recent years to about 6 millions gallons in 1932. The opening of large cement works at Wah, following the discovery in the Punjab of limestone suitable for manufacturing cement, is full of future possibilities. Saltpetre, carbonate of soda, sal ammoniac are found plentifully in Shahdara, Mianwali, and other places. About thirty-five per cent. of the saltpetre from British India was produced in the Punjab. Removal of restrictions on the manufacture of saltpetre now makes it impossible to find reliable statistics for it. Gold and other precious stones are available in small quantities, while about 70 per cent. of India's total production of turpentine and rosin is supplied by the Punjab. And it may be noted here that India is now the only source of supply for these commodities within the British Empire. Khaur oil fields may now be regarded as a proved area for the production of natural petroleum. Salt mixed with gypsum, is obtained from the Northern Salt Range in large quantities and worked at Khewra and Nurpur. It is a Government monopoly and the annual output averages about 450,000 tons. Rock salt also occurs in the Salt Range. Small quantities of iron are found in Kangra, copper is met with in Kulu, and slate is found in the Mandi State.

Industries:—Cotton spinning and weaving is the domestic industry. More than three lakhs of weavers are engaged in this profession. The important weaving centres are Delhi, Ludhiana, Peshawar, Multan, etc. Rugs and carpets of cotton are made at Lahore, Ambala, Multan and Amritsar; cotton printing by wooden blocks is done at Kot Kamala, Sultanpur and Lahore. Ginning of cotton is done on an organised scale all over the cotton producing areas. Blankets, felts, and rugs from sheep's wool are made at Dera Ghazi Khan, Bhera and Hissar. Hissar district is, by the way, one of the chief centres in India of the trade in raw wool. And one of the largest markets in India for indigenous wool is at Fazilka in the Punjab, the other being Beawar in Rajputana. A very considerable quantity of good quality wool is imported into the Punjab via Afghanistan, the chief collecting centres being Shikarpur, Amritsar, and Multan. Wool from Tibet and Kashmir, and pashmina which comes through Kashmir, are worked and embroidered at Amritsar. Sericulture is another cottage industry of some importance in the sub-montane district of the Punjab bordering on Jammu and Kashmir. But the amount of raw silk produced is only a fraction of the total output of British India. Silk comes mainly from China and is woven at Amritsar, Lahore, Patiala, Batala, Montgomery and Bahawalpur. The trade in lac is practically a monopoly of India and, in the Punjab its cultivation is increasing. Iron smelting is carried on in Kangra on a small scale and the cutlery of Bhera and Gujranwala is famous. Glazed pottery is made at Multan and glass bangles, etc., are manufactured at Kurnool, Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Lahore. Wood carving is done at Lahore. Ivory carving is done at Amritsar, Patiala, and other places. There are several breweries. There is a Match Factory at Shahdara, near Lahore. A certain amount of crude borax enters the Punjab from Lodakh and is refined at

Lahore and Sultanpur. Modern industries such as manufacture of glass, chemicals, soaps, resin, cement, etc. are recording rapid developments.

Factories:—The number of factories registered under the Indian Factories Act increased from 647 in 1931 to 673 of which, however, only 519 actually worked. The protection afforded to the sugar industry was reflected in the opening of 35 new sugar factories, the majority of which were small scale concerns employing the open pan system. Another noticeable development was the opening of 25 hosiery factories. Owing to severe competition, glass making, textiles and the aluminiumware industry suffered acutely. The woollen mills at Dhariwal had a busy year and healthy progress was made in match, cigarette and pen-holder factories. Luxury trades such as art pottery, ivory, inlaid wood work, etc. had a bad year and so had oil milling, flour milling, hand-loom weaving and the brass and bronzeware industry. The depression in the carpet industry created widespread unemployment in Amritsar. The manufacture of sports goods continued to prosper with a good foreign demand but local competition tended to lower prices.

Hydro-electric Power:—The Uhl River Hydro-Electric Project was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 10th March 1933. The tariffs at which power will be made available to the various classes of consumers have been published and are considered by Government to be very attractive to power-users.

Trade:—Export of wheat is the main source of wealth of the Province. Other principal exports are: Indian piecegoods, cotton twist and yarn, drugs, turmeric and other dyes and tans, oilcake, oilseeds, mineral and vegetable oils, fresh fruit and vegetables, bran and crushed fodder, gram, pulse, wheat, flour, hides and skins and leather, saltpetre, timber, wool (raw and manufactured), unrefined sugar, tobacco, salt, etc. The imports are cotton piecegoods, twist, yarn, dyes, tans, gunny bags, cloth, liquors and even wheat and grains in times of scarcity, besides chemicals, drugs, medicines, hemp and other fibres, metals and machinery, rice, coconut oil, coal and coke, copra, mineral oils, paper, pasteboard, ghee, dried fruits and nuts, spices, tea, manufactured tobacco, provisions, refined sugar, etc. Export trade is mainly with Karachi in wheat, raw cotton, oilseed, hides and raw wool. The imports through Karachi are piecegoods (both woollen and cotton), sugar, metals, railway plants, silk, tea, tobacco, etc. Trade with Kashmir is chiefly in rice, grain, ghee, timber, oil seeds, wool, silk, hides and skins and fruits from Kashmir. The exports to that place are piecegoods, wheat, tea, metals, sugar, salt, tobacco, charas, borax and ponies. The exports to Kabul through the Passes are cotton, metals, leather, piecegoods and sugar; the imports from Kabul are fruits, ghee, raw wool, etc. etc.

The principal commercial centres in the Province are Lahore, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Multan, Sialkot, and Amritsar. Commercial activity in the Punjab appears to have noticeably developed within recent years. The Punjab has considerable trans-frontier trade. It plies a good trade with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan and Kashmir and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan.

Transport and Communication:—Almost all the towns are now connected with the interior by a system of motor buses, which generally carry passengers; but motor lorries are also used now-a-days for carrying goods in some cities and stations on the railway line.

The Punjab, which is strictly speaking, an entirely inland country having its five rivers practically unnavigable during the greater part of the year, has got to have all its trade movements by railway and

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

road. And it is well provided with railways and roads. Karachi in Sind, the natural harbour of the Punjab, is directly connected with the Province by the N. W. Rly. The Southern Punjab Railway and other branches of the N. W. Rly. traverse the Province and link almost all the important towns for easy means of communication and transport. The B. B. & C. I. Rly. crosses the south-east border of the Province. There are about 7,000 miles of railways open in the Province, besides about 4,000 miles of metalled roads including the Grand Trunk Road leading to Calcutta. There are about 25,000 miles of unmetalled road and about 200 miles of navigable canals.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

The AMBALA district comprises an area of 2,627 sq. miles and a population of 742,902 whose languages are Hindustani and Punjabi.

The district forms the plain descending from the Siwalik Range. The Ghaggar, the Jumna and the Sutlej are the rivers. Climate is fairly good in the plains. Rainfall averages about 28". The autumn harvest is more important than the spring one. The chief important crops are wheat and gram, other crops are barley, maize, rice, pulses, millet, cotton, poppy, etc. The district produces excellent cotton carpets. There are ginning and pressing factories besides a big flour mill and a factory of scientific apparatuses.

AMBALA CITY (population 86,592) is a big grain and castor market and imports gram and cotton from Phulkian States and Ludhiana. It imports cotton cloth and iron from the south besides woollen, silk and wooden goods. The chief exports are carpets, ginger, turmeric, potatoes, opium and charas. There is a big glass factory here which is doing well. The aluminium factory however has lately stopped working. It is the Sadar Station. There is a large Cantonment here and a Dak Bungalow at the Station. It is a junction in the North Western Rly. Distance is 989 miles from Calcutta, 988 miles from Bombay, 123 miles from Delhi, 187 miles from Lahore, and 846 miles from Karachi.

RUPER is another mart for commerce with considerable trade in grain, sugar and indigo. Salt and iron are exchanged as well as ginger, turmeric, potatoes and country-made cloth.

JAGDHRI (population 13,268) has a good trade in minerals and metals and is also a centre of borax trade. Copper and iron are imported. A big paper mill has lately been started here. It is capable of producing paper to the value of 50 lakhs of rupees. It is 31 miles from Ambala Cantonment. A small railway runs between the station on the main line of N. W. Rly. and the town.

KASAULI:—It is a sanatorium and a hill station 8 miles from Dharampur Rly. Station on the Kalka-Simla Railway frequented both by Europeans and Indians. It contains the Pasteur Institute for the treatment of rabies.

SOHANA—Cooking utensils and glass bangles are made here.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

The AMRITSAR district has an area of 1,574 sq. miles and a population of 1,117,120. Languages spoken are Gurmukhi, Punjabi and Urdu.

The district is a level plain and is sparsely wooded and is broken by sandy ridges at the middle of the Doab. Trees cultivated in the district are ber, mango and jamun which are reared in gardens and on road sides. The average rainfall is about 20". The climate of Amritsar is temperate but malarious.

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

The soil is light red and yellow loam with clay; wheat is the chief crop and there is no failure of crop due to ample irrigation; other crops are gram, barley, maize, rice, cotton, pulses and sugarcane. Raw wool of fine quality is available here in large quantities for internal trade and export.

AMRITSAR (population 264,840):—It is the most flourishing city in the Punjab and is famous for its carpets and shawls of pasham (fine wool of Tibetan goat) which have a ready sale all over the world; cotton spinning and ginning workshops are the other industries. The city is the head-quarters of the district and a flourishing trade centre, the average value of whose exports amounts to about Rs. 4 crores and that of imports amounts to about Rs. 3 crores. The articles of import are grains, pulses, sugar, oil, salt, tobacco, raw cotton, piece-goods, thread, shawls, wool, wood, silk, coarse cloth, blankets, metals, hardware, glass and dye stuffs; many of these imports however are re-exported. The exports are wheat, shawls, carpets, cotton goods, brass vessels, jewellery, etc. Dry salted goat skins technically known as Amritsars are exported from this place. Two large fairs are held here—one, the Baisakhi, during April and other, the Diwali, during November. The city is a centre of the Sikh religion and contains the Golden Temple. There is also a large trade in those fairs mentioned above with merchants of distant lands like Bokhara, Kabul and Kashmir, mainly centring round the carpet industry. An important cattle fair is held along with an annual horse fair. Among the new industries of the town may be mentioned the manufacture of acids and chemicals, aluminiumwares, soap, hosiery, oil mills, tanneries, glass, iron foundries, etc. Cotton mills are engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of textiles.

It stands on the main line of the N. W. Rly. and is 33 miles from Lahore, 400 miles from Agra and 1,143 miles from Calcutta. Besides Dharamsalas, there are decent hotels in the town and in the civil lines. Conveyances are available in the town which is electrified.

ATTOCK DISTRICT.

The fertility of the ATTOCK district (area 4,178 sq. miles; population 583,960) in the Frontier increases from east to west. The climate is generally healthy and the average rainfall is about 17". The northern tract is very fertile and consists of alluvial loam, otherwise the district is arid. The chief produce of the district is wheat. Next come gram and oilseeds, barley, millet, pulse and maize. Cotton and sugarcane are also grown. The district is noted for horse breeding. Country-made cloth, iron vessels, locks, stirrups, saddles, shoes, soap and snuff are the industries. The district has very little trade.

CAMPBELLPUR, Sadar Station, is a small cantonment and municipality 528 miles from Delhi.

WAH:—It is a growing centre of trade with a big cement works where cement, cement tiles and allied products are made.

ATTOCK:—Mineral oils (petroleum) have been mined at the place and find wide market in the Punjab and elsewhere. It is situated on the bank of the Indus on the main line of the N. W. Rly. There is a fort here, said to have been erected by Akbar. Attock bridge is an interesting piece of engineering. There is a Cantonment here also. Hasanabdal, 29 miles from Rawalpindi on the main line of N. W. Rly., is a place of historical interest.

HAZRO:—An important town in the district.

To get in touch with Indian manufacturers, read "DIRECTORY OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES" price As. 4. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

The DERA GHAZI KHAN district (area 5,325 sq. miles; population 491,044; languages, Multani or Jatki and Baluchi) on the Indus is generally hilly and is occasionally intercepted by a group of torrents from the hills. The greater part of the district, however, lies on the alluvium. The climate is exceedingly dry but is not unhealthy except in the water-logged portion. The annual rainfall averages 15".

The soil consists of rich loam which has to depend on irrigation due to scanty rainfall. The chief crops grown are wheat, gram, barley, poppy, tobacco, millets, rice, pulses, cotton and indigo.

The industries of the district consist of weaving of woollen fabrics, blankets, carpets and saddle bags; silk is woven at DERA GHAZI KHAN and ivory bangles are made. There is also a cotton ginning and spinning mill in the district. Blankets, felt, rugs from sheep's wool are made at Dera Ghazi Khan which is the Sadar Station of the district.

The exports to Karachi down the Indus are wheat, millet, indigo, opium, cotton, hides and mustard seed. Wheat and millet are imported from higher up the Indus. Other imports are salt, pulses, sugar, leather, iron and piecegoods from Multan.

The chief trade centres are DERA GHAZI KHAN (population 23,468) and MITHARKOT.

The India-Khorasan trade is carried on mainly through Dera Ghazi Khan. The district has a network of good railways. The nearest Railway Station is GHAZI GHAT on the N. W. Rly. (Shershah Section) wherefrom a ferry runs to Dera Ghazi Khan during summer.

FEROZEPUR DISTRICT.

The FEROZEPUR district (area 4,286 sq. miles; population 1,159,732; languages, Punjabi and Hindustani) consists of a flat alluvial plain divided into three broad plateaus and by two broken and shelving banks. The climate is dry and healthy but the district is proverbially afflicted with dust storms. The average rainfall is about 15". The condition of cultivation varies according to distance from the hills. Raw wool of the district is considered good.

The main crops grown are wheat and gram, barley, millets, rice, maize and moth are also cultivated. The industries are purely local; coarse cloth and blankets are woven; carts of Ferozepur are famous; mats and lacquer work are also made.

The chief exports of the district are wheat, pulses, maize, barley, wool, tobacco, cotton and other agricultural crops which are carried by the producers direct to Ludhiana, Amritsar, Bahawalpur, Lahore, Jullunder and Hoshiarpur. The main imports are sugar, cotton, sesamum, metals, piecegoods, indigo, tobacco, salt, rice, pulses, etc. Grain markets are quite abundant in the district.

FEROZEPUR (population 64,634), the Sadar Station, is a seat of thriving commerce. It has a large and prosperous grain market. It is a big military Station. Its Arsenal employs a number of people.

BHATINDA (population 22,771):—It is a big railway junction of B. B. & C. I. and N. W. Rlys. The adjoining country produces all sorts of grains and seeds and also mau-mustard and soft ghee which are sufficiently obtainable and are exported by rail. Its climate is good.

MOGA (population 17,581) a Station on the Ludhiana-Ferozepur line on the N. W. Rly. and 34 miles from Ferozepur, is one of the leading markets for grain in the district. It is equipped with a Sarai near the Railway Station and a Hospital in the bazar. It exports prin-

cipally wheat, gram, barley, ghee and maize; while its main items of import are sugar, piecegoods, cotton seed, and arms and ammunition.

ABOHAR (population 14,035) only 45 miles from Bhatinda on the Ghatinda-Samasata line (N. W. Rly.), is a big market for wool, grain, tobacco, saji, oilseeds, and vegetables.

FAZILKA (population 18,463) a junction on Ferozepur-Mcleod-gunj line on North Western Rly. and Bhatinda-Fazilka line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., is the leading wool market in India exporting a very large quantity of Bikanir wool to Liverpool via Karachi. Besides wool, wheat, ghee, gram, tobacco, chillies and hemp are also exported from here. Sugar, piecegoods and iron are its chief imports.

MUKTSAR (population 14,839) a sacred place of the Sikhs where at the annual fair on Makar Sankrant Day about 50,000 people congregate from all parts of the Punjab, is situated on Bhatinda-Fazilka line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and is one of the important markets for grain specially wheat and gram. It also exports a large quantity of ghee, vegetable oil, shakar and gur.

Other centres of trade are ZIRA, NATHANA.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

The GUJRANWALA district (area 2,907; population 736,138; Hindustani and Punjabi) lies in two main divisions, the low lying alluvial land fringing the Chenab and the Degh with the upland between them. The climate is dry and very healthy; the average annual rainfall varies from 23" to 27". Fertility of soil and rainfall decrease as we go farther from the hills. The chief crops are wheat, gram, barley, cotton, millet, rice, maize and pulses. Gypsum is made at NURPUR.

Silk and cotton cloth are woven and there are several steam mills and factories. Oil milling is done. SANGLA, HAFIZABAD and GUJRANWALA are the centres of mill industry. A large and growing trade is carried on in wheat, grains, cotton, oil, oilseeds, brass vessels, ghee.

Principal items of export are iron safe, brass vessels, gram, linseed, aluminiumware, and wheat. The imports consist chiefly of piecegoods, paper, cloth, country soap, sugar, wines, and general merchandise.

GUJRANWALA (population 58,716):—It is noted for fine cutlery, nut-crackers, etc. There is an aluminium factory here. It is a centre of trade for grains. Gujranwala, the Sadar Station, is a railway Station on the N. W. Rly., only 42 miles from Lahore and 20 miles from Wazirabad.

HAFIZABAD (population 14,431):—It is an important grain, cotton, and rice market on the N. W. Ry. only 30 miles from Gujranwala (by road) and 100 miles from Lahore. It exports large quantities of rice, gram, wheat, cotton, sugar, etc. and imports cotton and woollen goods, sugar, spices, coal and general merchandise.

WAZIRABAD (population 20,707) a centre of considerable trade in the district, is an important junction on the N. W. Rly., 62 miles from Lahore. It lies on the bank of the Chenab at a distance of 20 miles from Gujranwala. The Chenab Bridge here is worth seeing. The chief industry of Wazirabad is cutlery and Mallacca sticks. NIZAMABAD, a suburb of Wazirabad, was once very famous for cutlery, but it has now been far outdistanced by Wazirabad proper. The trade of the town is timber from Kashmir which arrives via the Chenab.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

The GURDASPUR district (area 1,822 sq. miles; population 970,898; language, Punjabi) consists mostly of the sub-montane portion

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of the Bari Doab. The district is intercepted by numerous hill streams, besides the Ravi and the Beas. The climate is on the whole good, the heat being never exacting. The annual rainfall averages about 80".

The soil is rich and fertile. The Doab and the river beds are particularly so. The chief crops grown are wheat, gram and barley, sugarcane (in large quantities), rice, maize, pulses, cotton, bajra and jowar.

PATHANKOTE tahsil is abundantly wooded and contains many mango groves and bamboos. The woollen mill at DHARIWAL produces woollen goods; hand weaving of wool is also practised. Wool used generally comes from Tibet. Coarse blankets and soap are made at BATALA. Harness and leather goods are made at DINANAGAR. Iron, sugar and ivory bangles are also made in the district. Sugar refining is widely practised. There is a distillery at SUJANPUR and there is also a brewery at DALHOUSIE.

The chief exports are grains, sugar, oil seeds, cotton and woollen stuff. Rum (from Sujanpur), beer (from Dalhousie), gram (from Ludhiana and Ferozepur), ghee (from Kashmir), cotton (from Rupur), iron and piece-goods (from Delhi and Amritsar) are the imports into the district. Traffic is mainly carried by rail, but road traffic to Sialkot and Jammu also exists.

GURDASPUR (population 12,094) is a Station on the N. W. Rly., 78 miles from Lahore and 22 miles from Pathankote; and Batala, also a station on the N. W. Rly. (Amritsar-Pathankote Section), is 21 miles from Gurdaspur, 43 miles from Pathankote, and 57 miles from Lahore.

BATALA (population 33,204) is an important market for gram, wheat, gur, sugarcane, raw sugar, vegetables, potatoes, oil, rice and pulses. Lungis, suti, belts, and silk cloth are made here. It is the chief trade centre in the district but the administrative head-quarter is at the town of Gurdaspur.

DALHOUSIE, a hill station and a sanatorium in Pathankote, is the summer head-quarters of the Commissioner of Lahore Division. It is 7,687 feet above sea level.

BAHLOH is another hill station in the district.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

The GURGAON district (area 2,217 sq. miles: population, 740,163; languages, Urdu, Hindi and Mewati) is situated on the outlying hills of the tableland of Rajputana. There are many short torrents in it. Heat and cold are less extreme here though it is very near to Rajputana. The rainfall averages about 25".

The district is fringed by strips of alluvial lands on the Jumna but sand hills are common. The chief crops are barley, wheat, millet, pulses, cotton, sugarcane, etc.

The industries comprise weaving of coarse cotton cloth. Muslin is woven at REWARI but brass manufacture of REWARI is the chief industry. Shoes are made at JHARSA. There are several ginning and pressing factories. Distillation is carried on at FEROZEPUR-JHIRKA.

The chief exports are sugar, grains, piecegoods, hardware, besides cereals and pulses in which it has a large trade. The imports are salt (from Sambhar Lake), iron, etc.

GURGAON, the Sadar Station, is 20 miles from Delhi on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. It is not of much importance as a trading town. Its principal items of trade are ghee, gram and cotton.

REWARI (population 26,269) the chief centre of trade in the district, is a station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly., 52 miles from Delhi and

797 miles from Bombay. The town is surrounded by a mud wall. It has a large export trade in wheat, gram, mung pulse, sugarcane, barley, metalware and brassware and the merchants deal with Northern India and Rajputana.

BALABAGH, a station on G. I. P. Rly. 27 miles from Delhi and 930 miles from Bombay, possesses a mandi for grain, bajra, gram, barley, and cotton. PALWAL (population 10,807) also on the G. I. P. Rly. (Agra and Delhi Br.), is a depot for the cotton of the surrounding country, and HODAL in Palwal exports ghee, cotton, gram, and wheat.

Other trade centres are NUH, FIROZEPUR-JHIRKA, HATTIN, NAJINA, PANCHANA, HANSANPUR and FURRUKHANAGAR (for Sultanpuri salt). The traffic is mainly rail-borne.

GUZRAT DISTRICT.

The GUZRAT district (area 1,973 sq. miles; population, 922,427; language, Punjabi) lies on a narrow strip of the sub-Himalayan tract and is hilly to a certain extent. The Jhelum, the Chenab and many hill streams pass through this district. Owing to the nearness of the hills, the climate is not so extreme as in the plains. Rain is said to be abundant here and rainfall averages about 28". The submontane tract represents a sandy plateau but good fertile soil is met with in the low lands.

The agricultural products of the district are wheat, millet (both great and spiked), gram, barley, sugarcane, cotton seed, etc.

Furniture of Guzrat is of good quality. Damascening of iron and brass for ornamental work, cotton cloth weaving and hemp sack making form the industries of the district. Inferior wood and pasham are woven at JALALPUR. Soap making, and boot and shoe making are also done.

The district produces much more grains and pulses than are necessary for local use and therefore exports, in considerable quantities, the following articles—wheat, millet, oil seeds, oil, ghee, wool, cotton and hides by rail generally. The district imports piecegoods, iron, salt, sugar, rice, wool, brass vessels, spices, dyes, etc. GUZRAT is the Sadar Station and the only place of commercial importance. It has a population of about 22,000 and is a distributing centre of raw iron, foreign goods, etc. to the villagers. Trade in dried fruit from Kashmir is also pursued. European furniture making of good quality is carried on here and datsaceened iron and silverwares are available.

The trade centres are GUJRAT (26,511), JALALPUR JATTAN (12,507) and KHUSHAB (population 14,194).

It is 71 miles from Lahore, 109 miles from Rawalpindi, and 217 miles from Peshawar.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

The HISSAR district (area over 5,000 sq. miles; population 889,479; languages, Urdu, Punjabi and Bagri) possesses in many respects the characteristics of Rajputana, this being situated on its borders. It presents a plain of prairie which is unbroken except for some detached small elevations. The Ghaggar is the only river. The district is extremely dry and so it is healthy. The land is canal irrigated and the rainfall is about 16" on the average. Rohi (Sirsa) soft loam and hard clay are the varieties of soil. Cattle of Hissar are reliable and the wool of this place takes the foremost place among Indian wool.

The crops raised are gram, barley, wheat, spiked millet, great millet, pulses, sugarcane and cotton; where the land is irrigated, maize,

rice, etc. are also grown to a small extent. Coarse cotton cloth is woven. There are ginning and pressing factories. HANSI is the industrial centre besides BHIWANI and NARANUD. Brass and metal works are situated at BHIWANI, which is noted for its carved doors and carpentry work. The centres of trade are BHIWANI, HANSI, HISSAR, BUDHLADA and SIRSA.

Piecegoods and hardware are the imports. The exports include wheat, flour, ghee, gram, barley and cattle. Trade is mainly rail-borne with Rajputana.

HISSAR (population 25,179) is a junction on the Bhatinda Rewart Section of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and terminal of the N. W. Rly. (Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakkhal Section). It is the Sadar Station and contains a big cattle farm. It is famous for good cattle and buffaloes are exported from here to as far as Bombay. It has a large trade in cotton and red-pepper. There are also cotton ginning and pressing factories. It is noted for blankets, felts, etc. and is an important centre for export of grain, fruits, raw sugar, and vegetables to Rajputana. Ghee from the surrounding villages is collected here and finally exported to Delhi and other places in the Province.

SIRSA (population 18,909):—This place is situated on the fertile tract of land in the Hissar district on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. on the bank of the Ghaggar. The surrounding country produces valuable agricultural crops of grains and seeds, which are exported in large quantities. Soft ghee is available and is largely exported. Other products of the place include gram, maize, wheat, linseed, mustard seed, kalai, masuri, khesari, cotton, arhar, castor oil and cake, sugar, etc. Goods are transported by rail to Delhi generally.

BHIWANI (population 35,866) on the B. B. & C. I. Rly., is 149 miles from Bhatinda and 38 miles from Hissar. It is famous for its annual horse show fair which continues for fifteen days. It exports wheat, gram, barley, and gur; and imports cloth, sugar, spices, and general merchandise.

Other centres of trade are HANSI (population 18,356), FATEHABAD, TOHANA and DABWALI.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

The HOSHIARPUR district (area 2,180 sq. miles; population 1,032,187; languages, Urdu and Punjabi) is situated on the slope of the mountain ranges and contains broad fertile valleys. The heat of this district is not extreme due to nearness of the hills and the annual rainfall averages about 33". Siwalik Hills form the backbone of the district and soil comprises sandstone with light sandy loam at the foot of the hills (known as Kandi). There is also the fertile Sirwal belt and Una valley where good alluvial loam predominates.

The crops grown are wheat, gram, barley, poppy, maize, pulses, rice, millet, sugarcane, cotton, indigo and tobacco. Of these rice is favoured by the marshy nature of the soil, the close proximity of the Beas and the Sutlej, and due to its being practically in the bed of the Siwalik range. Mangoes are abundant during the season and is largely exported to Lahore, Amritsar and other places.

The industries are weaving of cotton fabrics, (coloured turbans and cloths). Ivory or bone and copper inlaid work is done at HOSHIARPUR; lacquered wooden work and silver work, glass bangles, shoes of Sambhar (deer), cups and glasses of coloured glass (at DASUYA), brass vessels (at BAHADURPUR) are also made. Glass bangles are also made in the district.

The exports are rice, gram, barley, sugar, hemp, safflower fibres, tobacco, indigo, cotton, lac and wheat. Cane is grown here and sugar is refined in large towns and exported to Amritsar. The imports are cotton cloth from Delhi and Amritsar, millet and other crops come from the south of the Sutlej and cattle come from Amritsar. Trade is rail and road borne.

HOSHIARPUR (population 26,730 is situated at the foot of the Siwalik hills. It is the head-quarters of the district and stands on the N. W. Rly. and on the Lahore Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Section. It is famous for the production of articles of wood inlaid with ivory, for brasswares and glass bangles. The principal trade of the town consists of exports of grain, sugar, rice, and tobacco. Conveyances are available and there is a dak bungalow on the Civil Lines. A pucca wall has been built as a barrier by the Municipality to prevent the mountain torrent Cho from doing damage to the town which is flooded by the water from the hills during the rains.

JHANG DISTRICT.

The **JHANG** district (area 3,390 sq. miles; population 664,883; language, Punjabi) presents a level plain with elevated uplands scattered here and there. The climate of the district is very dry and very healthy and the rainfall averages about 10".

The soil presents an alluvial loam mixed with sand and depends on irrigation for purposes of agriculture. The chief crops grown are wheat, great millet, maize, cotton and oil seeds. Canal irrigation is practised in the parts where the land is sterile. Raw wool of the district is important.

Wood carving and carpentry of **CHINIOT** (population 25,841) are famous. Saddles and locks of good quality are made at **JHANG-MAGHIANA**. Cotton weaving is practised. Preparation of cotton for the market is an industry and the district has several ginning and pressing factories. There are also several flour mills and iron foundries.

The chief articles exported are: wheat, cotton, oil seeds and other agricultural products. The imports are iron, timber and piecegoods. There are not sufficient metalled roads in the district and the traffic is carried mainly by rail (N. W. Rly.)

JHANG-MAGHIANA (population 36,035) is the district head-quarters and has a considerable trade in grain and country cloth. Leather, soap, locks and other brass work are manufactured here.

JHELM DISTRICT.

The Salt Range of the Punjab passes through the **JHELM** district (area, 3,900 sq. miles; population, 541,076; language, Punjabi) and it has many picturesque and fertile valleys but the greater part consists of sandstone. The climate is good and is not extreme. The average rainfall is about 20". Cultivation depends on rainfall and irrigation.

The chief crops grown are wheat, barley, gram, oil seeds, jowar, bajra and pulses. Coal is worked in the Jhelum valley.

Boat building is carried on at **JHELM**. Brass vessels and silk lungis are made at **PIND DADAN KHAN** and ivory combs at **JHELM**. Water mills are used for grinding.

JHELM (population 23,499) is an important timber depot, being the head-quarters of the forest officer of the Jhelum river. There is a Dak Bungalow at Jhelum and also a Cantonment. The articles of trade are brass, copper and stone. Grains and crops, ivory, combs, are exported.

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PIND PADAN KHAN is a trade centre whence grains and crops, coarse cotton and silk cloth are exported in favourable years.

Gypsum is made at KHEWRA from rock salt occurring there. Khewra salt is the most important item of export. Other important exports are timber, stone, coal (from DANDAT COLLIERY), and agricultural produce. Imports consist chiefly of piecegoods, iron, sugar, cotton and paper.

There are roads and traffic is carried on by railways.

The main line of the N. W. Rly. between Peshawar and Delhi passes through Jhelum town which is 185 miles from Peshawar, 103 miles from Lahore and 77 miles from Rawalpindi.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

The JULLUNDUR district (area 1,131 sq. miles; population 943,721; language, Punjabi) forms the Southern part of the Beas Jullundur Doab or the country between the Beas and the Sutlej, the valley of which is marked by a high well-defined bank. The climate for the plains is temperate and the heat being not excessive the place is generally healthy. Average rainfall is about 27".

Towards the west of the district Nil-gai and deer are found in abundance. Wolves and other ferocious animals are also sometimes met with. The tombs at Nakodar and Nur Jehan's Serai at Nurmahal are places of some antiquarian interest.

The soil consists of good alluvial loam and patches of clayey soil is common. Failure of rain is almost unknown and cultivation has increased to the extent that there is hardly any space left for natural vegetation. Several kinds of trees succeed very well in plantation in this district due to its proximity to the Himalayas.

The chief crops are wheat, gram, barley, pulses, sugarcane, great millet, cotton and rice.

A good deal of cotton weaving is carried on in the district. Silk is woven at JULLUNDUR TOWN. Hookah tubes and iron jars are manufactured at NAKODAR. The district is reputed for carpentry work and brass vessels. There are flour mills, iron and brass foundry and gins and presses. Traffic of the district is mainly in agricultural produce.

Grains are imported from Ludhiana, Ferozepur and the States for export to the hills. Sugar and molasses are manufactured and exported. Jullundur is daily advancing commercially. It sends out a considerable quantity of its daryai silks, gota, carpentry work, buckets, etc. all over the Punjab, the U. P., and Central India. Principal articles imported into the district are sugar, machinery accessories, kerosene oil, salt, piecegoods, oil seeds and cakes, cotton seeds, hardware, brass and copper vessels, rice etc.; and the exports chiefly are gota, carpentry work, silk, mangoes (in season), wheat, grain, etc. Traffic is rail borne and the district is exceptionally well provided with roads.

JULLUNDUR TOWN, (population 89,030) a Station on the N. W. Rly., is the district head-quarters. It is (by rail) 82 miles from Lahore, 916 from Karachi, 1,247 from Bombay and 1,180 miles from Calcutta. The town manufactures gold lace (gota) and turns out good carpenter's work, and steel trunks and buckets. There are flour mills and iron and brass foundries, silk is manufactured and cabinetware is turned out. It is an important military station. It contains six high schools, one second grade college, one training college for teachers, and a civil hospital.

Other centres of trade are NAWASHAHR, PHILLOUR and NAKODAR.

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KANGRA DISTRICT.

The KANGRA district (area, 9,978 sq. miles; population, 801,312; languages, Gadi, Punjabi, Urdu, Lahauli, and Biluti) is mostly hilly but is fringed with good but small fertile valleys and is very famous for its beauty owing to the Dhaola Dhar's snowy peaks. The climate is very good and the average rainfall amounts to over 70".

The forests of Kulu and Kangra are famous. They abound in large leopards, wolves, hyenas and deer of various sorts. Iron smelting is carried on in KANGRA on a small scale as iron ores are found in the district. Copper is also met with in KULU.

The crops are wheat, barley, gram, maize and rice, pulses, tea, (important in Kangra), potatoes and poppy. The climate of Kulu is suitable for growing all sorts of European fruits and vegetables. The district has a large trade in pears and apples.

Tea making is the important industry. Cotton cloth is woven and baskets and blankets are made at KANGRA, KULU, LAHUL and SPITI. Glass bangles are also made in the district.

The chief exports are rice, tea, potatoes, spices, opium, indigo, skins, piecegoods, blankets, pashmina wool, ghee, honey and beeswax; and the imports are raw silk and wool, charas, and general merchandise.

The chief centres of trade for Kangra in the plains are at Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Amritsar and Pathankot. Considerable foreign trade exists with Ladakh and Yarkand through SULTANPUR in Kulu. The exports to those places are cotton piecegoods, indigo, skins, opium, metals, silk, sugar and tea, and the imports from those places are ponies, borax, charas, raw silk and wool.

Internal trade centres are KANGRA, PALAMPUR, SUJANPUR, TIRA, HAMIRPUR, JAWALA, MAKHI and NURPUR. Traffic is cart-borne. Sadar Station, is DHARAMSALA.

KARNAL DISTRICT

The KARNAL district (area 2,396 sq. miles; population, 852,613; language, Hindustani) consists of low level, only the banger rises to a considerable height. It is watered by the Jumna canal. The climate resembles that of the plains of the Punjab. Kankar is abundantly found in the district.

Soil is light and is suited to cultivation. The crops raised are gram (on the Saraswati), wheat and gram (the Umla course); millet, rice, cotton and sugarcane are also grown.

KARNAL has a name for shoe making; PANIPAT, for glass work (silvered globes) and brass vessels and fancy wares. Glass bangles are made here. Both the towns have cotton ginning factories. Silver wares and musical instruments and wood work are made at SAHABAD (population 12,293).

The exports are wheat, cotton, gram, fine rice, ghee, brass vessels, glass, sal ammoniac and saltpetre. The imports are salt, oil seeds, iron and piecegoods.

KARNAL (26,610) is the district head-quarters and lies on the N. W. Rly. It exports grains and other raw products to Ambala, Delhi, Hissar and adjoining places. Its raw sugar is sent out further north. Boots and shoes, blankets, saddlery goods, harness and other leather goods form the chief industries of the town. It does an extensive export trade in these articles. It is 77 miles from Delhi and 466 miles from Ambala.

Other trade marts are KAITHAL (population 19,418), THANESAR and GUHLA.

PANIPAT (population 32,915) is another trade mart.

N. W. Railway and the Grand Trunk Road run through the district. The Delhi and Hansi branches of the Jumna Canal are also navigable to a certain extent.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

The LAHORE district (area 3,648 sq. miles; population 1,378,570; languages, Urdu and Punjabi) is fairly plain and is divided into parts according to the general nature of the surface. The Ravi tract is a low-lying land, bare and desolate. The rivers of importance are the Ravi and the Sutlej. The climate is moist but heat is extreme during the summer. Average rainfall amounts to about 23".

Soil is for the most part loam, varying in fertility. In those places where sand is found, it is fertile and produces rich crops of wheat, gram, barley, cotton, maize, rice and millets. Sources of irrigation are canals and wells. Cotton weaving, vegetable oil crushing, ivory bangle making, leather and furniture making and printing on cloth are the industries. There are several gins and presses and there is a big railway workshop (N. W. Rly.). Leather goods and cotton carpets are manufactured at KASUR which lies on the N. W. Rly., and on the north bank of the Sutlej, 34 miles from Lahore, 1,209 from Calcutta and 778 from Karachi. KASUR, a Municipality, is only next to Lahore in importance. It is the centre of local trade and exports over 10 lakhs of cotton and grain.

The chief exports from the district are wheat, cotton, oil seeds and cotton seeds in large quantities. The important imports are piece-goods, brass and copper vessels, salt, sugar, oil engine, machinery parts, motor cars, etc. The traffic is carried on railway (N. W. Rly.) and the district is well supplied with railways and good metalled roads.

There is a resin manufacturing factory at JALLO, which suffers from the competition of Swedish turpentine or turpentine substitute.

LAHORE:—Lahore, the capital of the Punjab with a population of 429,747, stands on the river Ravi at the junction of the railway lines from Karachi, Peshawar and Calcutta. It is a municipality and the head-quarters of the Punjab University and contains several colleges and a number of schools. It is the largest city in the Province. Its distance by rail from Calcutta is 1,278 miles, from Bombay 1,280 miles and from Karachi 78½ miles. Its nearness to Karachi drifts much of its trade to that port. It is the chief trading centre for the agricultural produce of the district. Lahore serves the whole of the Punjab. Wheat and other produces are transported from here to Karachi for export. Leather trade here is an important one and a large quantity of saddlery and shoes is turned out annually. Rugs and carpets are woven on a large scale. Cotton fabrics are largely made. Cotton weaving, spinning, ginning and pressing are carried on to some extent. Factories of modern types for the manufacture of soap, chemicals, hosiery, etc are developing. A new company has been started to manufacture concrete pipes and reinforced pipes of all descriptions for drainage and other purposes. There are tanneries, glass works, flour mills, sugar works, tobacco works, oil mills, ice factories and saw mills.

SHAHDARA:—It is a centre of cotton weaving and printing industry. There is a Government Institute of Cotton Weaving and Calico Printing. Refining of saltpetre is conducted on a large scale and several factories are engaged in manufacturing it from efflorescent earth. There is also a match factory here.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

The LUDHIANA district (area, 1,375 sq. miles; population 672,494; language, Punjabi), with the exception of a high bank which

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practically divides it, is a perfect plain and level ground. The Sutlej river passes through it. The climate is generally hot during summer months but is damp during the monsoon. The average rainfall is about 30".

The nature of the soil is stiff moist loam on the river bank and is generally fertile. The chief crops are wheat, gram, barley, rape seed, maize, pulses, millet and sugarcane. Cultivation depends upon water, which is received from canals, rivers, wells and tanks.

Shawl weaving, cotton stuff, ivory billiard ball making, sugar refining, oil pressing, etc. are the main industries. There are several cotton gins and presses and flour mills.

The chief exports are wheat, maize, jowar, oats, barley, vegetable oil, rape seed, millets, pulses, woollen and cotton goods. The principal imports are piecegoods, cotton yarn, sugar, iron, salt, barley, brass and copper vessels.

LUDHIANA (population 68,586) :—It is situated about 6 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. An important railway junction on N. W. Rly., it is 117 miles from Lahore, 103 miles from Simla and 1,162 miles from Calcutta. It is the Sadar Station and now a business centre of hosiery manufacture. Jacquard knitting machineries and machines of improved types have been fitted. There is a Government Hosiery Institute to teach the art of knitting. There are also ice factories and factories producing durries. It is an important grain market and all kinds of grains, viz., gram, wheat, millet, etc are brought to the mandi for sale and exported to neighbouring towns. Ludhiana supplies turbans and Kullahs to almost all the Indian Regiments.

KHANNA is a railway station on the main line of the N. W. Rly., 26 miles from Ludhiana. It is an important market for salt, cotton and rice.

JAGRAON, (population 68,586) a station on the Ludhiana-Ferozepore Section and 24 miles from Ludhiana and 53 miles from Ferozepore, has a good grain market known as **ANDERSONGUNJ**. It exports brassware, copperware, woollen blankets, rice, gram, wheat, tobacco, pulses, barley, etc.

SAMRAHA is also a centre of trade.

The traffic is carried by rail and boats. N. W. Rly. traverses the district which is well supplied with metalled roads.

LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

The **LYALLPUR** district (population 1,151,351) is situated on a comparatively high tableland and is washed by the Chenab and the Ravi. The climate of the place is hot and dry but healthy. The average rainfall is meagre. It amounts to about 12" only annually.

The district is no longer the desert it was. It is now wholly irrigated by the Chenab Canal. And the result has been a very rich and fertile soil.

LYALLPUR (population 42,922) is the district headquarter. It is a big centre of trade in the Punjab, being one of the greatest depots for the exportation of wheat in the Province. All kinds of agricultural produce from the Chenab Colony are collected and are exported to various parts of the Province and beyond. It is traversed by the N. W. Rly. which carries the major portion of its traffic. It is 90 miles from Lahore. It is a municipality.

JARANWALA, a station on the N. W. Ry. (68 miles from Lahore), is a good grain market in the district. Its chief products are sugar, maize, wheat, cotton, gur, and gram.

TOBATEKSINGH is an important tahsil and grain market. Wheat (in large quantities) and cotton are exported from here. It also stands on the N. W. Rly.

GOJRA a municipality (the only other municipality in the district besides Lyallpur town), is also an important grain market. Wheat, grain, cotton, and toria are largely marketed here.

MIANWALI DISTRICT.

The **MIANWALI** district (area 5,395 sq. miles; population, 411,539, Elevation, 655 ft.) is generally a level plain and is crossed by the Indus.

The climate is hot in summer and cold in winter, as it is situated near the desert. The district has an average rainfall of about 12" only.

Soil is on the whole good and fertile and produces rich crops of wheat, barley, gram, bajra, pulses and jowar. Cultivation depends upon well and tanks. Rock-salt, alum, rock-oil, petroleum and coal are also available. The chief industries are the making of iron vessels and instruments, and cotton check weaving and basket making. Saltpetre is made from efflorescent earth on a large scale in the district at **ROKHRI**, **KALBAGH** and other places.

The chief exports are salt, alum, iron vessels, baskets, wheat, cotton, barley, rapeseed, oil seeds, wool and hides. The important imports are iron, cotton piecegoods, thread, silk, sugar, rice, potatoes, timber, and wines.

MIANWALI (population 15,412), the district head-quarters, is a small but flourishing town with some trade. The station is on the Kundian-Campbellpur Section (N. W. Ry.), 112 miles from Campbellpur and only 10 miles from Kundian. **BHAKKAR** a station on the N. W. Ry. (Malakawal-Sher Shah Section) lies on the bank of the Indus and is famous for its mangoes, dates and timber. The big grain market here exports, in considerable quantities, wheat, gram, dates, beans, wool, oilcakes, rapeseed, tobacco, and vegetable oil.

Other important trade centres are **KALABAGH**, **LEIAH** and **KARAR**.

N. W. Rly. passes through the district and traffic is carried both by rail and by boat.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

The **MONTGOMERY** district (area, 5,574 sq. miles; population, 999,772; language, Punjabi), is a perfect plain. The Ravi and the Sutlej are the chief rivers. The climate is dry and healthy and the average rainfall amounts to about 10" only. Soil is generally loam but sandy and clayey soil is found at some places.

The chief crops grown are wheat, gram, barley, cotton, rice, jowar, bajra, pulses and maize. The amount of cultivation often fluctuates and chiefly depends upon irrigation from canals, rivers and wells. Saltpetre is also found. Montgomery breed of cattle is famous.

The chief industries of the district are making of legs of bedsteads, boxes, toys, spinning wheels, cotton prints, cotton and woollen carpets, brass vessels, silk, etc. It has ginning and pressing factories. Refining of saltpetre is an important industry at **KAMALA**, **OKARA**, etc. There is an oil mill at Arafwala.

The chief articles of export are wheat, cotton, oil seeds, wool, hides and ghee. The imports are millets, rice, sugar, cloth, hardware, wines, stationery, machinery, machine stores, etc.

MONTGOMERY (26,164), a Municipality and district head-quarters, is on the N. W. Rly., 1,381 miles from Calcutta. It is an important centre of trade, specially for cotton. There are dak bungalows in the town.

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OKARA (population 10,712), on the Lahore-Karachi main line of the N. W. Rly., 80 miles from Lahore and 675 miles from Karachi, is the centre for cotton trade in the district. It has several ginning and pressing factories. The place is also known for its saltpetre.

CHICKAWATNI is a village, but it is an important market for cotton as also vegetable oil, linseed, etc. Its exports consist chiefly of wheat, cotton, gram, tilseed, linseed, toria, etc. It is 103 miles from Lahore, 26 miles from Montgomery and 626 miles from Karachi.

Other trade centres are KAMALIA (population 13,220) and PAK-PATTAN (population 11,311). The entire import and export trade of the district is carried by N. W. Rly. which passes through it.

MULTAN DISTRICT.

The MULTAN district (area 6,107 sq. miles; population, 1,174,900; languages, Multani and Urdu) is a perfect plain and is situated on the northern border of the Rajputana desert. The chief rivers are the Chenab, the Sutlej and the Ravi. The climate of the district is extremely dry and hot but healthy. The average rainfall does not exceed 8".

Soil is alluvial but sand is also found in many places. The chief crops are wheat, gram, barley, jowar, bajra, pulses, indigo, rice and cotton. Sugar and maize are grown in small quantities. The cultivated lands are irrigated by canals, wells and tanks. Multan breed of cattle are prized all over India for their milk-yielding capacity. Wool is obtainable in abundance.

The chief industries are pottery of a good quality, silverware, cotton and woollen carpet, silk fabrics, cotton printing, metal work, ivory turning, textiles of cotton and silk mixed together. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories.

The chief exports are wheat, cotton, indigo, bones, dates, vegetable oil, soap, wool, hides and carbonate of soda. Multan also send out huge quantities of dates and pomegranates. The imports are raw wool, rice, oil seeds, oil, wines, sugar, ghee, tin, watches, iron and piecegoods. N. W. Rly. passes through the district and carries the entire trade.

MULTAN (population 119,457).—Multan city is the headquarters of the Multan Division and District in the Punjab. It is one of the frontier towns of India. It has a municipality and a cantonment and two railway stations, one in the City and the other in the Cantt. It is 209 miles from Lahore, 45 from Delhi and 573 from Karachi.

As a trade centre, Multan is now of great importance, being connected by rail with Lahore and Karachi and by the Ravi, the Jhelum, and the Chenab with the whole of the Central Punjab. Large quantities of raw produce are shipped by country boats from Slier Shah, the port of Multan, to Karachi. The trade of Multan comprises every article of produce, manufacture and consumption in the Province. The chief imports are wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo and wool. The importance of Multan as a trade centre will be easily realised. It collects cotton, wheat, oil seeds, sugar and indigo from the surrounding country to export them to the South; it receives fruits, drugs, raw silk and spices from Kandahar traders and passes them on to the East. The Afghan traders take back indigo, European piecegoods and country-made cloth, sugar and shoes. Foreign merchandise is generally distributed through Multan to the western districts and the neighbourhood.

The chief local manufactures are silk and cotton weaving and carpet making; decent country shoes are also made in large quantities for exportation. The glazed pottery and enamel work of Multan, although not industries on a large scale, have a high reputation. The

manufacture of tin boxes and soap is a growing and important industry. Surgical instruments and hospital requisites of Multan have already established a reputation in the market.

KHANEWAL (population 11,205) a station on the N. W. Rly. and a junction for Lodhran, Shorkot and Lyallpur, has a big grain market near the Rly. Station.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

The MUZAFFARGARH district, (area, 1,339 sq. miles; population, 591,375; language, Multani) is mostly a level plain. The Ravi and the Chenab pass through the district. The climate is on the whole healthy due to dryness of the weather. The average annual rainfall is about 7" only.

The soil is alluvial loam and is fertile. The chief crops grown are wheat, barley, rice, bajra, pulses, indigo, cotton and jowar. The cultivation of land depends mainly on irrigation from canals, besides wells and tanks.

The important industries are cotton weaving, mat and basket weaving and decorations, etc. There are cotton ginning and rice husking factories.

The chief exports are wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, ghee, dates and mangoes. The important imports are piecegoods, metals, salt and lime. N. W. Rly. passes through the district and traffic is carried both by rail and by river.

MUZAFFARGARH is the district headquarters. It is only 9 miles from Sher Shah and 19 miles from Multan. The Station on Shershab-Malkwal Section (N. W. Rly.) has a dak bungalow. A mud wall surrounds the whole town.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

The RAWALPINDI district (area, 2,046 sq miles; population, 634,357; languages, Punjabi and Bhutwani) is mostly mountainous and is one of the frontier districts of the Punjab. The climate is cooler than the Punjab plains and is generally very healthy. The average annual rainfall is about 42".

Cultivation depends on rainfall which is abundant in the hills. The chief crops grown are wheat and barley, jowar, bajra and pulses. Some inferior quality rice is grown in the Murree Hills where potato has proved a great success. Oil springs exist in the district. Cotton is woven everywhere. Silk embroidered phulkaris are famous. Railway shop of the N. W. Rly. is situated at RAWALPINDI. Gas works and breweries, tent factories and iron foundries are also there. The district produces a fair quantity of raw wool. Leather is tanned and curved in RAWALPINDI Town.

Trade is carried on in necessities of Murree and Rawalpindi and the through traffic for Kashmir passes through Rawalpindi. The exports are grains and oil seeds, hides and raw wool, Kashmiri woollen goods and fruits. The imports are piecegoods, rice, hardware, tea and salt, motor cars, cycles, sugar, coal, fruits (from Murree and Kashmir), ghee, etc. Timber comes from Kashmir.

RAWALPINDI TOWN has a population of 119,284 including that of the cantonments. It is the chief town and district headquarters and is one of the largest military stations in India. It is on the N. W. Rly., 180 miles from Lahore, 1,355 miles from Calcutta and 897 miles from Karachi. A fair of exhibition of horses is held here annually in April. Conveyances (tongas and also taxis) are available.

GUJARKHAN, 33 miles from Rawalpindi, is a market for wool, wheat, oilseeds, pulses, tobacco and ghee.

KAHUTA is known for its export of Indian herbs, pomegranate seeds, walnuts, etc.

N. W. Rly. crosses the district. Metalled roads are the Grand Trunk Road and the Kashmir Road. Some well-known places of interest in the district are Taxila Junction (20 miles from Rawalpindi) where has been traced the Old Buddhist University; Sujjan Singh's Garden; Attock Oil Co.'s Works; Cantonments; Brewery; Topi Rakh.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

With the exception of a few rock hills the ROHTAK district (area, 1,181 sq. miles, population, 805,621; languages, Hindustani and Brijbhasi) is perfectly plain with depressions near the Jumna Canal. Mango groves and nimbar are found. The climate of the district is on the whole salubrious and the average rainfall is about 23".

Agricultural conditions depend more on irrigation than on soil, which is generally good, light coloured and alluvial. The chief crops are wheat, gram, barley, spiked and great millets, cotton, sugarcane, pulses, etc.

The pottery of JHAJJAR and the saddlery of KALANUR and fine muslin turbans of ROHTAK are the chief industries. Woollen blankets are woven everywhere in the district. There are several cotton gins and presses. Sugar is made and cloth weaving is carried on for local consumption only.

The exports are grains and cereals.

The district is traversed by the Southern Punjab Railway, Rewari-Bhatinda and Malwa-Rajputana Railways and is well provided with good roads.

ROHTAK Town (population 35,235) in the Delhi-Lahore line (N. W. R.), is an important trade centre in the Punjab. There are several cotton gins and presses. Muslin turbans interwoven with gold and silver thread and a form of muslin known as tanzil are produced. It is a big grain market.

Among other centres of trade mention may be made of SONEPAT (an important grain market), GOHANA, SANPLA (a grain and cotton exporting market), and JHAJJAR (population 12,232) a grain and salt market. The ruins of Rohtasgarh, the Pinjrapole, the old mosque, and the Gankaran Tank are places worth paying a visit.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

The Jhelum river divides the SHAHPUR district (area, 4,799 sq. miles; population, 821,490; language, Punjabi) into two parts and the Jhelum Valley is the most populous part of the district. The climate is, generally speaking, extreme and the health is good. Average annual rainfall is about 15" near the Salt Range.

Soil is more or less sandy loam in the valleys of the Jhelum and the Chenab but is at some places impregnated with salt. The chief crops are wheat, gram, barley, millet (bajra), cotton, pulses and great millet. The forest products are acacia arabica and shisham. Salt is found and bored in the Salt Range. Crude saltpetre is also manufactured.

Cotton cloth is woven and exported. Felt rugs are made at KHUSAL and BHERA. Blankets, felts, etc. are also made at the latter place. Stones are used in making handles for knives, razors, etc. Wood work of BHERA and lacquered work of SAHIWAL are also famous.

The exports are raw and manufactured cotton, wheat, other grains, wool, ghee, hides and skins, bones, salt, lime and saltpetre. The chief imports are piecegoods, metals, sugar and rice. N. W. Rly. crosses the

district with a short branch to Bhera and another from Dhak to Katha. The district has good metalled roads.

SHAHPUR town has a population of about 10,000. There are sixteen ferries on the Jhelum in the district. It is not important commercially. SARGODHA (population 26,761) is the Sadar Station and administrative headquarters and an important centre of trade for wheat, cotton, pulses, rape seed, ghee, gur, sugar and gram. But BHERA (population 19,741) is the largest town in the district; and MIANI in Bhera Tehsil is a big salt market and is otherwise called "Loon" or salt Miani. Miani is also known for its lime.

SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.

The SHEIKHUPURA district (area, 2,117 sq. miles; population, 696,732) forms parts of Lahore and Gujranwala. The climate of the district is on the whole good and rainfall is moderate. The chief crops are gram, rice, rape seed, wheat, cotton, etc. It is not much of an industrial district.

SHEIKHUPURA (population 12,166), a railway station on the N. W. Rly. 26 miles from Lahore, has a market exporting wheat, cotton and toria.

At NANKANA SAHIB a big fair is annually held on Kartik Purnamashi (Full-moon day in the month of Kartik) and from all parts of the Province thousands of Sikhs flock to the place on the occasion. Its trade consists of ghee, gur, rice, wheat, gram, cotton (India and America) and other raw produce.

CHAUHARKANA MANDI is a market for rice, gur, gram, ghee, and rapeseed.

SANGLA HILL, 68 miles from Wazirabad, is an important market for wheat, cotton, gram, barley, raw sugar, rape seed, til, ghee, and gur. Its exports are wheat, gram, linseed, vegetable oil, cotton, gur, etc. Imports consist mainly of machinery for gins and parts, agricultural implements, hardware, piecegoods, woollen goods, etc.

SHAHDARA, on Delhi-Jamrud main line and Lahore-Lyallpur Section (N. W. R.), is 5 miles from Lahore and 85 miles from Lyallpur. Standing on the left bank of the Ravi, the town is only 3 miles (by road) from Lahore. The mausoleum of Jehangir and the Tombs of Nurjehan and his brother are places worth seeing. Shahdara exports matches, suji, flour, wheat, mangoes, and country cloth; and imports coal, woollen goods, general merchandise, etc.

N. W. Rly. traverses the district and is its chief means of transport.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

The upper portion of the SIALKOT district (area, 1,958 sq. miles, population, 979,617; language, Punjabi) near the Jammu Hills presents a green appearance but is otherwise plain. It is intersected by the Ravi, the Degh and the Chenab. The climate is good in the plains during summer but is otherwise extreme and the average annual rainfall is about 35". Soil is generally loam but clay is also found. The chief crops are wheat, barley, gram, sugarcane, rice, maize, great millet, etc.

SIALKOT was once famous for its paper but its importance has dwindled. The town of Sialkot manufactures cricket, polo and hockey sticks and balls. Tents, boxes and surgical instruments are made. Cotton ginning is carried on. Beddings, shatranjies (Durries), Asans, etc. are manufactured in the district. Printed cotton stuff and cotton weaving are carried on at PASUR and shawls of pasham at KOILA SHOBHA SINGH. SIALKOT is the important trade centre and is reached by a branch line of the N. W. Rly. from Lahore (Wazirabad).

The chief imports are grains, rice, tobacco, ghee, timber and tea, besides cantonment necessaries. The chief exports are rice, sugar, paper, cotton cloth and brass vessels. The district is well supplied with roads.

The town of SIALKOT has a population of 100,973 with the cantonment which is pretty big. It is a flourishing trade centre and an entrepot for agricultural products. Cricket, tennis and hockey bats and sticks, tents, surgical and musical instruments, etc. are made here in large quantities. These industries have gained a firm footing and are in a fairly prosperous condition. The present supply of raw materials, which consist mainly of mulberry wood, comes from the Chhanga Manga Forests. There are several flour mills.

SIMLA DISTRICT.

The SIMLA district (area 18 sq. miles; population 36,786; languages, Urdu, Hindi, Pahari and Tibetan) is entirely hilly and the surface descends in a gradual series down to Ambala, the rocks belonging to the carbonaceous system. It is 7,220 ft. above sea-level and is 1,169 miles from Calcutta and 78 miles from Ambala and 70 miles from Kalka by Kalka-Simla Ry. The climate is admirable owing to its great general elevation. Average annual rainfall is about 70".

Cultivation is carried on in all the lower valleys of the district in terraces. The chief crops are wheat, barley, poppy, maize, rice and grain. Potatoes, hemp, turmeric and ginger are largely cultivated and exported to Ambala and Kalka. Iron is found in KOT KHAL.

The district has a considerable trade with Chinese Tibet at Wangtu near Kotgarh. But the trade is generally with Rampur and Bashahr. The imports are wool, borax and salt and exports are cotton piece-goods, sugar, iron and woollen goods.

The principal articles of trade from the plains are requirements of the people of Simla. The Kalka-Simla Railway joins it with the plain. Bilaspur, Mandi, Nadaun, Kangra, Shabathu, Dagrai, Solan, Sanawar and Kasauli are connected with Simla by roads.

Shawls and coarse blankets are made at SHUBATHU, which is a small hill cantonment and sanatorium, 23 miles from Simla.

SIMLA (population 18,144) is the summer capital of the Government of India and of the Punjab Government. It is a favourite hill station and is resorted to by Europeans and Indians alike. The chief exports are beer and spirits from the breweries and distilleries, and it is also an entrepot of trade with Tibetan China. Trade in Simla is brisk during March-April to October when high Government officials, princes and distinguished visitors assemble there. Traders in fancy goods and goods of every day use come here during that time. It is the terminus of the Kalka-Simla Rly.

KALKA:—It is situated on the Kalka-Simla Railway. The adjoining land is generally hilly and has forests. Bamboos of this place make good lathis. Ginger of a very good quality and potatoes are exported from this place in large quantities. The climate of the place is good.

PUNJAB STATES AGENCY.

The Punjab States Agency covers an area of 31,241 sq. miles and has a population of 4,472,218. The principal states in the Agency with this population are LOHARU (23,338), SIRMUR (148,568), BILASPUR (100,994), MANDI (207,465), SUKET (58,408), Kapurthala (316,757), MALERKOTLA (83,072), FARIDKOT (164,364), CHAMBA (146,870), PATIALA (1,625,520), Jind (324,676), NABHA (287,574), and Bahawalpur (984,612).

DELHI.

DELHI DIVISION (area 557 sq. miles; population 630,246) is now under the administration of a Chief Commissioner. Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi are the languages spoken here. The principal crops of the division are sugarcane, wheat, barley and cotton. All sorts of raw goods, grains, spices, seeds, medicinal herbs, silk cotton manufactures, and flour, oil and biscuits are available in large quantities. Among other local products of artistic value are velvet, kinkhab, salma, chumki and suchha; ornamental works are also largely obtainable from the place. Metal utensils, good tobacco, surti, kimam, various kinds of toys, country made rose water, floral oils, pickles, boots, leather goods, shoes, costly bed-sheets and satranjes, galichas and gargaras are available here. Ivory carving and gold and silver wire embroideries are excellent. Leather wares, mewa fruits and all sorts of fancy goods are also available here. The principal crops of the district are sugarcane, wheat, barley and cotton.

DELHI city takes the first place as a commercial town in Northern India, rivalling Cawnpore and Amritsar and ranking next only to the seaports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Karachi. It is a great distributing centre and its field of operation extends on all sides to a wide circumference. There is through communication with the different radial parts. Indeed, Delhi is the junction of all the large railways in Upper India, and her central position and the excellent facilities of communication ensure for her an important commercial position which is evidenced not only by the large business done in importing and distributing commodities wholesale, but in the number of industrial establishments which have sprung up in and around the City. Arrivals and despatches of large volumes of coal, cotton and cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods, gram and pulses, gunny bags, petrol, tea, etc. are made through this important commercial centre. There are a number of cotton mills with a total of 69,050 spindles, 2,286 looms and an average of 4,922 hands working daily and they are doing well. All sorts of modern industries are also making headway here. Delhi is, moreover, the exchange, financing and clearing house of the Punjab and of a large part of Upper India and Rajputana. There are two associations to look after the economic and financial interests of the merchants, viz., the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, and the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association.

Piecegoods, woollen and silk goods, etc. are imported in vast quantities from England, France, Japan, U. S. A. (Germany and Austria before the war). There are several European firms and Indian commission agents who receive orders from the dealers and arrange for shipments from foreign countries. The goods are in the first instance received by the wholesale dealers occupying the cloth markets or Katras. They are chiefly Marwaris. The commission agents, who are locally known as Aratiyas, send out goods to merchants in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana, especially to the centres at Amritsar, Cawnpore and Ajmer.

The items included in shops for retail sale or Besat Khana are bangles, cigarettes, crockery, felt caps, hats, hosiery, laces, lamps, lanterns, oilman's stores, provisions, shoes, soaps, stationery, trunks,

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toys, and other fancy goods. The wholesale trade in these miscellaneous articles is mostly in the hands of Punjabi Mahomedans and SADAR BAZAR is the place of their business.

Groceries which include dried fruits, turmeric, spices, beans, almonds, palms, coconuts, betelnut, etc. are received from Kabul, Baluchistan, Bombay, Singapur, Madras, etc. The wholesale merchants have their shops in Khari Baoli.

There are several iron foundries in Delhi which supply various articles to mofussil, specially sugarcane crushers and pans. Several dairy farms of this district have an India-wide market.

DELHI CITY, (population 447,442):—It is situated on the bank of the Jumna. It is about 900 miles from Calcutta and about the same distance from Bombay. Delhi is the biggest Railway junction in India and is served by almost all the principal State owned Railways of India, e.g., N. W. Rly., E. I. Railway, G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is connected to even the remotest part of the country by means of these railway lines. Also a Light Railway owned by Messrs. Martin & Co. runs through the district. Delhi has an Electric Tramway too which traverses the city and covers an area of about 6 miles. Regular bus services connect the city with such ancient places as Panipat, Muttra, Aligarh, Rohtak, Ghaziabad, Meerut, etc.

The business in gold lace, gota and embroidery, etc. is carried on in Dariba. It is a great pity that the genuine gold laces have been mostly replaced by cheap imitation goods imported from abroad.

The grain business is confined to a place where facilities in the shape of railway sidings and goods yards are given. The wheat comes from the local canal tracts and is mostly exported again. The same remark applies with regard to barley. The rice is obtained for local consumption only from places like Nawabganj, Amritsar, Multan, Pilibhit, etc. Mustard, grown locally, is exported to Calcutta and Bombay, but linseed, which is brought from the United Provinces, is not re-exported. Wheat, barley, gram, pulses and like grains are imported from the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and the United Provinces and passed on to Bombay and Karachi.

Hardware such as corrugated iron sheets, girders, fittings, and metal goods such as brass and copper sheets are imported from Bombay and Karachi. The chief hardware market is at CHAORI BAZAR.

Brass and copper utensils are either made locally or imported from noted places like Moradabad. Hides are obtained from all over the Punjab and are exported to Cawnpore or abroad. Bullion is imported from Bombay. A quantity of the silver and gold is re-exported to smaller markets. Timber is imported from Nepal, Kashipur, and the Simla Hills, stone slabs are imported from Agra and Bharatpur. There is also a considerable trade in jewellery, precious stones, shawls, embroidery, gold and silver wares, ivory work, etc. and other Indian curios.

Among the less important articles of commerce are ghee, sugar, tobacco, country-made shoes, turbans and pickles and preserves.

The climate of the place is extremely hot during the hot season and very cold during the winter months. Among the places of interest here are the Fort, Juma Masjid, Kutab-Minar, Gurdwara and also the capital at NEW DELHI which is a modern city with the most artistic lay-out and design and has been inaugurated in February, 1931.

The scarcity of water supply in New Delhi has been overcome by government efforts. Delhi has also a University of its own. Primary education is compulsory within the municipal area.

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MARKET PLACES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Central Provinces is situated, as its name signifies, in the central part of India and comprises, with Berar, an area of 130,000 square miles and is inhabited by a population of 17,951,147. A large part of the district, over 28 million acres, falls under the jurisdiction of the Native States, the chief of which are the Chhattisgarh States comprising Raigarh, Saktigarh, etc. The area under cultivation is over 25 million acres and there are extensive forests covering an area of more than 16 million acres.

Soil:—The soil of the district is black cotton, loam and alluvium, suitable for the cultivation of cotton, rice and food grains. The average rainfall is about 50".

Climate:—The climate is free from extremes and the rainfall is everywhere good. A large area is still covered with forests and jungles. The mountain slopes are clothed with valuable timber including teak, sal, etc. Lac is collected in the forests. Myrobalans are available in abundance in the forests and the Jubbulpur varieties are in great demand in India and abroad. Silk cocoons are also obtained.

Crops:—By far the most important crop grown in the Provinces is cotton of the Oomrah variety. The area under cotton cultivation during 1932-33 was 4,216,000 acres which yielded 740,000 bales of cotton as against 496,000 bales during 1931-32. Berar is eminently suited for the cultivation of cotton and the chief stations in the district are Akola, Akot, Amraoti, Ellichpur, Karanja, Khamgaon, etc. The chief stations of cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces excluding Berar are Arvi, Warud, Dhamangaon, Pandar-Kawda, Hinganghat, Nagpur, Wardha, Warora, Wun, Yeotmal, Katol, Saoner, etc. Average staple of the cotton is 5/8" to 6/8".

Among other crops grown during 1931-32 in the Provinces were rice (5,553,000 acres), wheat (3,499,000 acres), jowar (4,290,000 acres), etc. The Province has the largest area in India under the linseed crop (896,000 acres) but the yield is below that of Bihar and Orissa. The yield of linseed in the province was 92,000 tons. Gingelly or til seed also figures prominently (514,000 acres). Cultivation of groundnut is slowly increasing in the province, 160,000 acres of land being under this crop in 1931-32. The areas under other crops during 1931-32 were bajra (119,000 acres), maize (154,000 acres), gram (1,327,000 acres), fruits and vegetables (122,145 acres). Gram and pulses, tobacco, condiments, etc. are also raised. Oranges and mangoes grow abundantly in the province and are exported to Calcutta and other markets. Nagpur oranges have got a firm hold on the Calcutta market.

From an agricultural point of view the Central Provinces and Berar may be divided into four tracts. The first is the wheat tract of the Narbada valley; the next, Berar and the Nagpur country, where cotton is staple, and the people are, both industrially and agriculturally, more advanced than elsewhere. The third has for its distinctive crop rice, which is grown mainly in the Wainganga valley and in the great plain of Chhattisgarh. The fourth comprises the upland districts, the

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centre of the province, where cultivation is in a comparatively backward state but the country is covered in many places with useful forests and contain valuable minerals. Although by far the larger portion of the locally produced cotton is exported, enough is worked up locally to give a decidedly industrial bent to the population of such towns as Nagpur, Akola and Burhanpur; and the export and manufacture of cotton have built up a wealthy class of traders and industrialists, who have placed this tract in point of resources very far ahead of any other part of the province, however fertile the soil.

Minerals:—The most important mineral mined in the province is manganese ore which occurs in the vicinity of Warora. This is consumed by the iron and steel factories for the manufacture of ferro-manganese. The ore is exported out of India but lately the exports have been affected by competition from Russia. The Government of India on a representation being made for the reduction of freight on manganese ores have temporarily reduced the freight charges on the B. N. Rly. Iron is found in the Raipur and Jubbulpore districts. The smelting of iron and the production of workable metal from the crude ore are carried on in some parts of the Central Provinces as a sort of home industry. In the neighbourhood of every well-known mine there can be found families of smelters. Coal is obtained in the vicinity of Warora. Copper ore also occurs in the province, but is only spasmodically worked.

Industries:—The principal industries of the province centre round cotton production. Among other industries may be mentioned lime and cement factories, rice mills, oil presses, glass factories, and saw mills. Coarse textiles, brasswares, etc., are turned out on a cottage industry basis. Cloth is woven in three qualities—coarse, medium and fine. Other notable industries are; silk, silk bordered, gold, and silver lace weaving; tasar industry; pottery, brick and tile making and leather industry; oil milling; wool industry, dyeing and calico printing; blankets; sheep rearing; brass and copperware; tasar and mulberry silk production; mat and baskets; hosiery, cotton rope and tape making; toy, and smithy and carpentry.

Among modern industries special mention should be made of cotton ginning, manufacture of cotton goods, etc. Cement industry is progressing rapidly and there are a number of cement factories at Mekkgaon, Katni, Kymore and Jubbulpore. Lime and pottery industries are in a flourishing condition. A small pottery factory has been recently established at Nagpur. The abnormal fall in prices has affected the match industry of the Provinces. Only one out of the three match factories in the province worked during 1932. The two glass factories also did not make much profit, but they held their own. The glass industry is reported to be hit by the keen competition from imported articles. The province offers great possibilities for the match and glass industries. Other industries include ice and aerated factories, oil mills, saw mills, mining, breweries, flour mills, rice mills, paint, etc.

Factories:—There are eleven cotton mills in the Provinces, two each at Nagpur, Wardha and Akola, and one each at Badnera, Amraoti (Ellichpur), Nimar (Burhanpur), Raj-Nandgaon, Jubbulpore (Ranital). These mills are equipped with about 362,732 spindles and 7,105 looms and employ more than 22 thousand people. There are also a large number (over 500) of cotton pressing and ginning factories. Besides, there is a number of railway workshops and ordnance factories.

Trade:—The trade of the district consists in exports of cotton, rice and food grains, etc. Considerable quantities of forest products, viz., lac, myrobalans, timber (sal, teak, saj, etc.), hides and skins, gum, etc.,

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are also exported. Mohua flower and biri leaves are available in great abundance and are exported. Mangoes, oranges (from Nagpur), and plantains are exported. The imports are coal, coke, piecegoods, salt, etc.

Transport & Communication:—The province is well served by a network of railways, the chief being the B. N. Rly. and the G. I. P. Rly. The traffic is both rail and road-borne.

AKOLA DISTRICT.

The AKOLA district (area, 4,090 sq. miles; population 877,104) in the Central Provinces is mostly flat with only a small hill. It is situated on the G. I. P. Rly. and is 1,220 miles from Calcutta, 383 miles from Bombay and 157 miles from Nagpur. The Purna is the only river. Soil is black loam and is mostly rich. Average rainfall is about 35". Languages are Marhatti and Urdu.

The staple food crop grown is jowar; cotton is also grown on a large scale. The country is very fertile and therefore there is very little uncultivable land in the district. Berar cattle are obtainable at BALAPUR. There is a reserved forest in the Balaghat area, the products of which are khair, amla and teak.

Cotton carpets are woven at AKOT and BALAPUR. There are several cotton ginning and pressing factories and 2 cotton mills. Preparation of cotton for the market is the only industry.

Raw cotton is sent to Bombay by rail from AKOLA. The chief marts besides AKOT are TALAGAON and BALAPUR. The imports are grain and pulses, coal and coke, salt and sugar.

AKOLA, the head-quarter town, has a population of 47,632 and is one of the principal centres of cotton trade. The market is situated at TAINAPETH.

The tract surrounding AKOT town (population 18,693) is interspersed with garden lands and mango groves. Water is obtained from wells. There is a big mart for cotton which is sent to AKOLA. Good cotton carpets are woven there. MURTIZAPUR (population 11,541) on the G. I. P. Rly. is another big market for grain and cotton.

Other trade centres are KARANJA (16,615) and BASIM (14,409).

AMRAOTI DISTRICT.

The plain of the AMRAOTI district (area, 4,704 sq. miles; population, 941,975) is usually 800 ft. above sea level and has a sloping from north to south. A small chain of barren stony hills lies in the north-west direction. The rivers are the Purna and the Bembla. Rainfall average 30" annually. Climate is hot but nights are generally cold. Soil is black loam which is very fertile. Chief crops are jowar (staple), wheat, pulses and cotton.

The silk industry at KOLHAPUR has considerably dwindled. Cloth weaving and yarn making are carried on at BADNERA. Preparation of cotton for ginning and pressing factories is the chief industry of the district. Khadder and carpets of ELLICHPUR have a good reputation in the market. And DHAMANGAON is a most important cotton and grain market.

The district exports raw cotton, oil seeds, grains and pulses to Bombay and Calcutta. Imports are grains and pulses from U. P., coal and coke from Bengal and C.P., salt and sugar from Bombay.

AMRAOTI:—Amraoti, the head-quarters, has a population of 46,832. The cantonment of the same name contains 10,268 men. The commercial importance of the town is of recent growth. It is now the principal cotton mart in Berar, and is connected with the Nagpur branch of the G. I. P. Rly. Cotton is by far the most important item

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of commerce. Indeed, Amraoti's only claim to fame once lay in the cotton market where the name of Oomras (or Oomra-wuttees—Amraotis), referred in uncouth and archaic form, is well-known.

Formerly the greater part of the cotton of Berar was taken on bullocks to Mirzapur and thence conveyed in boats to Calcutta. Now however the greater part goes to Bombay. It may be mentioned in this connection that the export trade in cotton from Amraoti could not be in a flourishing condition unless specially favourable railway freightage rates were granted. This enables Berar cotton to compete favourably in the Bombay market.

Arts and manufactures of Amraoti are unimportant, the principal industry being the preparation of cotton for the market. Indeed the ginning and pressing of cotton claim the first rank in the industries of the district. Besides the cotton gins and presses there are oil presses, linseed oil being most commonly produced. The most important cottage industries are the same as those practised in factories, namely the clearing of cotton, the making of seed oils of various kinds, and weaving. Hand-weaving is done in cotton, silk and wool or in combination.

As noted above raw cotton is the chief export, and is sent by rail to Bombay and Calcutta, the only other exports worthy of mention being oil seeds, grain and pulses. Raw cotton includes of course ginned and pressed cotton and covers 75 per cent. of the total value of exports.

The list of imports chiefly comprises articles of food and clothing, the chief items being grains and pulses, coal and coke, salt and sugar.

Oil seeds, grains and pulses are exported to Bombay and the Central Provinces. Grains and pulses are imported chiefly from the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, coal and coke from Central Provinces and Bengal, salt from Bombay, sugar, chiefly from Bombay but also from Bengal and the United Provinces.

The Nagpur Branch of the G. I. P. Ry. is the chief means of communication. The town of Amraoti is connected with Badnera Junction by a State Railway six miles long.

ELLICHPUR (population 28,592):—The trade in cotton is considerable. Cotton carpets are woven. Considerable quantity of forest products are brought here from MELGHAT for sale in the weekly markets.

The crops grown are jowar, kodan, mal, rice and wheat (MELGHAT). Cotton, oil seeds and pulses are also grown to a small extent. The forest products include boswellic, teak, adina, etc. Cotton and silk fabrics are woven and dyed at ANJANGAON (population 11,597) and carpets are woven at ELLICHPUR. The largest industry however is the preparation of cotton for the market and there are several ginning and pressing factories.

The chief imports of Ellichpur are grain and pulses, salt, sugar, etc. The main exports are cotton, grains, pulses, oil seeds and forest products. These articles are first sent to Amraoti or Badnera whence they are despatched by rail to Bombay.

DARYAPUR having connection with Murtizapur is another trade centre of the district. The district contains a network of good roads.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT.

The BALAGHAT district (area 3,467 sq. miles; population 562,154; languages, Hindi, Gondi and Marathi) is well watered and is studded with numerous varieties of fruit trees. The climate is generally damp and malarious. Gastritis is common here due to the presence of mica

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

in the water. The average rainfall is about 62". Soil is rich in the plains and is alluvial on the Sone bank.

Crops grown are rice, kodan and kutki, wheat, urid, linseed, gram and turia. Tobacco is cultivated on the Sone bank and is very profitable. Castor seed is grown in rotation with tobacco. Sugarcane is also grown.

The industries of the district are weaving of coarse cloth at WARA-SEONI and LALLBURA which are well-known.

The chief articles of export are: rice, pulse, urid, tobacco which are sent to Chhatisgarh; teak from SONAWANI and CHAREGAON is sent to Nagpur and Kamptee; bamboos, hides, horns, myrobalans, lac, gum, etc. Tendu tree leaves for biri making are available here. The imports are gur, salt, jowar, wheat, gram, sugar, arhar, brass vessels, etc., etc.

BALAGHAT city with a population of 9,605 has a certain amount of trade.

BHANDARA DISTRICT.

The surface of the BHANDARA district (area, 3,623 sq. miles; population, 824,371; languages, Marathi and Hindi) is generally open and level with isolated hills. The Wainganga and other tributaries pass through it. The climate of the district is slightly cooler than Nagpur and malaria is prevalent during autumn. The annual rainfall averages about 55". The main variety of soil is called morand, which is black and is mixed with sand; the black soil is alluvial, yellow sandy soil is also seen here. There is a considerable tract of fallow land.

The crops grown are rice, jowar, kodan, wheat, linseed, gram, turia (as second crops) and sugarcane. Ginger, oranges and plantain are grown in the villages of JAM and ANDHARGAON and are sent to NAGPUR. Manganese ores are worked near TUMSAR.

Weaving of silk bordered cloth is carried on at BHANDARA (PAUNI, MOHARI and ANDHARGAON). Fine cloths made at PAUNI are famous and compete in markets. Silk comes from Nagpur and Assam. Brass and brass vessels are made at BHANDARA, stone jars at KANERI and cart wheels at TUMSAR. Soft grass matting, bamboo basket and matting are also made.

Rice is sent to Bombay, Nagpur and Berar; wheat, gram, pulses and urid and oil seeds are also exported which are taken by cart from PAUNI to Nagpur. Teak and beaula-timber and bamboos, mohua, myrobalans, hides and wax are exported in large quantities. Manganese ores are also exported. The imports consist of piecegoods (from Bombay and Nagpur), kerosene oil, salt, sugar, gur (from U. P. or Bombay), jowar and arhar.

The chief centres of trade, are GONDIA (14,957) TUMSAR. (10,061) TIRORA, AMGAON and PAURI (12,525).

BIHANDARA (population 16,738) is an important station on the B. N. Rly. The town has a population of about 16,000 and is famous for brass making.

BETUL DISTRICT.

The BETUL district (area, 3,872 sq. miles; population, 406,592; languages, marathi, Hindi, Gondi and Korku) occupies the entire width between the valley of the Nerbada and the plains of Berar, the whole district being practically situated on the plateau with a mean elevation of about 2,000 ft. The climate however is cool and healthy but malaria is prevalent during autumn. The average annual rainfall is about 46". Block soil of good quality is scarcely found here and

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friable loam is the best soil of the district which is either black or brown in colour.

The crops grown here are kodan and kutki, wheat, jowar, oil seeds, til and jagui and the labouring classes have small gardens generally, where they grow vegetables.

Coarse cotton cloth of inferior quality is woven; brasswares are made at AMLA, RAMLI, JAWAL KHODA but brass vessels are imported from Hosangabad and Chindwara.

The principal grains exported are wheat and oil seeds, gram, turia, and cotton. Jowar is imported from Berar. Gur is exported to Berar and Narbada Valley. The exports of forest products are timber, mohua, myrobalan, chiraiyi, and guli (the oil of mohua oil seeds). Takari oil, gum and lac are also exported. Timber is available. The imports are thread (from Nagpur), cotton piecegoods, kerosene oil, hardware, gold and silver, salt, groceries and spices. Betel-leaves and turmeric come from Berar. Purchase and collection of grains are done by telis who carry them on bullock carts. There are numerous weekly markets here, where retail transaction takes place.

A religious fair is held annually at MELAJPUR near CHICHOLI where large sales of household articles and furniture are made. A weekly cattle market is held at the BETUL town which has a population of 9,614 and is practically an isolated tract.

BILASPUR DISTRICT.

The BILASPUR district (area, 7,618 sq. miles; population, 1,386,915; languages, Hindi, Oriya, and Chhatisarhia, an Eastern Hindi dialect) contains rugged peaks and dense forests with elevated plateaus along the north of the district; to the south there is an undulating plain, composed mainly of shales and limestones. The climate is fair and equidemics are common. Leprosy is prevalent here. The average annual rainfall is about 52". Kanhar, or black cotton soil prevails here, brown and yellow clays are also common.

The chief crops are rice, kodan, wheat, linseed and pulses.

The tassar silk of Bilaspur is best in C.P., cotton cloths with borders of tassar are also woven. Bell-metal vessels are made at RATNAPUR and CHAMPA. Catechu is prepared and the people themselves dye their own clothes.

The chief exports are rice to Bombay and Berar and Northern India. Wheat, til, linseed and mustard are also exported. Sal and bijasal (sleepers) are sent to Calcutta, lac is sent to Mirzapur. Other exports are logs, sesamum, poles, hides and skin, and dried meat.

A number of weekly markets are held in the district, most important of which are those at BAMUDIHI, BILASPUR, GAINARI, BALODA, TAKHATPUR and CHAMPA. Gram and ghee are imported from northern districts, salt from Ganjam, and tobacco from Bengal and Madras for local consumption. Piecegoods, sugar, salt, etc. are also imported.

BILASPUR, the head-quarter town, has a population of 25,735 and is rapidly increasing in importance. It is a station on the B. N. Rly., 776 miles from Bombay and 445 miles from Calcutta. The town stands 3 miles off from the Station but conveyances are always available. It is the head-quarters of the cooly recruiting Agency for Assam in C. P. The weaving of tassar silk and cotton cloth are the only industries of the town.

BHATAPARA and AKALTARA are the other collecting centres in the district.

An annual fair is held at KUDARMAL where a certain amount of trade is done in grains and domestic utensils.

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BULDANA DISTRICT.

The general appearance of the BULDANA district (area, 3,734 sq. miles; population, 767,113) presents a succession of small plateaus sloping from north to south. The river Penganga takes its rise from this district, the Purna, the Buldana and the Nalganga being the other rivers. The only lake in Berar (Lake Lonar) is situated on the south of Mehkar taluk. The climate is intensely hot and dry during summer and equally cold during winter. Annual rainfall averages about 45". The rich land of the plateau is very suitable for the cultivation of rabi crops (wheat).

The staple food grain is jowar; cotton is the most profitable crop and is widely cultivated; wheat and oil seeds are also grown. The principal trees are salai, lendia, ber, khair, char and teak.

Cotton cloth and blankets which have a large local sale are woven but the principal industry is the preparation of cotton for the market and there are several ginning factories and cotton presses.

The principal exports are raw cotton, oil seeds, grains and pulses and the main imports are grains, pulses, coal, coke, sugar and salt. The main trade is with Bombay. The important centres of local trade are the little Pargana villages where weekly markets are held. G. I. P. Rly. and the Godavari Valley Railway take part in carrying goods.

The head-quarter town of BULDANA contains a population of 7,504 and is not important industrially or commercially. It is 28 miles from Mulkapur Station on the G. I. P. Rly. KHAMGAON (population 23,462) a station on the G. I. P. Ry., 341 miles from Bombay, is a big cotton market in the district. Cattle are sold here. Jalgaon has a population of 10,463 and is a cattle mart. Other markets are SHEGAON (14,699) and NANDURA (11,212), Malkapur (17,565) and CHIKHLI (7,041).

CHANDA DISTRICT.

The Wardha, the Wainganga, the Pranhita, the Wunna and the Godaveri traverse the CHANDA district (area, 9,312 sq. miles; population 759,574; languages, Marathi, Telugu, Gondi, Hindi, Urdu) and each of them has numerous tributaries. The district is hilly and excepting the open portion it is thickly wooded. The forest products are teak (plentiful), sal, bija sal, rohan, kodan, haldi, semul, mohua, dhuara, tendu, garai and palas. The climate is warm but healthy and the annual rainfall average about 52".

Black soil is found adjoining the Wardha river and in the Doab between the Wardha and the Erai. On the bank of the Wainganga alluvial belt of black soil is met with but stony and sandy soil covers a large area. The crops raised are linseed, gram, wheat, jowar and rice (in the central and eastern parts). Til is also grown. A considerable tract of land lies fallow.

There is a colliery at WARORA. Copper mines exist at THANWASARA, at GOVINDAPUR and at MENDHA. Iron ores of good quality occur at DEWALGAON, GUNJWALI and LOHARE (69 per cent), PIPALGAON (79 per cent), and RATANPUR, but the ores are not worked. Good building stone is also found. Tassar silk-worm is bred, silk loin-cloth and cholis and silk-bordered cotton cloth weaving is done, of which the centres are CHANDA, CHIMUR and ARMORI. Brass and copper vessels are made at CHANDA and NERI. Good lacquer work is done at POMURNA. WARORA has a fire clay and tile factory. There are also two cotton presses and ginning factories.

The exports are by rail and include oil seeds, timber, hides, horns, cotton and pulses, linseed, til, castor and mustard. Rice is

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carried by carts. Other exports are cotton, teak and wood in increasing quantity from ALLAPILAI; bamboos, gum, myrobalans, lac, grass, charcoal and mohua flower (to Wardha and Berar). The imports are salt, sugar, thread, piecegoods, metals and kerosene oil. It is served by the Wardha-Warora branch of the G. I. P. Railway.

CHANDA TOWN (population 17,080):—It is the biggest town in the district.

WARORA TOWN (population 9,811):—It is the station where the bulk of the products of the Chanda District as also that of YEOTMAL in Berar reaches the railway. There is also a colliery and a fire clay and brick factory.

CHINDWARA DISTRICT.

The CHINDWARA DISTRICT (area 7,939 sq. miles; population 907,101, languages, Hindi, Condi, Marathi, Urdu) has three steps or elevations ascending from the south and is mostly hilly and is covered by the Deccan trap. Several tributaries of the Narbada rise in the north. Here are extensive forests and many fruit and timber trees. They are teak, saj (important timber), sal, tinsa, bijasal, shisam and landia, besides mohua, tendu (ebony), achar, mango and tamarind. The climate is cool and healthy and pleasant and the annual rainfall is about 42". The annual rainfall for Seoni averages 53".

Soil varies from deep black loam to thin red or yellow. One-fourth of the area is fallow. The principal crops are wheat, jowar, arhar, kodan, kutki, til, jain and sugarcane.

Teak and saj and bamboos are plentiful. Iron is found in KURAI range, gold washings (of PACHDHAR and BAWANTHARI rivers), chalk, hardstone, etc. are also found (CHHAPRA). Coarse cotton weaving (at SEONI, BARGHAT and CHHAPRA), tassar silk dyeing, making of glass bangle, lac bangle, earthen vessels, iron implements, skin tanning and leather working are the industries. There are colonies of cotton weavers in every town in the district as also in several large villages. Industries in tassar silk, sunn-hemp ropes of grass and brass work exist at CHINDWARA. Grain and ghee trade is considerable, specially in SEONI. The trade centre for timber is KAURAI. An important weekly market is held at BHARAT; GOPALGANJ, KANIWARA and KEOLARI are the other marts. The largest market is at RAMKONA where about 3,000 carts are collected on a bazar day. LODHI KHEDA, PANDHURNA and SANSAR (5,919) are the other markets. PALATWADA, MORDONGRI and MOHKHER are also markets of some importance.

The principal exports are wheat, cotton, oil seeds, rice, sunn-hemp, gur (to Berar), potatoes and ginger (to Nagpur). Timber, minor forest products, hides, horns and manganese ores are the other articles of trade. Imports are salt (from Gujrat), sugar, piecegoods, brass and other metals, turmeric, catechu, betel leaves, etc.

SEONI town has a population of 16,981 and is the chief commercial town on the Satpura plateau.

CHINDWARA (population 17,080):—Bastard date-palms are found in the vicinity, from which the town takes its name. It is the centre of local trade; pottery and cotton hand-weaving are the industries. Tassar silk is also woven.

DRUG DISTRICT.

DRUG (area 3,807 sq. miles; population 818,082) consists of a long strip of land running from north to south. The climate is exceptionally hot and the average annual rainfall is about 48". Large portions of the district consist of rich black soil while the remainder is yellow

clay or gravel. The principal crops are rice, wheat, kodan and linseed. The district is served by railways and has a network of roads.

DRUG TOWN (population 13,172).—The bell-metal industry is famous. Cotton cloth is woven here for local use. The town has a good trade in betel-leaves. It is situated on the main line of the B. N. Rly. and contains the ruins of the mud fort which is of great antiquity.

HOSANGABAD DISTRICT.

The HOSANGABAD district (area 4,922 sq. miles; population 806,632; Jangauge, Hindi) is situated mainly on the long narrow strip of the Narbada Valley. The important forest products constitute teak, saj and dhaura. The climate is generally healthy and the rainfall is about 50" on the average. Hail and thunderstorms are common in the latter part of the summer months. The prevailing soil is rich, black alluvial loam but sandy soil is also seen.

The chief crops grown are wheat, grains, jowar, kodan, til and kutki. The betel vines of SOHAGPUR (population 8,341) have good reputation. Cattle are imported here from the Native States. Cloth weaving by hand-looms is practised at SOBHAPUR and NAHARKOLA for local use. There is tassar silk weaving and dyeing industry at SOBHAPUR. Nut-crackers (ornamental) and bamboo walking-sticks are made and exported from HOSANGABAD town. There are also cotton ginning and pressing factories.

The chief exports are wheat, til, linseed and cotton; teak and other timbers, myrobalans (Rajabaori and Bori teak are best in C. P.), ghee (considerably exported), honey (from Pachmarhi), building stone and brass vessels (from Handia), and molua (to Khandwa). The imports are salt (from Sambar and Ahmedabad), sugar (from Mirzapur), gur (from Betul and Berar), tobacco (from Muzaffarpur), rice (from Chattisgarh). The chief weekly markets are at ITARSI (population 11,787), BABAI, HANDIA, SOBHAPUR, and BANKHERI.

HARDA (16,031) 48 miles from Itarsi Junction on the G. I. P. Rly., is a market for grain and cotton. SOHAGPUR, a station on the Itarsi-Jubbulpore branch (G. I. P.), is a good market for jungle produce and has a sericulture house. The timber market is at RAHATGAON. The traffic is rail and road borne.

HOSANGABAD Town (population 12,372) is situated in a picturesque position on the Narbada. Brass utensil and bamboo walking-sticks are made. Excellent building stones are available from a quarry in the vicinity of the town.

Nearly the whole of NARSINGHPUR (population 11,077) lies south of the Narbada and the greater part of the tahsil is situated between the Narbada and the Satpura. The valley is covered by a deep layer of alluvial soil which is famous for its fertility. The chief crops grown here are wheat, gram, til, rice, jowar, cotton, kodan, linseed, etc. There is a coal mine at Mohpani.

GADARWARA (population 9,077) is an important centre of hand-weaving and dyeing. CHICHLI has an industry of brassware. There is also a ginning factory at GADARWARA.

The chief exports are wheat, oil seeds, gram, ghee (to Calcutta), hides and bones (to Bombay). The imports are rice, salt, sugar, kerosene oil, cotton cloth and gur. Three annual fairs are held at BARMHAN, BAREHTA and SANKAL.

G. I. P. Rly. traverses (Jubbulpore line) the district and carries considerable traffic. It has numerous good roads (Bombay-Jubbulpore Road).

MANUFACTURE TOBACCO, SNUFF, SURTI, ZARDA, Etc., Read "Indian Tobacco & Its Preparations" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Cal. Y. B. 66.

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT.

The JUBBULPORE district (area 3,918 sq. miles; population 756,346; languages, Hindi and Urdu) is chiefly a hilly tract intercepted by good fertile valleys and river banks. The rivers are the Narbada, the Katni, the Keru, etc. The district is wooded with mango, ber, tamarind, guava, mohua and other fruit-bearing trees. The timbers of the forests are teak, saj, haldu, tendu, or ebony and bamboos. Peaches, pine apples, excellent potatoes and vegetables are also grown.

The climate is pleasant and salubrious and the average annual rainfall is about 60". The best soil of the district is black alluvial clay or loam of the Upper Narbada Valley. Sandy soil is also met with. Special feature of the district is grass cropping on more than 1,000 sq. miles.

The crops are wheat, rice, kodan, kutki, gram, oil seeds (til), millets, cotton, etc. Betel vine gardens also exist in a number of places near JUBBULPORE CITY and BILEHRI. Fruits and vegetables have a good local demand.

Iron ores occur and are worked to a small extent at JOHLI and SIHONA. Manganese ores occur at GOSALPUR, SIHORA, KHITOLA. Copper ores also exist and the limestone deposits at MURWARA are worked. Cotton weaving is carried on at GARHA and MAGHOLI (coloured saris). Cement factories have been started at KATNI, KYMORE, MEKGAON, and JUBBULPORE. Glass, lime and potteries are made in the district. Fire bricks are also being manufactured. The dyeing centres using vegetable dyes are INDRANA and RAM-KHIRA. Brass and copper vessels are made at JUBBULPORE and PANAGAR. KATANGI produces glass vessels. There are spinning mills and gins and presses besides the gun carriage factory. Wire-netting, thick bedding cloth, weaving of cloth for pillows and mattress cases, net money bags, and Scotch and Kidderminster carpets are some of the jail industries of the district and they find a ready market. Bidi industry is now well established. But Jubbulpore is still mainly an agricultural district.

The principal exports are wheat and oil seeds, hemp (to Calcutta and Bonibay), ghee and forest products are sent from Jubbulpore in large quantities (to Seoni and Mandla). Hides, horns and dried beef are largely exported. The chief imports are salt (from Sambhar), sugar, gur, kerosene oil, vegetable oils, cotton, cloth, dyes, glass bangles, etc. Weekly markets are held at PANAGAR, BARELA, SHAHPURA, PATAN, BILHERI, KATANGI, SILONDI, UMARIA.

KATNI is an important trade centre for ghee, wheat, bronze utensils, Indian shoes, and old stone. It is a junction-station for the E. I. R., G. I. P., and the B. N. R. lines and contains a large Sarai for the Hindus.

SINHORA ROAD, on the railway line from Jubbulpore to Katni, lies at a distance of 24 miles from Jubbulpore. It has a population of over 6,000. It is a municipality but levies no terminal taxes.

JUBBULPORE (population 97,468) the chief town and administrative head-quarters, lies on the junction of G. I. P. and E. I. Rly. lines. It is 616 miles from Bombay and 784 miles from Calcutta. The Omoti, a small river, separates the civil station and cantonment from the town. It is a municipality.

Many religious fairs are held at different sacred places on the Narbada. BHORAGHAT and KUMBHI are important.

POULTRY FARMING: A handbook on Poultry Farming and Duck Breeding. As. -/4-/. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

MANDLA DISTRICT.

The MANDLA district (area 5,088 sq. miles; population 446,066; languages, Hindi and Gondi) is mostly hilly and undulating with a good many fertile valleys in it. The Narbada river passes through it. The climate of the district is generally cool and pleasant and the average rainfall is about 53".

Soils vary from basalt rock, sandy black to stony barrens. The chief crops are wheat, rice, oil seeds, millets and sugarcane. Cultivation depends generally on natural rainfall.

Coarse cotton, bell-metal vessel and glass and lac bangles are made. Two important fairs are held at HINDNAGAR and MADHUPURI.

The chief exports are wheat, rice, oil seeds, sunn-hemp, ghee, teak, lac and myrobalans. There is sufficient pasture ground in the vicinity of the reserved forests.

The imports are salt, sugar, kerosene oil, gur, pulses (arhar), spices, vessels of brass, and silk and cotton cloth. The chief trade centre is PINDRAI and internal trade is carried on in weekly village markets by carts. B. N. Rly. passes through the district. MANDLA (population 7,997) is also a centre of trade.

NAGPUR DISTRICT.

The greater part of the NAGPUR district (area 3,843 sq. miles; population 933,108; language, Marathi) is an undulating plain and is traversed by low hills and ranges, generally spurs from the Satpura hills. The Wardha and Wainganga rivers flow along a part of the district. In the forests on the Satpura hills grow saj, aichra, tendu (on heavy soils) and satin wood. Mango, mohua, tamarind and date-palms are common in the open country. Nagpur is one of the hottest places during the summer but the climate is not unpleasant. Annual rainfall averages 46", less in the west than in the east.

The prevailing soil of Nagpur is black cotton, and the principal crops grown are jowar and cotton; others are wheat, til, linseed and gram. Cotton cultivation is gradually increasing. The cattle are all imported as there is scarcely any grazing ground. Deposits of manganese occur in several localities (in Ramtek Tahsil).

Weaving of cotton cloth is the home industry at NAGPUR and UMRER; gold and silver thread of BURHANPUR are famous. Silk comes from Bengal and china and tassar from Chhattisgarh. There are several cotton weaving and spinning mills. A small pottery factory has been recently established.

The chief exports are raw cotton, cotton seed, linseed, til and wheat, oranges, wild plum and betel-leaf. Yarn and cotton cloth are made. Many articles are also received at Nagpur and re-exported. The imports to Nagpur district are rice, timber and bamboos (Chanda, Seoni etc.), cotton and grain, sea-salt, sugar, gur, kerosene oil, woollen and iron goods.

KAMPTEE (population 20,787) is the largest weekly market. Sunday and Wednesday bazars held at NAGPUR are also important. Other leading markets are GAORI and KELOD (for grain and timber), MORWAR (grain)). A large fair is held at RAMTEK (population 8,934) in November and religious fairs are held at AMBHORA, KUDHARI, ADASA and DHAPEWARE.

NAGPUR (population 215,615):—Nagpur is the capital town of the Central Provinces and Berar and the leading industrial and commercial town in Central India. Its trade is chiefly confined with Bombay. It is situated at the junction of two important railways, namely, the Great Indian Peninsular and the Bengal Nagpur Railways.

POULTRY FARMING: A hand book on Poultry Farming and Duck Breeding. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Nagpur is divided naturally into two parts, the city proper lying east and south of Sitabaldi fort and the railway station, while the civil station lies to the west and north of these. The importance of the place will be realised when it is said that within the last decade or two it has grown to be the leading industrial and commercial town in the centre of India. It owes this influential position chiefly to its cotton trade.

For more than a century Nagpur has been noted in India for its orange gardens and for the cotton and silk fabrics woven by its large Kashti population of hand-loom weavers. In fact, inspite of the machine competition, a considerable number of spinners, weavers, and dyers is engaged in their manual professions.

There are a number of cotton spinning and weaving mills. In recent years the mining of manganese in the neighbouring tracts has added to the trade of Nagpur. The bulk of the general trade has also greatly increased lately.

The chief items of commerce relate to timber and fire woods, kerosene oil, imported piecegoods, leather goods, food-stuff, tobacco, aerated waters and ice. The trade in wood is specially heavy. The import of building timber is large and it is accompanied by great activity in brick-making owing to the constant demand for house building. There are now numerous oil mills near the railway Station. Passing mention may be made of printing presses, ice factory, etc. A number of cotton mills have been started in the town and finished goods, e.g., dhotis, saris, etc. are transported to Bengal and other places.

The chief imports to the place from the interior by carts and from the adjoining districts by rail are rice, paddy, lac, honey, cotton, myrobalans, dhuna, hill sticks, orange, wax, etc. These articles and oranges in large quantities are exported to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the up-country towns. The surrounding country produces enormous quantities of oil seeds. Timber is available in the jungles and constitutes an important business of Nagpur. The districts, not far from Nagpur, produce good cotton which is either exported to be consumed by the local mills for spinning and weaving cotton. Railway sleepers are made from the C. P. timbers. Seti-mustard seed, mohua and its seeds, kala til and ganja are exported in large quantities from this place. Goods are generally exported by rail.

It is served by the B. N. Rly. and the G. I. P. Rly. and has many good roads.

KATOL (population 10,900) on the bank of the Jumna, is 36 miles from Nagpur by road; and SAONER, (7,969) a railway station on the Itwari-Chhindwara Branch line (B.N. Rly.), is 24 miles from Itwar. UMRER (17,913) a station on B. N. Rly. 33 miles from Nagpur, exports silk bordered dhotis.

Other centres of trade are KHAPA (8,191) and MOWAR (5,206).

NIMAR DISTRICT.

The NIMAR district (area 4,227 sq. miles; population 467,490; languages, Hindi and Marathi) is divided by the Satpura ranges and has the Tapti valley in the south and the Narbada valley in the north. The climate is healthy and the average rainfall is about 32".

Soil is partly alluvial and is rich black along the banks of the rivers. The chief crops grown are cotton, jowar, til, wheat, rice, pulses, ganja, betel vine, pomegranates (at NIMAR). Working and transport of raw cotton is the chief industry; besides, there are, coarse cotton weaving and ginning and pressing factories at KHANDEWA, LAL-

BAGH, BURHANPUR, NIMARKANDI, JAHAR and PANDHANA. Oil mill and timber factory and iron foundry are situated at KHANDWA.

The chief exports are raw cotton, cotton seed, til, jowar, sunn-hemp, timber, bamboos, flowers, (mohua flowers) and groundnuts. The imports are salt, gur, tobacco, kerosene oil, building and paving stones, etc.

KHANDWA, the Sadar Station, is situated on the G. I. P. Rly., 1,256 miles from Calcutta. It stands 1,007 ft. above sea-level with a population of 34,622. It is a very ancient place and was once a famous seat of Jain worship. A Jain temple has been recently erected at a cost of over Rs. 75,000. There are four old tanks in the town which has a municipality. The town is remarkable by an absence of trees.

BURHANPUR (population 44,666) is a great commercial centre for grain and cotton and manufactures and exports silk bordered dhoties to the value of thousands of rupees. The town, which is walled, stands on the bank of the Tapti and is 4 miles from the station of the G. I. P. Rly. But conveyances are available. It is 647 miles from Delhi and 43 miles from Nimar. It contains some historical relics and buildings. G. I. P. and Rajputana-Malwa Rlys. cross the district which is served by good roads.

RAIPUR DISTRICT.

A narrow strip of the Satpura range enters the RAIPUR district (area 11,885 sq. miles; population 1,526,803; language, Chhatisgarhia) and opens near Nandgaon and Khairgarh States; the general slope is to the north-east. The Mahanadi and the Seonath are the main rivers. Teak occurs here; sal, karra, bijasal, babul, mohua and grass are also abundant. Heat is great during summer and the climate is not good. The average annual rainfall is 55".

Rich black soil is found around DHANDA and DEORBIJA and the banks of the rivers. The chief crops are rice, kodan, wheat, urid, mung, math, gram, linseed, til, of which linseed is the most important in the province. There is much difficulty in transporting forest products though teak, sal and bamboos are abundantly found.

Tassar silk is woven as also coarse cotton cloth; ornaments and vessels of bell-metal are made at DRUG, DHAMTA, NAWAPARA and RAIPUR. Glass bangles are made at SHINGA, NEORA and KURRA. Iron ore is found and smelted. Cotton gins and presses exist.

Exports are rice, wheat, til and linseed oil cake, teak, sal, bijasal, lac, mohua and myrobalan. The imports are salt, sugar, gur (BASTAR), cotton thread, foreign cloth and metals, brass vessels, hardware and stationery.

A large weekly cattle market is situated at BALODA Bazar near SHIMOGA. Other centres of trade are BARONDA, BAREKEL, UTAI, RANITERAI, GANDAI, ARJUNDAH, DRUG, KURUD, DHAMTARI, NEORA, etc. B. N. Rly. passes through the district and is served by good cart roads.

RAIPUR (population 45,390) is a great railway junction (branch DHAMTARI with a population 11,505 and RAJIM). Brass making, lacquering wood, cloth weaving and mat-making are the industries. Oil mill and cotton ginning factories are situated here. There is a small museum.

SAUGOR DISTRICT.

The SAUGOR district (area 6,671 sq. miles; population 851,258; language, Hindi) has numerous isolated hills and the general aspect is generally undulating. But it has many open parts also. The hills are

poorly wooded but has pure teak forests. The climate is pleasant and is healthy during the greater part of the year. Average rainfall is about 48".

Prevailing soil is dark loam known as mund and is much praised owing to its easy workability. The chief crops are wheat, gram, linseed, jowar, kodan, cotton, rice, til, etc. Betel-vine gardens are found at SAUGOR, BAHEH, SABAJPUR, JAI SINGUAGAR, etc.

Weaving and dyeing (at SAUGOR, HEHLI, DEORI, GOURJHANAR, GARHAKOTA), brass working (at DEORI, KHARAI and MALTHOME), iron work (at RAHATGARH), gold and silver works, glass works, bell-metal, etc. are the chief industries.

The exports are grains, til and linseed, forest products, betel leaves, skins and horns of antelopes. The imports are cotton piecegoods, kerosene oil, metals, hardware, groceries, spices, country cloths, sugar, tobacco, salt, etc.

SAUGOR (population 40,901 including the cantonment)—The industries of the place are declining. Trade of the district is concentrated here GOR and SAHAPUR are the trade centres.

BINA JUNCTION, on the G. I. P. Rly. main line, is a big grain market, and wheat and gur are the chief exports from KHARAI, a railway station on the Bina-Katni section of the G. I. P. Rly.

DAMOH (population 20,728) which now constitutes a part of this district, forms a part of the Vindhya plateau in the extreme north of the province and is intercepted by rivers and valleys. The climate of the place is on the whole moderately cold in winter and temperate in summer but DAMOH town is somewhat hotter than the rest of the district. The annual rainfall averages 32". Soil and form of cultivation differ from tahsil to tahsil. Black soil of the light and friable kind and of great fertility occurs.

The crops raised here are wheat, grain, linseed, rice and kodan. Jowar and til are also cultivated to a very small extent. Teak and sal are the chief timbers in the reserved forests. There are sufficient grazing grounds, and fodder grass is sold. Iron ore has been found near the PANNA State border and building stone is also available.

Country cloth is woven at DAMOH and the chief centres of the industry are at BANSI, KALAN, DAMOH, HINDORA, SITANGARH and HATTA (saris). Dyeing by indigenous process is also carried on. Household vessels are made at DAMOH and HINDORA. Paper is made by hand at PANCHAMNAGAR.

The particular exports of Damoh are wheat and oil seeds. It sends teak and bamboos to Northern India as also lac. Ghee is largely available and has a good trade with Calcutta. The principal imports are piecegoods (from Bombay), kerosene oil, gur (N. India), sugar, tobacco, copper vessels, etc.

Other places of trade KHURAI (695), DEORI (5,638) and ETAWAH (7,430) and SAHAPUR.

The district is well served by the G. I. P. Railway.

WARDHA DISTRICT.*

The WARDHA district (area 2,428 sq. miles; population 516,311; languages, Marathi and Hindustani) consists of a long strip of land along the banks of the Wardha range; the outlying spur of the Satpura range runs through the district. Arvi tahsil is a hilly country. MALEGAON, NANDGAON and GARAMSUR are the peaks in this district. The climate of the district is generally hot and dry but is quite healthy. Annual average rainfall is 42". Leprosy is common here.

THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Nearly the whole of the district is covered by thin black or dark brown soil and the best black soil is found on a level ground on the left bank of the Wardha range.

The crops raised are cotton, jowar, wheat, linseed, rice, sugarcane, turmeric, (HINGANGHAT Tahsil at Waigaon); besides, there are many orange and banana plantations (ARVI). Betel-leaves are found at ASHTI and JALGAON; cotton weaving and dyeing is practised; coarse tape for bedsteads is also made. PARDI is a centre of hemp and HINGANGHAT has spinning and weaving mills.

The chief exports are cotton, wheat, linseed, cotton seed (to Europe), jowar, arhar (to Calcutta), hides, skins, cloth (from HINGANGHAT and PULGAON) and teak and plantains (from ARVI). The imports are cotton piecegoods (through Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore), silk cloth, salt, sugar, potatoes, brass vessels, glass bangles, wheat and rice.

HINGANGHAT is a big town peopled by 22,601 persons. Hides, Skins and cloth are exported.

WARDHA TOWN (population 19,571) is the Sadar Station and an important cotton mart and has many ginning and pressing factories. Water supply comes from Dhan Range.

PULGAON (population 7,845) 20 miles from Wardha, is an important market in the district for export of cotton and cotton seed. It has a population of over 7,356 and stands on Nagpur-Bhusawal Branch (G. I. P. Ry.).

Important trade centres are ARVI (16,293) and Deoli (6,209).

The G. I. P. Rly. runs through the centre of the district. A branch line runs from Wardha to Warora. It is 686 miles from Calcutta via Midnapur and Nagpur.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT.

With a few exceptions, the YEOTMAL district (area, 5,219 sq. miles; population, 857,573) consists of hills (offshoots of the Ajanta chain). Soil in these isolated places consists of a deep layer of rich black loam. The climate is extremely dry during the hot season but temperate during the rains and pleasant during the cold season. Average rainfall amounts to about 42". Soil is generally of a very poor quality on the plateau but is fertile in the valleys near small rivers.

The crops grown are jowar, cotton, pulses, oil seeds and wheat, all of which are extensively cultivated. The forest products are timbers, fuel and fodder. Pasture land covers about 800 sq. miles.

Ginning and pressing of cotton, weaving of khadi, saris and turbans and cotton printing are the industries of the district.

The exports are raw cotton oil seeds, cereals, pulses, etc. The chief imports are cereals and pulses, salt and sugar which come mainly from the neighbouring districts and Bombay. Goods are carried by the G. I. P. Rly. which is reached by Yeotmal-Dhamangaon road. YEOTMAL is the chief centre of cotton trade and the general trade of the district. WUN, DARWHA and DIGRAS are also trade centres in the district which contain cattle markets. Weekly markets are held in the Pargana towns.

YEOTMAL (population 20,967), the district head-quarters, is a Municipality and contains several ginning and pressing factories. The town is connected through DHAMANGAON with a metalled road 29 miles away on the G. I. P. Rly.

Trade centres are WUN (12,597), PUSAD (9,862), DIGRAS (9,398) and PARIDHAR, KAORA (7,577).

THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

MARKET PLACES OF ASSAM.

THE Province of Assam can be divided into three natural divisions: the Surma Valley, the Brahmaputra Valley and the intervening range of hills. The Surma Valley is a flat plain about 125 miles long and 60 miles broad and is shut on both the sides by ranges. The valley of the Brahmaputra is an alluvial plain about 500 miles long and 50 miles broad. The total land consists of the Jaintia, Khasi and Garo Hills, stretching from east to west and of the Lushai Hills in the south. The Province has an area of 26,000 sq. miles and a population of 9,247,857.

Climate:—The climate of Assam is cold and extremely humid. But the temperature is never extreme. Average annual rainfall is abundant but varies from place to place according to height: Sylhet 57", Silchar 124", Cherrapunji 500", Goalpara and Lakhimpur 115" and at other places it is about 80" on the average, but as low as 68" is not uncommon. Storms occur during the spring months and the Province is often subject to earthquakes.

Natural Resources:—In the Surma Valley rivers rise from the Naga hills and flow south through Manipur. Slender palms, feathery bamboos, and broad-leaved plantains are seen everywhere in the villages. Throughout its length the Brahmaputra Valley is enclosed by marshy land covered with thick grass jungles interspersed with cultivation here and there. Rice is grown, forest timbers are felled and tea gardens are opened. There are large areas of waste land, swamps, forests and hills, and in some parts of the valley population is beginning to press upon the soil. The slopes of the lower hills are clothed with forest and the rivers pass through gorges of exceptional beauty. Ranges of hills comprising the Naga, the Jaintia, the Lushai, etc., are broken by sharply segregated ridges and deep valleys, all of which alike are covered with forests. The State of Manipur, however, though situated in this portion is a fertile valley surrounding by a range of hills.

The uncultivated portion of the Assam Valley is usually covered with forests or with big grass and reeds (ikra, nal and khagri). The trees found are sal but in the west amoora, michelia, magnolia, ficus and mesua are common. Various kinds of palms, canes, tree ferns, bamboos and plantain trees are also common. The greater part of the Assam range is covered with dense forests or jungle and the most valuable timber trees in them, besides sal, are tita'sapa, jarul, stromelia, nahor, sam, gomari, khair, sisu and gunserai. Forests cover about 4 million acres. Elephants are largely available here and are found wild. Lac and silk cocoons are collected from forests.

Forests:—The total area of the reserved forests stands at 6,145 square miles. The main output of the forests consists of timber and sleepers.

Crops:—The chief crops in the province of Assam are rice and tea. The two great alluvial plains of the Brahmaputra and the Surma are suitable for cultivation. Deep, soft, clayey loam is best suited for the cultivation of rice of various qualities which are grown over huge areas in the different tracts in the district. Wheat and barley are grown on a limited scale in the Goalpara district. Jute is grown in

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Goalpara, in Sylhet and also in Kamrup. Linseed is grown in Sylhet. Garden crops include tobacco, several kinds of plantains, vegetables, palm, areca palm, pepper and various kinds of spices. The Khasis export potatoes, oranges, pine apples, and leaves of bay tree; and cotton is grown by most of the hill tribes. Cowdungs and sweepings of court-yards are used as manure to garden crops, sugarcane, jute and the nurseries. The great handicap to cultivation is absence of labour and many tea gardens are worked by indentured labour.

The areas under different crops in 1931-32 were rice (4,700,000 acres), tea (428,012 acres), rape and mustard (302,000), til seed (31,000 acres), sugarcane (32,994 acres) jute (120,800 acres), tobacco (13,894 acres), etc.

Minerals:—The minerals worked in Assam are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. Coal is found at MAKUM, and KHASI, JAINTIA and NAGA HILLS. The output in 1932 was 275,021 tons. Limestones are found extensively on the southern face of the Khasi and Jaintia hills—from the Someswari River in Garo hills to that of the Hari river in the Jaintia. The centre of the trade is SYLHET. Petroleum is worked in the MAKUM FIELDS in Lakhimpur and also at some other places (MANIPUR, BADARPUR and BANAK in Cachar). Iron is worked to a very small extent in the Khasi hills. It is also found in Mikir hills. Platinum has been found in the sands of the Dihing river and lead and silver are found in the Khamti hills.

Tea Industry:—The predominating industry of the Province is the manufacture of tea, both black and green. The number of tea gardens in Assam at the end of 1932 was 998 as against 999 in the preceding year, of these 254 gardens were owned by Indians. The area under tea during 1932 was 428,012 acres. The total outturn of tea in the Province during the year 1932 was 257,043,694 lbs. of black tea and 739,038 lbs. of green tea. Green tea was manufactured in two gardens in the Sylhet and Cachar districts. The principal tea-bearing tracts in the Provinces are Cachar (554), Sylhet (644), Goalpara (515), Kamrup (397), Darrang (616), Nowgong (542), Sibsagar (630), Lakhimpur (745) and Sadiya Frontier Tract (735), the figures within brackets denoting the average outturn of manufactured tea in lbs. per acre in 1932. The daily average number of labours employed in the tea gardens during the year was 522,073. The outlook for the present is not very bright although the Indian capitalists continue to take a keen interest in the line. On the whole the depression of the previous year continued and appeared to be rather intensified during the year under report. In many instances tea was sold at unremunerative prices owing to the market being overstocked. Without an early and substantial improvement in the market value of the produce, the outlook for small Indian capitalists is not good. The industry however seems to have turned the corner. Of late tea control Act has been put on the Statute book but the results which the Act will have on the outlook of the industry remains to be seen.

Other Industries:—The most common cottage industries of the Province are cotton weaving and sericulture. The cotton weaving industry of Assam exists in three distinct stages among the three different classes of the people. Among the progressive inhabitants of the Surma Valley, the industry may be said to be extinct, and there is little probability of its revival. Among the Assamese proper, it still holds an important position, even in the manufacture of the coarser cloths. It will probably be long before these are altogether superseded by imported fabrics, and the weaving of delicately ornamented cloths will, no doubt, long continue to be a favourite pastime for well-to-do ladies.

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In the hills and among the hillsmen, who have settled in the plains, weaving is still largely practised.

Sericulture is practised on a fairly large scale. Muga silk worm is reared in Sylhet, Cachar and Kamrup and is woven into fabrics or exported to Calcutta and other markets. Endi silk was for long the monopoly of Assam but its rearing now extends to Eastern Bengal. The crops are usually reared from September to November and from February to March when the climatic conditions are considered ideal.

Unlike cotton, silk weaving is not an industry inasmuch as it is a part of the occupation of every female in Assam. The remarks about the nature of cotton weaving in Assam apply equally to the silk weaving industry. Silk fabrics are also woven both for home consumption and for sale. The mass of the silk weavers in Assam are in a very depressed condition which along with the existence of vast tracts of fertile lands account for the greater development of the silk industry of Assam, both in raw silk and silk piecegoods, than is the case with cotton.

The plentiful supply of timber in the Province has been the occasion for the operation of a number of saw mills. And a big match factory has lately been started at Dhubri (Goalpara) by the Swedish Match Company. Considerable progress is reported of the efforts of the Assam Forest Department to secure a more speedy regeneration of the several kinds of forests. Very gratifying progress has been made in the case of sal. And in Goalpara, an interesting experiment is being made. Large areas have been taken up and timber suitable for the manufacture of boxes and matches is being grown and experimented with.

Industries of the modern type include rice mills, oil mills, brick, pipe and pottery works at LEDO (Lakhimpur); paper pulp making at SILCHAR; kerosene oil tinning and packing at BAHADURPUR GHAT (Cachar); railway workshops at DIBRUGARH (Lakhimpur), TEZPUR (Darrang) and JORHAT (Sibsagar); petroleum refining at DIGBOI (Lakhimpur); engineering workshops at DIGBOI, RAHABARI (Dibrugarh), MARGHERITA, TALAP, BARAHAPJAN, all in the Lakhimpur district.

The fish industry is one of the most important of the indigenous industries of the province of Assam. It is still carried on in the old methods, either by individual fishermen, or by a combination of fishermen, working under a middleman, who takes the lease of a fishery, and supplies the boats and nets necessary for carrying on the business, while the fishermen supply the labour. The industry obtains in several forms:—(1) Export of fresh and salted fish, (2) Preparation of dried fish, (3) Preparation of fish oil, (4) Sale of fish manure. The possible by-products are fish manure, isinglass, fish skin and fins; preservation of fish may also be tried.

Among other industries of the Province may be mentioned manufacture of brass and bell-metal articles, shoes, wooden utensils, wood carving, toy making, pottery, etc. Of the industrial arts may be noted jewellery and enamelling, ivory carving, embroidery and lac bangles. Handicrafts are mat and basket making, blanket and durri weaving, brush and comb making, cutlery, etc.

The minor industries are burning of limestone, preparation of molasses and mustard oil, making of boats, canes and tea boxes, the manufacture of earthen vessels and local jewelleryes. Other manufactures are iron work and rough pottery.

The district of Sylhet is famous for lime, mats of bamboo and reeds, boxes and furniture made of reeds, bracclet of shell; and lac, agar

CATTLE BREEDING AND DAIRYING: A handbook on keeping Cows. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

or attar (a perfume from sap of agar tree), toys, fish-oil, dried fish and boat. There are several oil and rice mills at GAUHATI and in some other parts of the Province. There are saw mills and brick potteries in the Lakhimpur district. The chests are made from simul trees. The total number of factories in the Province is 6,200.

Trade:—The bulk of the trade, apart from tea, consists of raw products, due to the very undeveloped nature of the Province. The principal imports are generally cotton piecegoods and twist, husked rice, salt, sugar, kerosene oil, mustard and other oils, gram and pulses, tobacco and metals. The chief exports are tea, unhusked rice, oil seeds, coal, lime, rubber, timber, jute, raw cotton, lac, hides, oranges, etc.

The most important centres of trade are GOALPARA, BARPETA, GAUHATI, TEZPUR, NOWGONG, GOLAGHAT, JORHAT, DIBRUGARH and SADIYA, HABIGANJ, AJMIRIGANJ, SUNAMGANJ, CHHATAK, BALAGANJ, SYLHET and SILCHAR.

The trade of Assam is chiefly with Calcutta and Chittagong by rail and steamer. The trade of the interior, which however is not considerable, is carried on by carts. Cattle, ponies, sheep and other livestock are generally brought to Assam by road.

Foreign trade is carried on with Bhutan, Towang and the tribes of the lower Himalayas. TEZPUR, LAKHIMPUR and SADIYA are the centres where rubber is brought by these people for sale who take away cotton, cloth, yarn and silk.

Transport and Communication:—The trade of Assam is chiefly carried by river but increasing use is being made of the Assam Bengal Railway which connects Chittagong (now a major port) with Sadiya on the Brahmaputra. Regular cargo services of I. G. N. & R. S. N. Cos. exist. A. B. Rly. traverses and serves the entire Province.

CACHAR DISTRICT.

The district of CACHAR (area 3,855 sq. miles; population 570,531; language, Bengali, Manipuri, Cachar, Naga, Kuki, Hindustani and Mikir) is intercepted by hills. The Naga hills, Lushai hills, etc., pass through it. The chief rivers are the Barok (from Manipur), the Sonai, the Ghagra and the Dhaleswari. The alluvial plains of Cachar are being gradually raised by the action of rivers. The climate is exceedingly moist which becomes oppressive during winter. Annual average rainfall is about 150". Soil of the plains consists of clay and sand. The banks of the rivers are higher than those of the surrounding country. In North Cachar migratory cultivation is the rule. The seeds of crops are grown on the ashes of burnt up trees on the hill sides.

The staple food crop is rice; pulses, sugarcane, mustard and linseed are grown. Tea is largely grown here. There are several saw mills. The Manipuris weave cotton and mosquito curtains and manufacture brass vessels. Daos and axes are forged by blacksmiths.

The chief item of export is tea. Timber and bamboos of Cachar are in good demand in Sylhet. Principal articles of import are rice, flour, betelnuts, salt, sugar, ghee, kerosene oil, piecegoods, iron and steel. The bulk of the trade is with Calcutta but Chittagong is taking a good share. Cachar imports timber, rubber and other forest products from Manipur and sends there piecegoods, cotton twist, dried fish, and betelnuts.

SILCHAR (population 13,069) the head-quarters of the district which is the chief business centre. It is a terminus station of a branch line from Badarpur on the A. B. Rly. and is the centre of tea plantations in the district. The Indian Paper Pulp Co. manufacture paper pulp here. Here are oil mills also. LAKHIMPUR, SONAIMUKH, SIYALKEH and BARKHALA are the other centres of trade. Besides

CATTLE BREEDING AND DAIRYING: A hand book on keeping Cows. As. -4/- . Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

these, there are numerous tea gardens where various articles are being increasingly sold.

OTHER TRADE CENTRES.

Among other trade centres of the Province mention may be made of the following:—

GAUHATI (population 21,797):—It is situated in the KAMRUP district (area 3,863 sq. miles; population 976,746; language, Assamese) and is the largest town in Assam. It stands on the bank of the Brahmaputra river and is a railway station on the A. B. Rly. A large number of pilgrims visit the temple of Kamakhya which stands opposite Gauhati. Goods are transported on rivers by the I. G. N. and R. S. N. lines. Silk cloth is exported and there are a number of insurance companies doing business here. The Government Weaving Institute and Sericultural Station are here. There is a first grade College at Gauhati.

DHUBRI (population 9,435):—It is the headquarters of the GOALPARA district (area 3,953 sq. miles; population 882,748; languages, Bengali and Assamese). A terminus on the E. B. Rly., Dhubri, along with Goalpara town, stands on the bank of the Brahmaputra river. There is a match factory here. There is a bank and a loan company. GOALPARA DISTRICT has a good trade in Assam silk cloth (hand-woven).

SHILLONG (population 9,844):—It is in the KHASI and JAINTIA HILLS district (population 109,926; languages Khasi, Assamese, etc.) and is the present capital of Assam and the head-quarters of the Assam Government. It exports fruits and hill products and textiles which are its articles of trade. There is a hydro-electric company here.

SYLHET (population 24,435):—Sylhet is famous for oranges which are exported to Calcutta in very large quantities. Limestone occurs plentifully in the district and is burnt into lime by several factories at SYLHET town and also at SUNAMGANJ and CHHATAK in the Sylhet district which has an area of 5,413 sq. miles and a population of 2,724,432. Sylhet lime is in considerable demand in the Calcutta market and elsewhere as a building material. There are a number of banks and loan offices in the town. Bengali is the language spoken in the district.

KARIMGANJ (population 5,691):—It is an important trade centre in the Sylhet district. There are rice and oil mills here.

SIBSAGAR (population 6,661):—It is a big tea centre. There are oil mills also. The district has an area of 5,003 sq. miles and a population of 933,326, and the language spoken is Assamese. Sadar Station is JORHAT.

DIBRUGARH (population 18,734):—It is a big tea centre. Imperial Bank of India has a branch here. It is the Sadar Station of the Lakhimpur district which stretches across an area of 4,116 sq. miles and is inhabited by a population of 724,582 who speak Assamese. It is situated on the bank of the Brahmaputra and is a railway station on the Dibrugarh-Sadiya Rly. It is 859 miles from Calcutta.

TINSUKIA (population 5,100):—A growing mart. There are a number of rice mills here.

MANIPUR STATE.

MANIPUR STATE (area 8,456 sq. miles; population 3 lakhs) lies on the border of Assam. The state consists of a great tract of hilly country. The chief agricultural products grown are rice, mustard, sugarcane, pulses, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. Pottery, agricultural implements, brass and metal vessels, cane baskets and mats, shoes, belts, leather goods etc. are manufactured.

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY. An up-to-date manual on oil milling and refining. Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

MARKET PLACES OF BURMA.

THE Province of Burma has a superficial area of about 237,000 sq. miles and a population of 14,665,618 and constitutes the eastern rampart of the Indian Empire. Its extreme width east to west is about 500 miles and extreme length from north to south is about 1,200 miles. The rivers and mountain range of Burma split it up into natural divisions. The valleys of the Irrawady, Chindwin and Sitang form a narrow strip of plain land. There is a further stretch of country to the east of the Salwin, bounded by Mekong.

Natural Divisions:—Burma can be divided into four natural divisions according to rainfall and climate; the Upper Burma wet and Upper Burma dry, the Lower Burma littoral and deltaic and Lower Burma sub-deltaic. The wet division of Upper Burma has a rainfall averaging 50" (Shan States, Chin Hills and the Katha district and others, i.e., portions of the Mandalay and Sagaing-Commissionership). The dry division of Upper Burma is an arid zone and contains the plain lands spotted with small hills. It embraces the districts of Minbu, Magwe, Mandalay, Pakokku, Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Kyaukse, Myktila, etc. The former Burmese capitals are generally situated in this portion.

The wet portion of Lower Burma stretches down the entire length of the coast and comprises the whole of Arakan, parts of Tennasserim, Pegu and Irrawady Commissionership. Hill ranges approach the sea-face. Pure Burmans are comparatively scarce in this part which is mainly inhabited by Arakanese, Bengalis and Chinese besides Karens, Taunthus, Siamese, Telangs, Salons and Tavoyans in the South.

In the delta proper, i.e., in the district of Bassein, Pyapon, Myaungmya, Maubin, Hanthawaddy and Pegu, the country is generally a dead level and population is relatively dense. Rainfall is not heavy, averaging below 90". The Burmese element of the population is predominant here over Karens, Telangs, non-Burmans and Indo-Chinese.

The hills of Burma are the Naga and Manipur hills, Arakan Yoma, Pakokku, Chin Hills, Kachan Hills (Ruby mines district), Karen Hills, etc. The rivers flow from north to south and these are the Irrawaddy (with the Taping, the Shwell, the Mu and the Myituge, the Chindwin, the Yaw, the Non and the Man), the Salwin, and the Sittang, all flowing into the Gulf of Martaban. Hills are common in every district of Burma and there are many beautiful lakes in the Province. Islands are plentiful all down the shores of Burma which can rightly boast of some good natural harbours. to wit, AKYAB, MERGUI and KYAUKPYU.

Climate:—Burma enjoys an enviable position in matters of climate but malarial fevers are gradually becoming prevalent in certain localities. The dry districts are generally the healthiest in the Province. Average annual rainfall varies in the different parts. Upper Burma wet, 70". Upper Burma dry 37"; Lower Burma littoral, 108"; and Lower Burma sub-deltaic, 62".

Crops:—Agriculture supports about 66 per cent. of the population. Cultivation is regulated by rainfall than by soil. Rice is grown

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wherever the land is suitable, i.e., whether it contains sufficient amount of moisture. In the dry zone of Upper Burma, sesamum, jowar, cotton, beans, wheat and gram are grown. Lower Burma is suitable only for rice cultivation owing to an abundance of rainfall. Rice is however the staple food of Burma (taminsa). Jowar or millet is the subsidiary crop of Upper Burma dry zone. Sesamum is a dry area crop and oil presses of primitive type are common in those areas where sesamum is cultivated. Maize is eaten green as a matter of delicacy and the husk is used as a covering for the Burma cheroots, the stalks making an excellent fodder for cattle. Peas and beans are grown during the rains and are exported in considerable quantities to Europe for cattle fodder (pegya). Cotton is raised in selected areas of dry zone and is cleaned locally and sent to India and China. Tobacco is grown in nurseries solely for local consumption and used for smoking after the curing processes have been gone through. Black soil of the dry zone is suitable for wheat and gram. Toddy-palm is a feature of the dry zone. Other products are chillies, pumpkins, gourds, betel-vines, areca-nuts, sugarcane and onions. Plantains (in every village), custard-apple (Promé), mangosteen (Tennasserim), pine apples, oranges of good quality (Amherst, Shan States), besides tea, coffee, opium, sunn-hemp (Tavoy), etc., are largely grown and available for internal trade. A certain amount of interest has been exhibited in Sugarcane in 1933 for the increased protective duty on sugar. There are several small enterprises in the planting of coconuts in Tenasserim and Arakan.

The shipments of mangosteens from Moulmein to London found a ready sale. In view of the fact that the Tenasserim Division is part of a comparatively limited area of the world where the growing of this fruit is a monopoly, it is expected that a ready market also exists for this fruit in the large towns of Europe.

The areas under important crops in 1933 were: rice, 12,511,000 acres; groundnut 426,000 acres; sesamum, 1,262,000 acres, tobacco 87,000 acres and cotton 228,000 acres. Besides these, 652,000 acres are devoted to jowar, 200,000 acres to pulses, and 221,000 acres to maize. A fair area is reserved for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, spices and condiments, fodder crops, etc. The total area cultivated in the Province during the same period was about 20 million acres out of a total cultivable area of over one hundred million acres.

Fisheries:—The fisheries of Burma are imported and river fishing is largely carried on. In the extreme south the water of Mergui Archipelago affords rich harvest of fish and prawns, mother-of-pearl shells and substitutes, green snails and torches, shark fins and fish maws. The industry, which is carried on by the people of Burma, has a booming trade.

Forests:—The forests of Burma are also very valuable economically. They occupy an area of 20,557,798 acres and are classified as (1) Ever green—containing littoral, swamp, tropical and hilly, (2) Deciduous, containing open, mixed and dry. The mixed deciduous forests yield teak but large areas are not available. The forest products are kauyin and thikado in tropical forests; thingan, India rubber tree, oak, pines, etc. in ever green forests. The mixed forests contain teak, pyingado, pyinma and the padauk. In dry deciduous forests the sha provides the catch of commerce. Average exports of teak during 1931-32 amounted to 124,839 c. tons valued at Rs. 207 lakhs, the exports being intended for Indian ports. Teakwood is in large use as sleepers by Indian Railways. The minor forest produce is bamboo which is in big demand.

Minerals:—Valuable minerals are found in the upper portion of the Province; petroleum in ARAKAN and tin in TAVOY and MERGUI

districts. Oil-bearing areas are the dry zones of Upper Burma (Shan States). Gold, rubies, jade, amber and also coal have been found north of the 22nd parallel of latitude. Iron is found in the SHAN STATES, in MERGUI and elsewhere, gold in the river beds of Upper and Lower Burma. MAGOK is the head-quarters of the ruby-mining area of Upper Burma and is situated about 60 miles east of the Irrawady. The richest oil-bearing tract is the valley of the Irrawady at about 21st latitude. Several Europeans work these mines. Jade is found in MYITKYINA district of Upper Burma. MERGUI district produces sufficient tin. Salt production is a local industry and silver and lead occur in MYELAT district of the Shan States and also in MERGUI archipelago. Alabaster, steatite, mica, copper and plumbago are obtainable in the Province in small quantities. The production of minerals in the mines of Burma for the year 1932 and the two previous years was as follows:—

		1930	1931	1932
Amber	cwt.	2,073	—	11,442
Gold	oz.	59,612	36,76	46,606
Jadeite	cwt.	1,498.95	2,765.05	30,25.83
Rubies	carat	25,720	74.66	—
Sapphires	"	1,586	—	—
Spinel	"	2,784	—	—
Silver	oz	7,054,206	5,900,400	5,998,956
Antimony	tons	3	—	—
Building				
Materials	"	1,728,999	2,027,002	1,339,964
Clay for Pottery	"	25,573	20,751	21,705
Copper ore	"	17,146	13,437	9,729
Iron ore	"	33,458	—	6,560
Lead and lead ore	"	80,065	74,785	71,202
Nickel speiss	"	3,150	2,911	3,579
Petroleum	gallons	256,554,027	243,914,568	247,570,295
Soap sand	tons	2,832.6	2,685.25	2,250
Tin concentrates	"	2,753.10	24,36.31	2,511.58
Zinc concentrates	"	57,620	51,455	44,484
Tungsten	"	1,452.98	9,39.86	10,48.20
Wolfram	"	2,279.27	3,152.46	3,015.16
Gasoline	gallons	—	2,416,017	7,089,206

Mining is another very important industry of Burma. Petroleum refineries, 9 in number, employ about 12,000 men. HANTHAWADDY is the most important centre for it. Other stations are Rangoon, Magwe and Upper Chindwin. 53,208,326 gallons of dangerous and 165,155,617 gallons of non-dangerous petroleum, 8.6 tons of tin (metallic), 182,142 tons of tin concentrates carrying wolfram and 185,32,13 tons of mixed tin and wolfram concentrates were refined in Burma during the year 1932. There are 3 lead smelting and lead rolling mills. Output of iron ore in Burma is mostly used as a flux in lead smelting. Argentiferous lead ore is also found.

Industries:—The outstanding industry of the Province is rice milling. Rice mills are spread all over the country, e.g., Akyab, Rangoon, Myaungmya, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Insein, Yamethin, Amherst, Tavoy, Prome, Pyapon, Pegu, Henzada, etc. There are about 468 mills giving employment to 38,736 men. The rice is exported to the Near East in large quantities.

Among other industries of growing importance are oil pressing, lac factory, rope making, bricks and tiles making, cotton ginning, soap

USEFUL PHRASES: A helpful companion to all. As. -/4-/.
Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

and chemical making, bone-crushing, engineering workshops, match making, glass manufacture, etc., etc.

Cotton weaving (most important industry) and silk weaving of various sorts, (the articles being chiefly used by higher class people) are carried on in PROME, MANDALAY, KYAUKSE and TAVOY district. Gold and silversmiths and jewellers ply a good business. Iron implements of a rough kind are made. There are brass and copper works and potteries too. Lacquer work (which is durable, light and economical) is common in Myingyu district. Mat weaving is a popular industry; rough paper for wrappers and umbrellas is made. Carts, boats and footwear are largely made. There are several cotton presses, iron works and foundries; many timber mills, ice-works and oil mills, etc. also exist. Burma silk is good and uniform but has the great drawback of not being twisted which prevents it from realising a profitable price. MANDALAY is still the chief centre for cloth printing. There are 8 factories employing over 350 persons. These factories turn out about 7000 LONGIS per day. There are also printing factories established in RANGOON, HENZADA, YEGYI in the Bassein District, TAUNGTHA in Myingyan District, and MONYWA. In these factories work is on a smaller scale. The colours used for printing are fast and the texture of the material on which the printing is done is of better quality than the imported Japanese articles.

Timber:—The major supplies of timber in the province are in Tenasserim and their market both in Rangoon and outside Burma is restricted only by the high freights to Rangoon.

There is in Burma a growing market for furniture in woods other than teak. In point of beauty, teak is surpassed by a dozen or more Burma woods such as *taukkyan* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and the two mahoganies, *Yimma* (*Chukrasia tabularis*) and *kyana* (*Carapa moluccensis*). Other possible export furniture woods of Burma are *padauk* (*Petrocarpus macrocarpus*), and *thitka* (*Pentace burmanica*). Though not an easy timber, *Taukkyan* has a very attractive colour and figure and is also relatively cheap and plentiful.

Burma's constructional woods, are *gyo* (*schleichera trijuga*), *leza* (*Lagerstroemia tomentosa*), and *thingadu* (*Parashorea Stellata*). Her industrial or special use woods are such as *yon* (*Anogeissus acuminata*), *binga* (*Stephegyne diversifolia*), and *yemane* (*Gmelia arborea*).

There are 127 saw mills employing 11,000 men. These are located at RANGOON, AMHERST, MANDALAY, MAGWE, TOUNGOO, YAMETHIN. Other places where saw mills are situated are PROME, BASSEIN, MERGUI, PEGU, THARAWADDY, THATON, PAKOK-KU, AKYAB, MEIKTILA, MAGUE, NORTHERN SHAN STATES, LOWER CHINDWIN.

Factories:—The number of factories in Burma at the end of 1932 was 1073, of which 316 were perennial and 757 seasonal. The number of factories actually working was 948 only. Perennial factories decreased by five during the year and seasonal factories increased by nineteen. The seasonal factories consist principally of rice mills, of which there are 609 with 43,000 workers, and cotton ginneries, of which there are thirty. Among perennial factories saw-mills, of which there are 127 employing eleven thousand workers, loom largest. There are one woollen mill, one cotton mill and two hosiery and knitted underwear mills. General engineering factories number 24. Printing presses number 22 and eighteen of these are in Rangoon. Petroleum refineries number nine with 8000 workers and lead melting and rolling mills two, with 3000 workers.

COMMON FAULTS AND ERRORS: A guide to writers and speakers in English. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Trade:—The chief centres of trade in the Province are the sea-ports of RANGOON (Capital). MOULMEIN, AKYAB, BASSEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, KYAUKPYU, SANDOWAY and VICTORIA POINT. In the interior, the centres of trade are MANDALAY, BHAMO, PAKOKKU, PROME, HENZADA and MYINGYIN. The bulk of the trade of the ports is sea-borne. MANDALAY and BHAMO are the emporium of trade with China. In other places the traffic is partly river-borne and partly rail-borne. MOULMEIN sends timber (teak), rice and tobacco, AKYAB and BASSEIN rice, MERGUI fish, shrimp paste, dried prawn, salted fish, etc., TAVOY rice and other articles. RANGOON imports hardware, piecegoods, kerosene oil, salted fish, liquors and sugar MANDALAY is the head-quarters of the tea and jade trade. MYINGYU is concerned with cotton.

The chief items of the export trade of Burma are rice, timber (teak), cutch, hides, petroleum, India rubber, cotton, precious stones, tobacco manufactures, silk manufactures, etc. Paddy and rice form about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the total exports the Province standing first as an exporter of these articles. The principal articles imported are piecegoods, silk, salted fish, wool, cotton, twist, gunny bags, betelnuts, liquors, tobacco, iron, mill machinery and sugar.

As regards shipments from the various ports of Burma, Akyab was responsible for 10,383 tons, Rangoon for 172,495 tons, Bassein 18,434 tons and Moulmein for 11,275 tons.

Shipments of rice bran decreased from 272,143 tons in the previous year to 214,475 tons in 1932-33 and the value fell from Rs. 69.61 lakhs to Rs. 64.52 lakhs. The value however rose from Rs. 26 to Rs. 30 per ton. The United Kingdom continued to be the most important customer taking 80,756 tons. Germany was second in importance taking 17,445 tons.

Of the important rice-growing countries, Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports of rice from Burma in 1932 were 2,824,171 tons and her share of the total foreign exports of rice from India was 87 per cent. of the whole. Rangoon shipped 73 per cent. of the total exports in 1932, Akyab 9 per cent., Bassein 11 per cent., Moulmein 7 per cent.

The chief purchasers of Burma rice are Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Java and Cuba. The demands for Indian rice has weakened from Japan, Korea, and other places in Asia due to increased area under plantation in those countries but during the last year due to the conflict between China and Japan and floods in Japan there were increased shipments to China, Japan and Formosa. Shipments to India amounted to 1,046,262 tons in 1932-33 as against 1,255,087 tons in the previous year.

The total value of all minerals exported from Burma during 1932 was Rs. 17.9 crores. Minerals to the total value of Rs. 14.2 crores were exported to India and the minerals worth about Rs. 37 crores were exported to foreign countries. Minerals worth Rs. 88 lakhs were imported into Burma during 1932. The principal minerals exported to India were bar-silver, pig lead, tin blocks and mineral oils of all kinds. The chief minerals exported to foreign countries were jade, gold, copper blocks, pig lead, tin ore, wolfram ore, zinc concentrates and mineral oil of various kinds. The principal imports into Burma from India were coal and mineral oils while those from foreign countries were diamonds and other precious stones, uncoined gold, chalk and lime, clay, coals and mineral oils. Fuel oils to the extent of 7.8 million gallons were imported during 1932.

COMMON FAULTS AND ERRORS: A guide to writers and speakers in English. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Transport & Communication:—The railway system runs from Rangoon northwards, parallel to the course of the Irrawady. There are tramways, and two main systems of roads from Rangoon to Prome, one to Toungoo and another to Pegu. Natural waterways and the Irrawady as far as Mandalay are navigable.

Paddy is generally carried down the streams of Burma by big and small boats during season which discharge their cargo to the mills, about 400 in number and mostly situated near the river banks. Some of these mills are quite big and employ as many as 1,600 hands.

There is a bus-traffic for carrying passengers from towns to the interior villages and suburbs. Motor lorries are used now-a-days as a means of communication for carrying goods.

Ports of Burma:—The chief ports of Burma are AKYAB, MOULMEIN, BASSEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, KYAUKPYU, VICTORIA POINT, SANDOWAY and RANGOON. The following statement shows the value of the aggregate sea-borne trade of the whole Province of Burma with foreign countries, with Indian ports and between provincial ports.

		1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		(in lakhs of rupees)			
Foreign:					
Imports	.....	21.41	16.49	10.50	10.70
Exports	.....	39.49	32.28	22.94	19.22
Coasting:					
Imports	.....	14.71	11.90	10.75	9.59
Exports	.....	29.37	22.61	21.82	27.07
Provincial:					
Imports	.....	2.57	2.24	1.52	1.89
Exports	.....	2.31	1.80	1.20	1.64
TOTAL (inclusive of Treasure and Government Stores)		112.84	90.27	72.66	73.16

RANGOON.

RANGOON is the capital of Burma and head-quarters of the Local Government. It is situated on both sides of the Rangoon river—some 20 miles from the sea. The greater part of the city, that is the town proper, lies along the left or northern bank of the river. Behind the array of wharves and warehouses that line the north bank rise the buildings of the mercantile and business quarter. Standing on the outskirts the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda dominates the town, the harbour and the surrounding landscape. Rangoon is now the third seaport of British India, and is close on the heels of Bombay. Rangoon has the double advantage of easy access from the sea and of a river navigable for 900 miles running into the country behind. Practically the whole trade of the Delta is concentrated in Rangoon.

It is said that after the three Presidency towns and the cities of Hyderabad and Lucknow, Rangoon is the most populous city in the Indian Empire. Its rate of growth is considerable. A large portion of the increase in population is due to immigration from India.

About five-sixths of the maritime trade of Burma passes through Rangoon. And its importance will be realised when it is said that the history of the commercial development of the Province is very little more than a history of the progress of this single port. Since Rangoon became an integral part of the British Dominions, its trade has increased by leaps and bounds.

The Port is administered by a Port Trust which supervises the buoying and lighting of the river and provides and maintains wharf

Dental Preparations: An excellent hand book on making Tooth Pastes, Creams, Powders, Cements, etc., Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Cal.

and warehouse accommodation. Rangoon is the terminus of all the lines of railways in the Province.

Rangoon is famous for its carvers in wood and ivory, and for the beauty of its silver work, which mostly takes the shape of embossed bowls. Many beautiful specimens of wood carving are to be found in Buddhist shrines.

The factories are for the most part concerned with the preparation of the three principal exports—rice, timber and oil. There are numerous rice mills, where the paddy brought from the surrounding rural areas is hasked and otherwise prepared for the market. There are also a number of saw mills. The petroleum refinery deals with the produce of the earth oil wells of the dry zone of Upper Burma.

The following tables show the imports and exports of Rangoon during the four years ending 1932-33.

Imports, Foreign.

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)			
Cotton manufactures including twist, etc.	5,67.57	3,55.14	2,58.44	3,36.74
Machinery and Millwork	1,84.51	1,56.55	1,27.04	64.49
Metals	1,80.42	1,38.63	71.35	62.97
Provisions	1,55.39	1,30.90	86.84	80.25
Sugar	70.51	50.99	34.34	28.99
Hardware, etc.	62.06	45.14	25.06	25.95
Oils	52.72	46.51	32.09	35.83
Liquors	52.55	47.94	31.53	27.98
Instruments, etc.	37.33	33.34	24.61	19.13
Silk	36.96	24.52	11.71	17.57
Wool, Manufactures of	35.12	35.77	7.86	23.79
Soap	33.63	26.54	19.05	14.28
Buildings Materials, etc.	32.63	32.83	20.10	12.13
Paper and Pasteboard	31.81	26.32	20.90	24.09
Motor cars, etc.	24.62	22.23	8.49	7.78
Salt	23.86	21.05	9.30	14.24
Tobacco	22.71	11.10	4.43	2.46
Articles imported by post	22.45	21.19	12.98	12.52
Fish, etc.	21.17	19.13	8.81	9.78
Earthenware, etc.	18.82	10.83	5.57	11.29
Apparel, etc.	17.50	14.63	6.85	10.89
Other articles	4,26.77	3,55.38	2,12.72	2,17.64
	21,17.64	16,29.48	10,40.07	10,60.79

Imports, Indian.

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)			
Jute, Manufactures of	2,34.84	1,82.92	1,60.64	1,06.21
Tobacco	1,29.97	1,10.45	72.03	77.79
Coal	1,03.72	94.27	64.89	52.15
Cotton, Manufactures of	1,05.80	93.97	1,39.66	1,37.60
Grain and Pulse	97.05	93.71	60.15	60.39
Spices	90.23	73.25	55.72	42.31
Cotton Twist and yarn	91.25	62.67	60.84	58.75
Provisions	61.72	39.06	32.97	37.06
Oils	59.91	38.10	60.48	33.61

Dental Preparations: An excellent hand book on making Tooth Pastes, Creams, Powders, Cements, etc., Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Cal.

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)			
Fruits and Vegetables	54.14	46.56	36.83	34.98
Fish	45.91	39.92	30.91	31.74
Seeds	36.76	20.98	51.68	25.22
Metals	29.01	24.03	29.72	44.24
Hardware and Cutlery	18.70	15.82	14.85	15.08
Coir	13.23	11.27	7.78	7.20
Other articles	2,13.34	1,78.56	1,39.55	1,33.33
	13,85.54	11,25.54	10,18.70	8,97.66

Exports, Foreign.

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)			
Rice, husked and unhusked	25,97.12	21,12.69	14,85.35	11,66.11
Lead, pig	2,44.51	2,16.08	1,73.28	1,47.59
Paraffin wax and candles	2,47.52	1,97.77	1,53.84	1,46.84
Teak wood	1,40.85	1,07.81	54.41	37.92
Cotton (raw)	99.14	96.87	26.42	67.96
Bran and Pollards	1,07.30	68.92	69.83	64.57
Grain, Pulse and Flour (excluding rice and paddy)	52.78	21.89	23.38	20.39
Oilcakes	47.55	34.62	21.25	26.39
Rubber, raw	54.50	30.27	14.71	5.54
Hides, raw	18.76	15.59	12.85	9.92
Tobacco	16.25	8.80	6.82	3.23
Lac	5.63	2.63	1.16	.35
Jadestone	4.86	2.19	3.52	3.77
Tin ore	64.38	33.76	24.33	28.58
Nickel concentrates	5.82	6.29	7.08	8.34
Zinc concentrates	65.75	55.00	28.15	23.37
Copper matte	53.21	60.99	26.74	24.76
Wolfram ore	27.99	57.98	62.35	51.44
Other articles	86.45	87.31	87.63	75.80
TOTAL, Indian Produce	39,40.27	32,17.46	22,83.10	19,12.87

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)			
Mineral oils excluding paraffin	8,92.93	8,95.69	8,64.47	14,50.01
Rice, husked and unhusked	13,72.58	9,45.04	9,32.53	7,91.93
Wood and timber	3,06.07	2,11.34	1,66.65	1,78.68
Grain and Pulse (excluding rice) and paddy	87.51	38.75	44.49	49.30
Lac	37.36	3.66	4.82	1.86
Fresh vegetables of all kinds	34.40	25.86	24.86	33.14
Paraffin wax and candles	12.69	9.33	9.80	11.21
Cutch	9.90	8.45	7.16	5.65
Tobacco	9.91	4.48	3.81	6.79
Other articles	1,24.21	59.84	71.71	92.65
TOTAL, Indian Produce	28,87.56	22,02.44	21,30.30	26,21.22

OTHER PORTS.

Principal articles traded in at the chief ports of the Province are given below:—

HAND SPINNING AND WEAVING: Contains detailed methods.
 As. -/4/- Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

MOULMEIN:—Foreign Trade: Imports include betelnuts, fruits and vegetables, provision and tea; while exports are made up of rice, rice bran, raw rubber, wood and timber and tobacco. Coasting Trade: Imports include kerosene oil, petroleum, fish, copra, gunny bags, sugar and provisions; while exports consist of rice, timber and paddy.

AKYAB:—Foreign Trade: Imports consist of metals and ores, liquors and sugar; while exports consist of rice, paddy, and bran. Coasting Trade: Imports include gunny bags, tobacco, manufactured tobaccos, cotton yarns, piecegoods, coal, liquor, betelnuts, coconut oil, groundnut, sugar; while exports consist mainly of rice and paddy.

BASSEIN:—Foreign Trade: Imports are insignificant; exports include rice and bran. Coasting Trade: Imports mainly consist of grain and pulse, provisions; while exports consist of paddy, rice, and mineral oil.

TAVOY:—Foreign Trade: Imports consist of machinery, metals and ores, oils, sugar, jute manufactures while exports consist of rice, tin, wolfram ore. Coasting Trade: Imports include kerosene oil, petroleum, tobacco unmanufactured, tobacco manufactured, cotton manufactured, carriage, hardware, liquors, provision, candles, groundnut, etc. Exports consist of rice, fish, provision, hardware, etc.

MERGUI:—Foreign Trade: Imports include machinery, sugar, provisions, manufactured goods while exports include tin, raw rubber, shells, fish, rice. Coasting Trade: Imports include rice, petroleum, kerosene oil, tobacco unmanufactured, tobacco manufactured, piecegoods, provision, sugar etc., etc.; while exports consist of fish, tin, hardware and dyeing and tanning substances.

The share taken by the chief ports in the coasting and provincial trade follows:

		1932-33		
	Foreign Trade	Indian	Coasting Trade Provincial	Foreign & Coasting Trade
		(Figures in per cent.)		
Akyab	1.37	4.90	14.38	3.87
Moulmein	2.84	3.85	9.04	3.68
Bassein	2.99	5.34	1.09	4.12
Tavoy	1.28	0.02	11.78	1.15
Mergui	0.28	0.02	12.64	0.77
Kyaukpyu	—	—	2.37	0.12
Victoria Point	0.04	—	0.50	0.04
Sandoway	0.01	0.01	1.42	0.08
Rangoon	91.19	85.86	46.78	86.17

The undernoted figures show the shares of the provinces of India in coasting trade in private merchandise.

	1928-29 to 1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
(in lakhs of rupees)			
Bengal	19.97	13.46	13.52
Bombay	8.50	7.43	9.69
Madras	11.11	9.24	9.81
Sind	89	1.26	2.04
Indian Ports not British	1.58	1.18	1.61
	42.05	32.57	36.66

HAND SPINNING AND WEAVING: Contains detailed methods.
As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

MARKET PLACES OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

THE tract, now called the N. W. F. Province, originally formed a part of the Punjab, but for protection of India against foreign invasion and administrative reasons it was transformed into a separate province in 1901.

The province forms an oblong territory stretching from north-west to south-west, on the western side of the Indus. The surrounding states are Kashmir, the Punjab, Beluchistan and Afghanistan. In 1932, it was raised to the status of a Governor's province and the Council under the Reforms was inaugurated on April, 20, 1932. About one third of the total area (36,356 sq. miles), is under British possession. It has a population of 2,425,076, mostly of Pathans, speaking Pushtu. Peshawar is the capital city.

The whole tract is very mountainous; the Hindukush mountains (nearly 16,000 ft.) form the northern boundary. The highest peak is Tirach Mir (25,426 ft.). Principal rivers are the Indus, Kabul, Kurram and Kunhar. Diversified climatic conditions prevail in the province. In the more mountainous parts it is much colder, specially in winter.

Average annual rainfall is scanty and varies from 10" to 43·8" in different parts. River valleys and the district of Peshawar are the only fertile and cultivated parts. Agriculture is the leading occupation of the province. The principal crops are wheat (1,014,000 acres), maize (1,004,000 acres), gram (5,547,000 acres), jowar (84,000 acres), bajra (3,233,000 acres), barley (152,000 acres). Minor crops include cotton (18,000 acres), sugar cane (44,000 acres) and tobacco (85,000 acres).

Large quantities of dried fruits, asafoetida (hing), musk, etc. are carried from this place to distant parts of India. This province has an entrepot trade with Central Asia and Afghanistan. Numerous caravans enter Peshawar through the Khyber Pass from Kabul and Bokhara, bringing raw silk, wool, resin, fruits fresh and dried, gold and silver lace, skins, mats and fibres. They take back cotton piece-goods, silk, sugar, salt, tea, and spices. The chief military outposts are Naushahra, Bannu, Kohat and Chitral.

There are four State canals in the district for irrigation. These are Lower Swat Canal (length 22 miles and 172 miles), Kabul River Canal (length 65 miles and 13 miles), Upper Swat Canal (length 138 miles and 403 miles) and Paharpur Canal (length 42 miles and 15 miles). The first two have reached the cultivable area commanded by them but there is still room for extension of area, irrigated by the remaining two.

BANNU.

The BANNU district (area 1,698 sq. miles, population 270,301 and rainfall 10·8") lies to the south of the Kohat district. The district is rich in agricultural produce. The chief crops are barley, gram, wheat and sugarcane.

The chief industries of the district consist of pasturage and agriculture. There are several factories for the ginning and pressing of cotton. Dyeing, bleaching and printing form another important industry. Earthenwares are made; iron goods are turned out by blacksmiths.

Directory of Indian Industries: A pocket size directory of Swadeshi Manufactures. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

The district is also famous for its boots, shoes and sandals, woollen rugs are also made.

The chief exports of the district are cotton, wool, gram, wheat, oilseeds, millets and pulses while the chief imports are sugar, piece-goods, glue, wood, oil, iron and tobacco.

Important towns in the district are BANNU (30,539) and LAKHI (7,703).

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

This district (area 3,471 sq. miles: population 274,064) is also hilly but a good portion lies in the plains. It is covered with shrubs, jungles with secondary trees. The climate is much drier than the surrounding districts and is probably extreme. The annual rainfalls average about 10 inches. There is a small portion of alluvial land called Kachi. The staple crops are wheat and bajra; gram and jowar are also grown. The district is quite unsuitable for cattle breeding.

Coarse cotton cloth is woven in many villages of the district. Turned and lacquered woodwork of remarkable excellence are made at DERA ISMAIL KHAN and also at PAHARPUR. The commercial importance of the district lies in the fact that it lies entirely on the route of the Khorasan merchants who trade with India. The principal articles carried through it are silk, charas, gold and silver thread, and fur from Bokhara, wool and fruits from Ghazni and Kandahar, madder, wool, ghee, tobacco from Ghazni. The return trade from India consists of indigo, piecegoods, metals, sugar, salt, shoes, leather.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN (population 40,000) is the head-quarters. The chief imports here are piecegoods, hides, salt, sugar and fancy wares. The exports are grain, wood and ghee. Lungi weaving and lacquered ware making are the local industries of the district. It is the destination of the trade through the Gomal Pass.

Other towns in the district are KULACHI (8,425) and TANK (6,421).

DIR. SWAT AND CHITRAL AGENCY.

It occupies the fertile valley of Chitral River. Chitral is the head-quarters of the district. Area (4,500 sq. m.), population (35,000). The place is of great strategical importance to the Government of India, as it commands the principal passes over the Hindu Kush.

HAZARA.

The HAZARA district has an area of 3,009 square miles and has a population of 670,117. Rainfall averages 43·8 inches. The important crops in the district are maize, rice, barley and wheat. Turmeric of Abottabad is well-known for its flavour. Vegetables are grown in the district, the most important of them being potato; pears also grow abundantly in the district. Cattle and sheep are raised and buffaloes are reared. Forests abound in the district but the majority of them are conserved by government.

The chief industries of the district consist of cotton spinning, sizing and weaving, wool cording, dyeing, boot and shoe making, furniture making, etc. Earthenwares and hardwares are made locally. Precious and semi-precious stones are extracted and collected.

Exports of the district are potatoes, aloes and pears.

The important towns in the district are: ABBOTTABAD, the administrative headquarters (16,165), HARIPUR (7,653) and MAN-SHERA (5,780).

KOHAT.

The KOHAT district (area 2,703 sq. miles; population 236,273; rainfall 16·27 inches); is very mountainous with many rivers. Among

the chief crops may be mentioned wheat, gram, bajra, rice, etc. Several salt mines are worked here, other minerals obtainable in the district being petroleum and sulphur to a small extent. Stock raising is practised.

The industries of the district include cotton spinning and weaving, carpentry, leather goods making, bricks and tiles, fireworks and oils. Lungis of this place are well-known. Other articles manufactured here are table cloth, phulkaries, and namdas.

The exports of the district are almond, spices, wheat, gram, rice, barley, green salt, mats, baskets etc. The imports are piecegoods, woollen goods, hardware, brassware, general merchandise and kerosene oil.

The headquarters of the district is at KOHAT which is a railway station on the N. W. Ry. and stands on the banks of the Tawi.

NORTH AND SOUTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCIES.

They occupy a portion of the Sulaiman Mts. Numerous streams flow through this district. Area (5,000 sq. miles). An accurate census of population cannot be taken, as the tribes people live in hordes with no permanent habitation and generally go in and out of the province at short intervals. Some parts are well-wooded but most of the country is barren and lies fallow.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

The district has great spurs separated by lateral valley in the N. E. The rivers are the Mors, Shakod and the Malakand running into the Swat river. The famous Khyber Pass is in this district. The surface on the whole is very hilly and the climate is good and specially fine in the spring. Average annual rainfall is about 13". The area of the district is 2,637 sq. miles and the population is 9,74,321.

The soil is uniform throughout inspite of the stony surface; light and porous earth predominates on the surface. The chief crops grown by wells and tanks are wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane and cotton; apricots, peaches, pomegranate quinces and other fruits are largely grown round the town of Peshawar. About 10 sq. miles are under fruits and vegetables. It contains quarries of slate and marble,

The district is noted for its turbans whether of silk or of cotton and a great deal of cotton cloth is woven. Afridiwad cloths are now largely woven for the European market. Felted mats, saddle cloths, and blankets are also produced, glazed earthenware, leather work and copperware are carried out here.

PESHAWAR with a population of 121,866 is the seat of the local government, is a large military station and the chief trade centre. The bulk of Indian trade with Dir, Swat, Chitral, Bajur, Buner and Afganistan passes through Peshwar. The chief exports are cotton piecegoods, raw cotton, yarn, indigo, turmeric, wheat, leather goods, brass, copper and iron wares, salt, spices, sugar, tea, tobacco, and silver. Trade from and to Kabul and Bokhara passes through it without stopping.

Other important places in the district are MARDAN (26,279), NOWSHERA (29,000), CHARSADDA (11,537), PARANG (10,227), TANGI (8,689) and RISALPUR Cantonment (8,016).

MARKET PLACES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

ALWAR STATE.

THE ALWAR STATE (area about 5,000 sq. miles; population 749,751) in Rajputana is intercepted by ridges of rocky and precipitous hills. The only river is the Sabi. The stones, specially quartz, of this State are very valuable. There are also copper workings at DARIBA and lead workings on a small scale by the indigenous process at THANA GHAZI.

The chief crops are jowar, bajra, barley and gram, cotton, wheat, maize, til, linseed, sunn, tobacco, sugarcane, rice and poppy. The industries are cotton weaving and dyeing, paper and coarse glass making and cotton pressing.

The State exports sugar, rice, salt, wheat, barley, gram, piecegoods, iron, cooking utensils, all of which are carried by railway. Valuable lead, copper and other minerals have been found in this State recently and the authorities have invited parties on suitable terms to work the mines.

ALWAR CITY (population 60,000) has cotton ginning and pressing factories. There is a central jail which manufactures carpets, rugs, pottery and aerated waters. Water is brought to the city by canal system.

BAHAWALPORE STATE.

The State with an area of 15,000 square miles and a population of 984,612 is situated in the Punjab. The State has made considerable progress in cultivation by a system of inundation canals. The chief crops are wheat, rice, millet and gram. The only industries of the State are the manufacture of silk lungis, silk cloth and metal cups. Crude soda is manufactured and exported. There are rice mills and cotton mills. Porcelain vessels, shoes and painted cloth are made in AHMADPUR EAST and KHAIRPUR.

BARODA

The BARODA STATE has a total area of 8,135.2 sq. miles and a population of 2,443,007. Hindi is the State language.

The country around the town of BARODA is a level plain and is watered by the rivers, the Mahi, the Meni, the Ruigal, the Jamva and the Viswamitra. The crops are dangar, jowar, bajra, tuver, tal, math, shialu and cotton (an important article of trade here). These products are brought to the town by carts and by rail and exported in large quantities.

BARODA city is the capital of the State of the same name and contains magnificent palaces and gardens of the Ruler. The industries of Baroda worth mention are wood carving, lacquer work, and iron grill work (balcony railings), calico printing for the cheap cotton saris, embroidery with gold and silver, and there are a few cotton spinning and weaving mills. The city is fast improving. The town is being slowly fitted up with the most modern appliances of trade and manufacture. There is a factory for preparing medicines and acids and a number of cotton mills have been started. The city is joined by the

Catechu making is quite paying. Read MANUFACTURE OF CATECHU. Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

broad and metre gauge Rlys. with Bombay, with which it has an enormous trade. The distance from Bombay to Baroda is about 245 miles. The population of the city is about one lakh.

AMRELI :—It is practically a level and flat plain with sandy tracts. Very fertile black soil is also found here. The district is half marsh and half desert in Shianagar area. The crops grown are wheat, jowar, bajra, urid, mung, math, gram, kulith, tal, bauti, cotton, sugarcane, rice, tobacco and red pepper. "Gir" cows of this place are famous and are largely available. The industries are weaving of cotton cloth, and iron and silver work. There are several ginning and pressing factories. Trade centres are KODINAR, DWARAKA, DAMNAGAR and DHARI. These places are connected by good roads with railway stations, and goods are carried by carts.

OKHA :—It is a growing port in the State. Among the manufactures here are cement and salt.

Cotton weaving, carpet weaving, calico printing, durry weaving are done at NAVSARI, GANDEVI, PETLAD, DABHEL, etc., etc.

BIKANER STATE.

The STATE with an area of about 23,317 square miles and a population of 937,218 is situated in Rajputana. The population of the city is over 70 thousand. The official languages of the State are English and Hindi, while the bulk of the people speak Marwari.

The greater portion of the State consists of sandy tracts or is traversed by undulating sand hills. The Ghaggar and the Katli which flow through the State are dry except during the rains.

The chief crops are as in other Rajputana States. Palana coal is the chief mineral found.

BASTER STATE.

The BASTER STATE lies in the south-east corners of the Central Provinces with an area of 13,062 sq. miles and a population of 522,283. It is the premier Feudatory State in the Central Provinces and in area is the tenth largest State in India. The capital JAGDALPUR is on the Indrawati, 184 miles from Raipur and 210 miles from Waltair.

Cultivation is sparse, owing to the geographical position of the State and the lack of facilities for communication.

Rice is the important crop; millet, pulses and grams are also grown here. There are several good irrigation tanks in the open country. About 9,000 square miles of the whole area of the State is either jungle or grass land and the jungle products constitute the chief articles of trade and means of livelihood. Sal trees occur here and teak is found in the eastern plateau. Myrobalans, wax, lac, honey, hides and horns tanning and dyeing barks, tassars, silk-cocoons are abundantly available. Mica has been found in several places.

The State has 800 miles of metalled road and the principal routes by road are those leading to Jeypore, to Dhamtari (B. N. Rly.) and to Chanda which are all connected with JAGDALPUR, the capital of the State. The bulk of the trade, however, goes to the DHAMTARI Station.

BHUTAN.

A free State on the border of India, BHUTAN is mostly hilly and is inaccessible except in the southern part. The hat of Bhutan continues for about 4 months like melas where the products of the place are sold to foreigners and the local men receive foreign and Indian made articles in return.

The articles of trade in the hat are ivory, rubber, honey, oranges, lac, timber, musk, ghee, wax, blanket, endi and silk cloth, tails of bison,

etc. These articles are generally sold cheap on market day and the business is very profitable.

There are also rubber trees and plantations, which are locally known as Bansibat. Owing to the hilly nature of the country grains and seeds cannot be grown largely and so these have to be imported.

BUNDI STATE.

The BUNDI STATE has an area of 2,220 sq. miles and a population of 216,722. It is one of the most ancient and premier first class States in Rajputana. The Court language is Hindi.

The State is traversed by a double line of hills and has four passes. The crops raised during the rains are maize, jowar, mung. Wheat, barley, gram, opium, oil seeds, etc., are grown during the cold season. Cattle, ponies, sheep and goats are available here in considerable number. There is a cotton press at DEOLI.

The chief exports from the State consist of cotton, oil seeds, pulses, opium, hides, gum, wool and ghee and the main articles of import are piecegoods, sugar, rice, salt and metals. NASIRABAD is situated about 90 miles off the capital and the Baran-Ajmer branch runs close to the capital.

BUNDI (population 22,000) is one of the picturesque towns in Rajputana, being surrounded by wooded hills.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The total area of the Central India Political Agency is 51,531.3 sq. miles and the tract is inhabited by a population of 6,615,120. The head-quarters of the Agency are at INDORE.

There is a marked diversity in physical aspect, climate, scenery, people and dialects in this area which may be conveniently divided into a plateau, a low lying division and hilly tracts. The plateau is Malwa; the country lying between Vindhya barrier forms the northern bank of the Narbada Valley and a point south of Gwalior; the eastern limit is near Bilas; and the western limit borders Rajputana. The people of this area are hard-working agriculturists. The low-lying division embraces the country round Gwalior. The people here are agriculturists and of a sturdy physical type. The hilly tract lies along the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. The inhabitants are the aborigines, such as the Bhils, Gonds, Korkus (non-Aryans), who practise agriculture to a small extent.

The rivers traversing Central India are the Betwa, the Chambal, the Kali the Sind, the Mahi, the Parbati and the Sipra on the west and the Dhasan, the Keu and the Tous on the east, all of which exhaust in the Gangetic Doab.

Central India possesses soil of every class from rich black cotton soil (covering the greater part of Malwa) to the dry stony red earth (met with near Bundelkhand). The principal crops of Central India are jowar, maize, bajra, arhar, sawan, kodan, kakun, kutki, urid, wheat, gram, batla, masur, barley, oil seeds (til, romeli), sunn and ambari. Cotton, pan, tobacco and poppy are also grown. All the usual spices and vegetables met with in Northern India are grown here. The deciduous forests of Central India produce timbers, fruit or sap (mohua, khair and al).

Diamond and coal are obtainable here on the Gondwana rocks in the south of the Rewa State (Umaria); copper is found at BARDI and TAGWA in Rewa; lead at BARGOA near Bardi and also in SEONDHA hills in Datia, iron throughout the Vindhya rocks near Hirapur in Bijawar State (once a famous centre of iron smelting), near Bawaliha in Indore and manganese in the Gwalior State and in Jhabua.

INVENTION OF TO-DAY makes your information up-to-date.

As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Central India is unusually rich in materials of construction, viz: building stone (sandstone of the Vindhyan series). Neemuch and Sutna limestone are exported in considerable quantities. Kymore sandstones of Bhopal are of deep, purplish red colour and match with those of Mirzapur and Chunar in quality. Corundum is worked in Rewa, asbestos in the Bhopal area and diamond is found in the neighbourhood of Panna. Agates and jasper are also found.

Central India was once famous for its fine cloths and muslin produced at several places in Malwa. Saris and dhotijodas of MAHESWAR have a considerable sale. The ordinary country cloth is made in most places. The principal industry is the manufacture of Malwa opium.

The chief imports to the Agency are salt, sugar, ghee, kerosene oil, hardware, machinery, piecegoods, arms, oilman's stores and wines. The exports are gram, cotton, oil seeds, opium, poppy seed and hides; a certain amount of timber from the eastern part of the State and building stones and Neemuch lime stone are also exported.

The chief trade centres are LASHKAR (capital of Gwalior), INDORE, MANDASOR UJJAIN, RATLAM, MHOW, SUTNA, NEEMUCH, BHOPAL, SEHORE, MORENA (in Gwalior) and BARWAHA. These main centres are fed by district marts which get their supplies from weekly markets. Trade is carried by railway and by carts and communication facilities are on the whole better than what existed sometimes ago. Pack bullocks are also used.

INDORE TOWN:—The town stands 1,800 ft. above sea-level on the bank of the Saraswati and the Khan, the tributaries of the Sipra. The town has a population of over one lakh, while the Indore State has a total population of 1,318,237 in an area of 9,520 sq. miles. It is an important commercial town and is the largest centre of trade in Central India being the chief collecting and distributing centre of Southern Malwa. It is the capital of the Indore State, and also the headquarters of the Central India Agency. The City is 374 miles from Bombay and 401 from Agra, and Mhow Cantonment lies only 13 miles away.

There are 8 spinning and weaving mills in the city, 120 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 100 corn grinding factories.

The exports from the town comprise grains, tobacco, opium, pepper, cloth, metal vessels and raw cotton. The chief imports are hardware, cloth, stones, machinery, building material, kerosene oil and raw cotton.

REWA STATE (area, 13,000 sq. miles; population, 1,537,445; language, Hindi)—The State lies to the south of Allahabad and is rich in mine and forests. The State contains an area which has a convenient market near to it in the Lime and Cement factories in the Katni district. BURHAR is situated in the same State and has an annual output of about a lakh of tons of coal. Among the other minerals in the State are limestone (in the vicinity of KHALESWAR, UMARIA, KAR-KELLY, MAJGAWAN, KARIMATI, AGANBURI), sandstones, kan-kar, marble, etc. It offers great prospects for manufacturing cement. Iron ore occurs notably in BEOHARI, GOPAT BANAS and DEOSAR TEHSILS. Ochres of various colours occur at SEMARIA in Raghu-rajnagar Tehsil and at BHAROLI in Bandogarh Tehsil.

DHAR STATE (area 1,777 sq. miles; population, 243,430; languages, Hindi, Marathi, Nimadi, Malwai)—Cotton weaving is largely practised in towns and villages. Printing of cotton fabrics in various colours is done at several places including DHAR TOWN which is 35 miles west of Mhow Rly. Station. Manufacture of opium is important. Besides the manufacture of agricultural implements, ornamental wood work is

turned out at DHAR and GUJRI. Toys are turned and lacquered in bright colours. Tanning, oil pressing, gur making are done. Bidis are made from tendu leaves. The chief imports are rice, salt (from Gujrat and Raslam), groceries (from Bombay, Mhow, Indore), cloths (from Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Madras), silk textiles, lace, etc. (from Poona), hardware, stationery, books, coconuts, piecegoods, etc. The chief exports are wheat, gram, jowar and maize to the neighbouring States and Bombay. Cleaned cotton is exported to Indore and Khandesh; oil seeds to Bombay; opium to Bombay; tobacco to Marwar. The chief centres of trade are DHAR, KUKSHI; and DHARAMPURI and KUKSHI are well-known and attract customers from Khandesh and Berar.

COCHIN STATE.

COCHIN STATE (area, 1,417 sq. miles; population, 1,204,235; languages Kanarese, Tamil and Malayalam) is divided into the hills, the plains and the seaboard, and the hilly portion which is covered with forests makes up for half the total area. It has a continuous chain of lagoons running parallel to the sea. It is a first class State in Southern India. Elephantiasis is common here along the coasts.

The soil represents the recent deposits of sand and mud. The crops raised are the rice, cereals, pulses, plantain and other vegetables. betel-leaf, arecanuts, tapioca, sugarcane, ginger and pepper. Next to rice, coconut growing engages the chief attention of the cultivators in the sandy tracts. Coffee is grown on the NELLIAMPATIS.

Forests constitute a valuable asset and contain teak, ebony, blackwood and other trees. The State enjoys the benefit of the S. W. and N. E. monsoons.

Coffee, tea, and rubber are largely cultivated. Teak, rosewood, junglwood and teak saplings are available.

Cotton weaving is carried on at CHITIUR and TALAPILLAI taluks: lace and fine cloths, grass mats of excellent colouring and texture, coir mattings and rugs and ropes are manufactured at ERNAKULAM (capital) and MATTANCHERI. There is a stoneware factory at CHALAKUDI working on a modest scale. Coconut oil extraction is the factory industry, about 200,000 tons of oil being produced annually.

The chief exports are coconut oil, yarn, rope, coir fibre and matting, copra, areca nut, ginger, pepper, fish and prawns; and chief imports are rice, cotton, piecegoods, twist, raw cotton in metals, hardware, cutlery and sugar.

Some important towns and trade centres in the State are CHITTUR (population 22,018), ERNAKULAM, MATTANCHERI, KUNNAMKULAM, NELLIAMPATIS and TRICHUR.

The tramway is the prime means of forest transport. Carting and floating are the other means resorted to.

COOCH BEHAR STATE.

COOCH BEHAR STATE (area, 1,318 sq. miles; population, 590,866; language, Bengali) is a low-lying plain and is intersected by several large rivers which flow from north-west to south-west. The Tista and the Sankosh are important among them. The soil is alluvial and is covered with natural vegetation where there are no crops.

The staple crop is rice. Other food crops are chani, kaon, maize, mung, masur, khesari, thakari, kulthi, arhar and oil seeds, all of which are extensively cultivated. Tobacco of Cooch-Behar has a high reputation and is sent to Burma for making cheroots. Jute is grown (HALDIBARI and CHAURAHAT are important) and commands high price in Calcutta. Sugarcane is also cultivated.

TRADE TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS: Unique collection alphabetically arranged. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Rough cloth from silk and endi worms are woven. Excellent gunny cloth is made at MEKLIJANJ, ghee and mustard oil are made in large quantities.

The chief exports are tobacco, jute, rice, mustard seed and oil; and the chief imports are piecegoods, kerosene oil, salt, sugar, molasses, brass, copper and earthenware utensils. The centre of trade is at MEKLIJANJ and LALBAZAR. Some trade exists with Dacca by river. Rice is sent to Duars or to Serajganj by boats. The Tista is navigable and the State is connected with railway. (E. B. Rly.)

The area of the capital town of same name is $2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles.

CUTCH.

The STATE, with an area of about 7,616 square miles, has a population of 513,829 who speak Cutchi and Gujrati, with an average density of about 65 persons per sq. mile. The soil of the State of Cutch is generally sandy but the major portion contains good arable soil and is therefore easily tilled. Wheat and barley of different qualities are cultivated. Cotton, grains and pulses are also grown, besides many other garden products and vegetables of all varieties. The cost of labour is high in the State. Irrigation is practised over a considerable area but wells are the chief source of irrigation.

Trees in Cutch are limited in number, prominent trees being neem, pipal and babul, which are met with near the villages. Mango trees require great care here.

Among domestic animals mention may be made of camels which are famous for their fitness. The State of Cutch is also famous for its houses.

Among minerals, iron and coal are found, but now, iron is no longer smelted and worked. So also is the case with coal, whose bed is very thin and so cannot be mined. Alum and a coarse variety of saltpetre are also found. Yellowish marble of good quality is also found in the State at KHAVDA.

Trade of Cutch is mostly carried by sea. The chief imports are grain, butter, sugar, groceries, fruit and timber; and of manufactured articles, iron, brass and copper ware, cloth, furniture, stationery and ivory goods are worth mentioning. The exports from the State consist of alum, cotton, millet, pulse, garlic and silver ware. In addition to the beautiful embroidery and silver work for which Cutch is chiefly noted, its manufactures of silk and cotton (cloth) are of some importance.

MANDVA:—It is the chief port of Cutch. Steamers from here sail to Arabia, Maskat, Sind, Kathiawar, Bombay and Malabar.

ANJAR (population 20,000)—There is a temple with the image of Jaipal, the brother of the Chauhan Prince of Ajmer, on horseback, and it is said that he built the town.

BHUJ (population 27,000)—There are Post Office, Central Jail, Library, School of Art, High School, Hospital and Dispensary. The place is chiefly interesting for its archaeological monuments.

MANDIR (population 25,000)—This is a port of call of all steamers in the British India line. There are two light houses.

JAKHAN (population 6,000) carries on a large trade with Bombay exporting grain and importing piecegoods, groceries, timber, sugar, oil and dates. It will be a port of some value in the near future.

NALIYA (population 7,000) is a most thriving town in Cutch. The residents of this place are generally retired merchants who have made their fortune either in Bombay or in Zanzibar and have settled here for the rest of their lives.

Sugar making pays in these days. Read SUGAR IN INDIA.
Rs. 3/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

GWALIOR STATE.

GWALIOR STATE has a total area of 6,430 square miles and is inhabited by 3,523,070 people speaking Malwi, Mundali, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Gwalior and Marwari. It is one of the largest Treaty States having direct political relations with the Government of India.

The chief crops are wheat, jowar, gram, bajra and maize. Cotton is cultivated on a large scale. Sesamum and poppy are also grown.

HYDERABAD STATE.

HYDERABAD STATE is, properly speaking, an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,500 ft. above sea-level and is divided into two large divisions by the Manjra and the Godavari. The northern and western portions, rather known as the trappen region, are inhabited by the Marathas and the Kanarese while the southern portion of the granite country is inhabited by the Telegu speakers. It is an extensive Native State in Southern India with an area of 82,698 sq. miles and a population of 14,436,148 souls who speak as many as four different languages—Urdu, Telugu, Kanarese and Marathi. The chief city and capital of the State lies on the bank of the river Musi at a distance of 986 miles south-west from Calcutta.

The northern portion, the soil of which is black cotton, produces wheat and cotton and the southern portion produces rice generally and has many tanks. On the whole the northern part is more fertile and covered with luxuriant vegetation than the southern portion, the land of which is generally sandy. The Balaghat range with rivers the Sina, the Manjra, the Kanga and the Godavari runs through the State. Jalna Hills, Sahyadripawat, Kandikal Gutta are the other hills or ranges which are often covered with forests and timber, mostly *acacia arabica*.

The Godavari, the Kistna, the Penganga are the important rivers in the State. The principal minerals found in the State are diamonds, gold and coal. Diamond occurs in the Kurnool series of rocks, gold in the Dharwar series and coal in Barakar series in the Godavari-Pranhita-Gondwana system.

There are many places of historical and archaeological interest in the State. Chief among them are Ellora, Ajanta, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Golconda, Gulbarga, Warangal, Raichur, Murgal, Parenda and Naldurg.

The crops of the Maratha country are yellow jowar, bajra, sesamum, cotton; tuar and other pulses are the monsoon (kharif) crops; and grains, barley, cotton and linseed are the rabi crops. But in Teligana fine crops are raised, the abi and tabi for rice, kharif, rabi and maghi for dry crops. Cotton is extensively cultivated in the black-soil districts as well as in Teligana but the cultivators produce the short-stapled variety generally. 40% of the population of the State is directly supported by agriculture. Pulses are grown everywhere. The total area under crops amounts to about 35,000 square miles. Oranges are extensively grown in and around AURANGABAD, OSMANABAD, PARBHANI and NIRMAL; mangoes are plentiful and country and English vegetables are produced during the rainy season. Grapes are grown at DOULATBAD. In Sirpur, Tandur, Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Elgandal and Indur districts large areas of uncultivated land are soil available (in Teligana).

There is an extensive horse mart, and fairs are also held at MALGAON and other places. Weekly or monthly cattle and horse fairs are held in every district.

The coal measures of (Singareni field) WARANGAL and the gold mines of LINGSUGUR are important. Cotton weaving is carried on

Sugar making pays in these days. Read SUGAR IN INDIA.
Rs. 3/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

in every taluk (Saris, dhotis and khadi). Saris of silk are made at NALGONDA, RAICHUR, MAHBUBNAGAR, LINGSUGUR, AURANGABAD, INDUR, ELANGDAL, etc. and some of them are of extra fine quality. AURANGABAD and PAITHAN are noted for embroidery, gold and silver lace work; Khamkhwai (cotton and silk woven together with silver and gold) is obtainable at PAITHAN. AURANGABAD and BIJAPUR are famous for brocades of silver and gold on silk.

Tassar silk is woven at WARANGAL, MATHWADA and HASANPATI, NARAYANPET and KOSGI (Gulbarga Dt.). AURANGABAD is noted for silk ware; and bidri ware finely laid and polished with silver and gold are made at BIDAR town. Sword blades and other weapons are made at HYDERABAD, WANPARTI, GADWAL, KALHAPUR, JAGDEOPUR, etc. Daggers, knives and cutlery of good quality are also made.

The manufacturing industry consists of ginning and pressing factories, 272 in number, at AURANGABAD and JALAN; MAZALGAON and PARLI in Bihar; RAICHUR and YADGIR in Raichur; LATUR in Osmanabad; also in Warangal, Indur, Parbhani and Nader districts. There are five spinning and weaving mills at HYDERABAD and GULBARGA. Cotton weaving industry receives active support from the State by means of debenture loans and the State is trying to produce good cotton for local consumption and export purposes. Besides there are a number of tanneries and flour mills in the Dominions. There are State factories for the manufacture of tiles, alcohol, soap, etc.

The chief articles of export from the Hyderabad State are food grains, cotton, linseed, sesamum, groundnuts, castor seed, indigo, oils, timber, cotton cloth, yarn, hides, cattle and coal. The chief imports are mill-made cloth, yarn, raw silk, salt, refined sugar, dried fruits, betelnuts, horses, cattle, silver and gold, copper, brass, iron, timber, mineral oils and opium.

Besides the places already mentioned the following places are also important commercially: NANDED, HINGOLI, SURAPUR, KOPAL, LATTUR, SERAM, SAHABAD, SADA SEOPET, SIDDIPET, KARKHELI, KHAMMAMET and IDLABAD.

The internal trade much exceeds the external trade of Hyderabad. For purposes of export the products of the country are collected at important centres. The imports from the British territory are brought direct by rail or by carts or pack bullocks in the case of interior districts from such commercial centres as Barsi, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kurnool, Adoni, Bellary, Bijapur, Jagayyapeta, Bezvada, Bhadrachalam, Rajahmundry and Chandrapur.

The chief channels of trade are the G. I. P. Rly. (In W. and S.). Madras and East Coast Railway in the south and east; and these are connected with the Nizam's Railway; Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway goes to Nanmad from the capital.

JAIPUR STATE.

JAIPUR STATE (area, 15,579 sq. miles; population, 2,631,775; languages, Hindi and Urdu) is situated in Rajputana and is for the most part fairly level and plain but is crossed by groups of ranges and elevated lands. The central part represents an elevated tableland.

Agricultural conditions vary in different parts of the State and shifting sand is common. The crops grown are bajra, mung, math, etc. Camels are used instead of bullocks in cultivating the land. Jowar, maize, cotton and til are grown round the capital town. Wheat, barley, gram, sugarcane, poppy and also rice are cultivated in the east.

Manufacture Pickles & Chutneys at Home. "Indian Pickles, Chutneys & Morabbas" Explains the Process. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Woollen cloth and fabrics are woven at MALPURA. Cotton cloth chintzes, marble, saltpetre, enamel work, pottery, brass and lacquer work are also done. There are several cotton presses.

The exports from the State comprise salt, cotton, ghee, oilseeds, printed cloth, woollen fabrics, marble images, brassware and lacquered bracelets. The imports are piecegoods, sugar, rice, tobacco and hardware. The trade is chiefly rail borne. From the SHEKHAWATI town the exports are wool, grains, sugar, cloth, spices, tobacco, etc. which are carried by camels.

The city of JAIPUR is a fine, large and beautiful city in the whole of Rajputana and has a population of about 170,000.

JODHPUR (MARWAR).

JODHPUR (area 34,963 sq. miles; population 2,135,982; languages, Marwari) is the largest Native State in Rajputana. There are some comparatively fertile lands in the north-east, east and south-east near the Aravalli Hills but, for the most part, it is fertile and sandy. It is 1,330 miles to the west of Calcutta and 592 miles from Bombay.

The crops are bajra, jowar, math, til, maize, cotton; wheat, barley, gram and mustard seed are also grown. Irrigation is mainly from wells, the water being raised sometimes by the Persian wheel. Salt is the principal mineral found in the State but is worked by the British Government, who have obtained a monopoly for raising it, in the Sambhar lake area.

The industries are not important. Weaving of coarse cotton cloth as well as woollen clothes are carried on in villages. Dyeing and printing of JODHPUR and GODWAR are famous, where turbans of men and scarfs of women are dyed. Brass and iron utensils are made at JODHPUR and NAGPUR, ivory works are found at PALI and MERTA, lacquer works are found at JODHPUR, NAGPUR and BAGRI, (Sojat), marble toys are made and quarrying is carried on at MARKANA, felt rugs are made in MALLAIN and MERTA, saddles and bridles are made at SOJAT. There is also an ice and aerated water factory and several wool and cotton presses. JODHPUR has a large Railway workshop.

The chief exports are salt, animals, hides, bones, wool, cotton, oil seeds, marble, sandstone and millstone. The chief imports are wheat, barley, maize, gram, rice, sugar, opium, dry fruits, metals, oil, tobacco, timber and piecegoods. Most of the traffic is carried by rail; 80 per cent. of the rest by camels, carts and donkeys.

KASHMIR STATE.

KASHMIR is a mountainous land with very beautiful scenery. It is the biggest State in area and covers about 184,258 square miles with a population of 3,645,339. It is a temperate country and has beautiful uplands drained by the Chenab. The whole country is nothing but mountains which show signs of volcanic agency. It has an enormous variety of plants, yielding dyeing and tanning substances and a wide variety of beasts and birds. The capital is at JAMMU.

The lower tracts of the State produce the usual crops of the Punjab, while the highlands grow sagron, buck wheat and mountain barley. Climate is variable and in warmer parts mangoes and shisham grow abundantly while in colder parts apples and pears are seen. The moist lands however are malarious.

The chief crops grown are rice, maize, cotton, saffron, tobacco, hops, millets. Amarnath buck wheat, pulses, sesamum, wheat, barley, poppy and rape, flax, peas and beans grow in spring. Most important crop grown is rice which has infinite varieties. Sheep are largely kept and

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are a means of supplying warm clothing and manure. Poultry is abundant. Forests are extensive and valuable. Silk rearing is carried on vigorously.

The minerals available are coal, which is yet to reach commercial importance, iron, gypsum, limestone, petroleum, copper, nickel, etc. Some gold is also found.

The industries are sericulture, oil making and manufacture of wine and brandy, artistic woodwork, making of woollen cloth, blankets, etc. Kashmir copper and brass ware and papier mache enjoy great popularity on account of their artistic make-up. Calico printing is done at SAMBAR in Jammu. Shawl embroidery and shawl making are the biggest industries of Kashmir. SRINAGAR is noted for silver, copper, wood carving and lacquer work; and weaving of silk cloth has made a very surprising improvement. Kashmir offers commercial possibilities for the manufacture of santonin, essential oils, drugs, turpentine, eucalyptus oil, etc.

Imports into Kashmir are piecegoods, metals, salt, sugar, tea and tobacco in modest quantities. The exports are drugs, dyes, fruits, hides, skins, ghee, linseed, manufactured wool and shawls.

There are three trade routes, one runs to Jammu, the railway terminus, one to the Gujrat district and the third, which is the main line of communication with the Punjab connects SRINAGAR with RAWALPINDI. To some extent, Kashmir is the medium of commercial transaction with China, Tibet, Turkistan, through Leh and India. The Jhelum is navigable to some extent. There are practically no rails excepting that connecting Jammu with the plains.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY.

BHAVNAGAR STATE:—The State has a population of 499,892 in an area of 2,860 sq. miles. It is a first-class Native State in Kathiawar and is the wealthiest in the province. About half of the area is regar or black cotton soil. There are 13 towns and about 700 villages in the State. The capital of the State is BHAVNAGAR which is the chief town and an important port on the Gulf of Cambay. There is an anchorage eight miles away from the port proper and the goods are moved from the steamers in lighters. The port itself has accommodation for small coasting steamers. The town is the terminus of the Bhavnagar State Rly. MAHUWA, SIHORE, BOTAD, and TALAJA are other important towns in the State besides Bhavnagar.

The chief product of Bhavnagar is the Bhavnagar cotton which is of good quality. Grains, salt, etc., are also obtained and there is a good and booming trade in those articles. The chief manufactures of the State consist of making of oil, copper, and brass vessels, and cloth weaving. There are many cotton presses and a spinning and weaving mill. Attempts are being made to open a port here on the sea coast.

DHRANGADHRA STATE:—The State has a population of 88,760. Its area is 1,167 sq. miles exclusive of the area of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn. It is a first-class State. The capital town is DHRANGADHRA on the Runn of Cutch.

The soil is not good but produces cotton and grains. The chief manufactures are salt, copper, brass vessels, stone hand-mills, cloth and pottery. There are two ginning factories at work here. Nearest port of the State is Dholera in the South in the Ahmedabad district.

DHROL STATE (area, 282.7 sq. miles; population, 27,653):—The principal crops of the State consist of sugarcane and grains; and molasses are largely exported. Coarse cotton cloths are woven by handloom to a small extent. It is a second-class State in the Western India

States Agency, 32 miles north-west of Rajkot and 23 miles from east of Jamnagar.

GONDAL STATE :—It has a Gujrati-speaking population of 206,166 in an area of 1,024 sq. miles. The products of the State are cotton and woollen fabrics. There are several ginning factories and cotton presses in the State. Toys, wood work, lacquer ware, embroidery, ivory carving are practised. There are oil mills, flour mills, ice factories, iron foundries in the State. Agricultural products include cotton and grains in which the State has an increasing trade.

JAFARABAD STATE :—It is very small in area and has a population of 12,092 only. Jafarabad is a small port but remains closed during the monsoon. The agricultural products of the State comprise cotton and wheat, of which the latter is largely consumed by the people and has, in addition, to be brought from without.

JUNAGADH STATE :—It has a population of 544,889 and contains seven towns and 900 villages. It is a first-class State in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula with an area of 3,337 sq. miles. Gujrati and Urdu are spoken here. The State is intercepted by a number of rivers.

Agricultural products consist of cotton, wheat, millet, pulse, oil seeds and sugarcane. The State has a big forest in the Gir district where teak, blackwood, jambu and babul are largely found and preserved. There is an increasing trade in these timbers with the rest of the country. It is here also that stone of good quality for building purpose is obtained and is much sought after. The breed of cattle known as Gir originated from this State and is much in demand throughout India. The chief ports in the State are VERAVEL, NAWABANDAR, SUTRAHARA and MANGROL. There are also 12 other minor ports. The ports are not open throughout the year being closed during the monsoon.

KATHIAWAR is a peninsula and is properly the western portion of the province of Gujrat. The extreme length of Kathiawar is about 200 miles and its area is about 24,000 sq. miles. The State has a population of more than 27 lakhs. The peninsula is fringed with small but valuable ranges of hills of which the Girnar clump of mountains is an important granitic mass.

There are a few lakes in the peninsula but there are many big tanks which serve as village reservoirs. The Nal, at the head of the Runn, Cambay and the Ghods near the south coast near Madhabpur are remarkable lakes in the peninsula.

The peninsula is mainly wooded. The mangrove grows on the shores and its wood is used as a fuel. Coconut trees grow rapidly along the shores and the wild date is commonly met with. Excellent mangoes are grown at MAHURO.

The peninsula abounds in minerals of different varieties and is particularly rich in building stones. The principal metallic ore found here is iron. Pearls of good quality but inferior in lustre are found here in the Gulf of Cutch.

The soil of Kathiawar is very fertile and the region is a very wealthy one. The land, though not of extraordinary richness, is generally of fair quality and is amply watered. Cotton exported from the ports of Kathiawar amounts to about one-sixth of the whole of Bombay's exports to foreign countries and large imports of bullion and grain are received by Kathiawar as a part of the price of her cotton. Besides these, cotton cloth, sugar and molasses are largely imported. Wool is also largely exported from this place. The import of grain varies according to season.

There are a few weaving mills and steam presses for treating the main products of the peninsula, namely cotton and wool. Kathiawar has a good timber trade, which shows great promise. The chief handicrafts are gold and silver thread making, weaving of silk and brocades, etc. Making of fragrant red powders, fragrant oils, perfumed sticks, and powders of rose and other essences form side occupations. Ivory work and carving of sandalwood are also practised here in different districts.

LIMBDI STATE (area 343.96 sq. miles; population, 40,084):—The local agricultural products are cotton and grains which are extensively cultivated. Coarse cloth is manufactured here to a small extent. The chief town, LIMBDI, is 14 miles south-east of Wadhwan. The State is connected with the Bhavnagar railway.

MORVI STATE (area, 882 sq. miles, population, 112,987) is a first-class State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. The soil here is not rich and irrigation carried on by wells with Persian wheels and leathern bags. The State has a good trade in agricultural products which comprise grains, sugarcane and cotton. VAVANIA is port in the State. NAVALAKHI, on the Gulf of Cutch, is the chief port of the State and has extensive warehousing facilities and the construction of tramways have greatly added to the facilities of internal communication. MORVI, the chief town, is connected with the Kathiawar Rly. system.

NAWANAGAR STATE (area, 3,791 sq. miles; population, 408,851):—Lying on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, it is by far the largest State in the Province and maintains direct political relations with the Government of India. But for the Barda Hills which occupy a little over one-third of the State, it is mostly a flat country. JAMNAGAR CITY, the capital of the State, is 51 miles by railway from Rajkot. The State has good harbours, viz., JODIYA, SALAYA and NAYANAGAR, BEDIBUNDER is the chief port of the State with excellent warehousing accommodation and railway connections, offering facilities to merchants for the effective conduct of extensive trade. The port is open at all seasons of the year.

The principal products are grain, cotton, wheat and gram. Wheat is produced here without irrigation. There is a good trade in these crops both inside and outside the State. Marble of different qualities is found in the Kandorana and Bhanwar taluks and there is a growing trade in isinglass and shagreen. The fisheries along the coast are important. Cloth and silk are the chief manufactures. Dyeing is an important occupation.

PALITANA STATE.—It has a population of 62,150 souls and an area of 288 sq. miles. The principal crops of the State consist of grains, sugarcane and cotton in which the State has a large and booming trade. The State contains a Jain temple of some renown, where pilgrims assemble from far-off parts of the country. The chief town is PALITANA, a station on the Bhavnagar State Rly. The State is chiefly noted for its pure breed of Kathi horses.

PORBANDAR (area about 642½ sq. miles; population 115,741; language Gujarati). It is a first class State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar. The principal crops of the State are jowar, bajra, wheat and cotton and an increasing trade is carried on in those products. The principal supply from the sea is fish of many kinds including oysters which are largely found here.

A kind of limestone known as Porbandar stone is found here in abundance and exported in large quantities. Silk of a very good

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quality and cotton cloth are manufactured here. The State imports large quantities of timber from the Malabar Ports. The State also imports cotton from Gondevi. The exports of agricultural products from the State go principally to Bombay.

PORBANDAR:—This is the chief port and town and is well provided with warehousing accommodation. The port is closed during the monsoon.

RAJKOT STATE:—It has an area of about 290 sq. miles with a population of 75,566.

The principal crops are grains, sugarcane and cotton which are largely exported. Cotton and woollen cloths are also manufactured here to a small extent. The principal exports are cotton, yarn, molasses, hides and skins and the principal imports are timber, cotton, silk and ivory.

WANKANER (area, 417 sq. miles; population, 44,307)—The principal agricultural products are grains, sugarcane and cotton. A kind of black marble is obtained and quarried in this State which has a few ginning factories. The lines from Morvi, Wadhwan and Rajkot meet at Wankaner, and seven miles from it lies the well-known shrine of Mahadev known as Jadeswar.

Kathiawar ports have several advantages to their credit:—Cheap labour, low port charges, low charges for office maintenance, direct connection through a metre gauge railway to a large hinterland covering Rajputana up to Delhi. The Kathiawar ports are nearer to the capital of India than any other, and they thus have a strategical importance of their own. Every maritime State is anxious to develop her port with a view to increase the revenue of the State, and all sorts of encouragement is given to the merchants trading at the ports.

Trade passing through the ports in the Kathiawar Agency has developed in recent years. The present trade has affected other Indo-British ports, particularly Bombay to such an extent that fierce controversy has been raging on the subject of undue competition thus set up.

MYSORE STATE.

The **MYSORE STATE**, with a population of 6,557,871, is situated in Madras. Its general elevation rises from about 2,000 ft. to about 3,000 ft. above sea level and generally consists of an undulating tableland, much broken up by chains of rocky hills.

The State includes eight districts of which Bangalore (3,079 sq. miles) and Mysore (5,492 sq. miles) are important. **BANGALORE CITY** is the head-quarters of the Mysore Government. It has an area of 11 sq. miles and is about 216 miles by rail from Madras. Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Marathi are the languages of the State.

The staple grains are ragi, rice, jola, gram and other pulses, oil seeds (gingelly) and castor. Cotton and sunn-hemp are the chief fibres and chilli, capsicum, ginger, coriander, cumin seeds are the spices. Tobacco, mustard, onion and garlic are also grown. Coffee is grown on the slopes of the Western ghat. Fruit and vegetable productions receive special attention near about **BANGALORE**. Apples, strawberries, peas, potatoes, cauliflowers, mango, arecanut, coconut and plantain are grown. Arecanuts of **NAGAR** are famous. There is a horticultural garden at **LALBAGH** and at **BANGALORE** and there is an exotic fruit garden at **NANDIDROOG**. Very little cultivation is carried on in the Mysore Hills other than rice, coffee, cardamoms, pepper, arecanut and betel-leaf where rainfall is heavy.

Sheep and goats are kept. The sources of irrigation are channels from dams and rivers. The reserved forests of Mysore produce sandalwood, teak, poon, blackwood, lac or jalari, nandi, wild jack, etc. Minor forest products are gallnuts, tannin bark, tangadi, and lac. Soapnuts, gum, honey, beeswax are also obtainable. Elephants are employed for dragging timber from inaccessible parts of the forests. Fuels are also obtained from these forests. Gold is the only mineral raised from the Kolar Gold fields. All the gold produced is despatched to England. Iron is smelted in several places of the State.

Cotton weaving is carried on and there are schools for imparting instruction at HOLE-NARSIPUR, DOD-BALLAPUR, CHINKNAYA-KANHALLI, MOLAKALMURU. Good silk fabrics are made at PATVEGARS and KHATTIARS in Bangalore and at MOLAKALMURU. Sericulture is extensively carried on at CLOSEPET, KANKANHALLI, MAGADI, CHIKBALLAPUR, TIRUMAKUDAR-NARSIPUR and BANGALORE are the centres of silk trade. The total amount of silk produced in the Govt's Silk filature amounted to 5,930 lbs. The carpets of BANGALORE are well-known. Gold (circular or of other shapes) and silver ornaments are made.

Principal places of iron smelting are MAGADI, MALAVALLI, CHIKANAYAKAUHALLI, HEGGADADEVANKOT, ARSIKERE and TALURKAS in Chitaldroog district. Steel wire is drawn at CHAUNAPATNA. Brass and copper vessels are made at SRAVANA BELGOLA and SITAKAL; bell-metal articles are made at HASSAN and TUMKUR district, SORAB in Shimoga district is famous for ornamental sandal wood carving. There are coffee works at BANGALORE and HUNSUR, which also possess saw mills. There is a spinning and weaving mill at BANGALORE. Rice and flour mills also exist. Soap and sandal wood oil are manufactured.

Mysore is rich in minerals. The five gold mining companies on the Kolar Gold Field produced 334,307 oz. of gold valued at Rs. 2,66 lakhs during 1932-33 as against 329,716 oz. valued at Rs. 237 lakhs, during 1931-32. The output of magnesite during 1932-33 was 1,835 tons; chromite was obtained to the extent of 6450 tons, Kaolin 2534 tons, Kyanite, stanrolite, and garnet 2 tons, green quartzite 6 tons, soapstone 161.5 tons. Chromite has also been traced near Devanur in the Kadur Taluk. Galena and antimony ores occur near Chitaldrug, kaolin near Kolar and graphite in the Bowringpet taluk. Iron ore is obtained in abundance near the Kemmangundi Hills and forms the chief raw material of Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati which manufactured 15,577 tons of pig iron during 1931.

The chief exports from Mysore are gold, grains and pulses, betel-leaf, arecanut, raw silk, sugar, jaggery, coffee, coconuts (dried kernels). The important imports are grains and pulses, iron and steel articles, raw silk, piecegoods, tobacco, cotton and thread. The State has many internal markets where weekly purchases are made and foreign articles are sold.

MYSOORE CITY is the dynastic capital of the Mysore State and residence of the Maharaja. It is also the head-quarters of the district of the same name. Mysore is a place of great antiquity.

Cotton cloth, blankets, brass utensils, earthenware, and jaggery (both cane and date) are the principal manufactures. There is also some silk weaving works. The sandal wood oil of Mysore has gained an international reputation and Mysore is famous for its ornamental sandal wood carving which is done by a class called Gudigar.

Grain is diverted to the west coast, Nilgiris and Coimbatore. There is also a considerable trade with Bangalore and Madras. Many of the

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traders are Mahomedans while the bigger merchants are of Kunchigar caste.

BANGALORE:—Coffee is peeled, sized and sorted in a coffee work at Bangalore in order to prepare the stuff for the European market. Artificial manures for coffee plantation is also produced at the factory. Other factories working in Bangalore are: sugan factory, brick and tile factory, iron foundry, silk farm, etc. Oil mills are also at work in Bangalore. Tanneries on a considerable scale are managed by Mahomedans and hides and skins are prepared for export purpose. There are also cotton and woollen mills which spin and weave cotton and wool and produce fine stuff.

The carpets of Bangalore are well-known for their durable quality, and for having the same pattern on both sides. It is said that Bangalore carpets are unapproachable by the commercial carpets of any time and place. Silk fabrics of stout texture and excellent design are made in Bangalore where sericulture is carried on a large scale. Indeed, Bangalore is the centre of the silk trade in the south of India.

The S. M. Ry. runs through the middle of the State a branch going south-west from Bangalore to Mysore.

NEPAL.

NEPAL: (area, about 56,000 sq. miles; population, about 55,80,000; languages, Nepali, Newari, Magar, Hindustani, Kiranti and Lama Gurung). The chief crops are rice, wheat, maize, marua, barley, oats, oil seeds, capsicums, red-pepper (delicate flavour), potatoes, mustard, buck-wheat, garlic, radishes, sugarcane, ginger and turmeric.

Buffaloes, sheep and goats are imported, ducks and fowls are plentiful. Forests of Nepal are important and the timbers available are sal and sisu. Cedrela, adina, schleicheria and eugenia are also found and are of great economic value.

Coarse cotton cloth and woollen blanket weaving are the chief industries and mechanics skilled in gold, silver, brass and wood work (carving) are seen here.

The principal imports from Tibet are pashmina (shawl wool), coarse woollen cloth, salt, borax, musk, yak-tails, yellow arsenic, quick-silver, gold-dust, antimony, madder, charas, medicinal drugs, dried fruits, etc. Exports to Tibet include copper, bell-metal and iron utensils, piecegoods, hardware, spices, tobacco, coconut and betel leaf.

The centres of trade with India are BIRGANJ, NEPALGANJ, BUTWAI, HANUMANNAGAR, DHULABURI and the traffic is carried on by carts generally and also by Bhutias (coolies).

Exports from Nepal into India are rice, food grains, mustard, rape, ponies, cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins, ghee, timber, cardamoms, red pepper, turmeric, musk, horax, madder, turpentine, catechu, chireta, oilseeds etc. Imports to Nepal from India are cotton goods and yarn, woollen cloth, flannel, silk, shawl, salt, spices, sheet, copper, metals, tobacco, petroleum, sugar and provisions, indigo and other dyes. Trade from India to Nepal is worth about Rs. 150 lakhs. Trade from Nepal to India is worth about Rs. 261 lakhs. Some are State monopolies, others are duty free. Communication is by railways.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

TRAVANCORE STATE (area, 7624 sq. miles; population, 5,095,973; languages, Malayalam and Tamil) is the most beautiful in the southern area and has the densest population in India. The principal crops grown are rice, coconut, palm, pepper, arecanut, jack-fruit, tapioca, ginger, and cardamoms. Coffee and tea are grown on the hills.

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Cotton weaving and marketing of mats from coir are the chief industries. There are several coir mat making factories in the State.

Tea, coffee, rubber, etc. are produced. Bricks and tiles are manufactured. There are also factories for the manufacture of paper, matches, oil, rice, etc. Exports are the products of the coconut tree, (copra, coir, fibre, oil and nuts), pepper, tea, jaggery, arcanuts, dry ginger, salted fish, timber, hides, tamarind and coffee. The chief imports are tobacco, rice, piecegoods, cotton and thread.

Trade is mainly sea-borne but rail-borne traffic also exists.

The total value of the foreign sea-borne trade of Travancore ports during 1932-33 amounted to Rs.143.93 lakhs. The distribution of the private foreign trade of the ports is shown as under:—

	Imports:		Exports:	
	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
	(in lakhs of rupees)		(in lakhs of rupees)	
Alleppey	7.31	11.04	164.98	111.35
Quilon	2.84	6.90	0.22	0.15
	0.02	0.02	14.82	9.95
Trivandrum Sea Customs				
(other ports)	0.76	0.72	—	—
	10.93	18.68	180.02	121.45

ALLEPPEY:—The chief articles of export are coir manufactures (Rs.81.43 lakhs), pepper (Rs. 8.75 lakhs), raw rubber (Rs.0.95 lakhs), tea (Rs. 7.00 lakhs), cashew kernels (Rs. 9.15 lakhs) dry ginger (chiefly to U. S. A. and Australia) (Rs. 3.09 lakhs) and turmeric (Rs. 0.44 lakhs). The imports are metals, unmanufactured tobacco, cotton piecegoods, etc. Coir trade is done with U. K. and U. S. A., pepper with U. S. A., and rubber with Ceylon. Among the minor exports of the place important are cashewnut kernels, dry ginger, fish and turmeric.

The chief consumers of coir manufactures were: United Kingdom (48.23 lakhs), Australia (5.50 lakhs), U. S. A. (8.89 lakhs), Germany (5.06 lakhs), Belgium (1.16 lakhs), Netherlands (3.70 lakhs), Italy (1.93 lakhs).

QUILON:—The principal article of import is unmanufactured tobacco (from Ceylon). The chief exports are tiles (to Ceylon) and canoes made of wood and timber.

COLACHEL:—The exports are ilmenite sand and monazite sand to U. S. A., United Kingdom and France.

Other centres of trade are KOTTAR, KAYANKULAM, CHAUGANACHI and TRIVANDRUM.

UDAIPUR STATE.

UDAIPUR STATE in Rajputana has a total area of 1,052 square miles and a population of 97,730. It is under the Political Agent in Central Provinces Feudatories and is attached to the Raipur district.

The principal crops in autumn are maize, jowar, til, cotton and sugarcane, while in the cold season the important staples are wheat, barley, gram and poppy. Irrigation is mainly from wells of which there are several thousands.

Among the minerals, lead, zinc and iron are found in the State but are not worked. White marble is available at RAJNAGAR and black marble near CHITOR. Sandstones occur near DHEBAR.

The chief products of manufacture in the State are swords, daggers, embroidery, ivory, tin utensils, stone toys, earthen jars, wooden bangles and cotton cloth printed in gold and silver.

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ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

B. Gupta, Patna.

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A. Davar Navroz, & Co., Jehangir Wadia Bldg., 49, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A. S. Madon & Co., Mahindra Mansions, Esplanade Rd., Fort, Bombay.

Batliboi & Purohit, Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

C. H. Sopariwala, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Damania Panday & Bajan, Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Branch: Calcutta.

K. S. Aiyar & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.

M. P. Parekh & Co., Baria Building, Pydhownie, Bombay.

S. B. Bilimoria & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay; 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

B. H. Gandhi, 2927, Mandevi Str., Ahmedabad.

H. S. Sohony, Kasba Peth, Sholapur.

N. D. Karmakar, 370, Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

R. G. Shah, 759, Sanki Sheri, Ahmedabad.

CALCUTTA.

B. Mukherjee, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta.

G. Basu & Co., 3/1, Bankshall Str., Calcutta.

J. C. Das, 86, Clive Street, Cal.

K. P. Mukherjee, 129, Corporation Street, Calcutta.

Lovelock & Lewis, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

M. Mukherjee & Co., 95, Clive Street, Calcutta.

P. K. Ghosh & Co., 100, Clive St., Calcutta. Branch:—43-44, Rajas Deory, Dacca.

Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., B-4, Clive Bldg., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Ray & Ray, 6, Church Lane, Cal. S. C. Dutt, 31, Guruprasad Chowdhury Lane, Calcutta.

S. K. Day & Co., 5, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.

S. K. Mitter, M.A., G.D.A., 84 A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

S. N. Banerji, 12, Crouch Lane, Calcutta.

S. N. Mukherji, 1-B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

S. R. Batliboi & Co., 1B, Old Post Office St. Calcutta.

S. Zaman & Co., 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Tarmaster & Co., Temple Chambers, 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Jagdish Prasad & Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

P. R. Mehra, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

KARACHI.

A. F. Ferguson & Co., Dunolly Road, Karachi. Also Apollo Street, Bombay and 1, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

P. E. Menezes, Strachan Road, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Basant Ram & Sons, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

Sodhbans & Co., 7A, Nisba Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

C. C. Reddy & Co., 118, Armenian Street, Madras.

Fakir Muhammad, 11, Gulam Murtuza Street, Madras.

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Fraser & Ross, 17, Armenian Street, Madras.

P. N. S. Aiyar & Co., P.O. Box 367, Madras.

W. K. Upadrasta, 5, Thambu Chetty Str., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

T. C. Ranganatha Row, Sirran-gam, Trichinopoly.

MERWARA.

G. S. Bhargava & Co., Phool Niwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

RAJPUTANA.

B. D. Gargiey & Co., Gargieya Newas, Beawar, Rajputana.

RANGOON.

Batliboi & Co., Merchant Street, Rangoon.

Stuart Smith & Allen, Phayre St. Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Chatterjee & Chatterjee, Lala Laj-pat Rai Road, Bans-Phatak, Benares City. (Registered Accountants & Auditors).

ACETYLENE GAS SUPPLIERS.

Gas Accumulator Co., (India), Ltd., 80/2, Girish Ghose Bye Lane, Belur, P. O. Ghusuri, Howrah, Mg. Agts.:—Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

K. C. Dey & Sons, 91, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Oxy-Acetylene Welding & Metal-Cutting Co., Ltd., 62, Hazra Rd., Ballygunge, Calcutta.

ACID MANUFACTURERS.

(Also See Carbonic Acid Gas Manufacturers).

Acid Chemical Works and Machine Shop, 11, 12, 13, Radha-madhab Dutt's Garden Lane. Belliaghatta, Calcutta.

Ajodhya Prashad Chemical Works, Ghaziabad, U. P.

Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Princess Street, Bombay. (Also Chemicals).

B. K. Paul & Co., 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

Bengal Acid & Chemical Manu-facturing Co., 29 & 30, Bagmari Rd., Calcutta.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceu-tical Works, Ltd., 31, Chittaran-jan Avenue, Calcutta.

Bhavanagar Chemical Works, Vartej, Kathiawar. (Also Chem-icals).

Burma Chemical Industries, 68, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

D. Waldie & Co., Gillander House, 8, Clive St., Calcutta.

Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., Sudama House, Willet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Dr. Bose's Laboratory Ltd., 45, Amherst St., Calcutta. (Also Chemicals).

Eastern Chemical Co., 2, Ballard Estate, 15, Dougall Road, Bom-bay.

F. M. DeSouza & Co., Post Box 134, Rangoon.

Harnam Singh & Co., Gujran-wala.

Indian Pharmaceutical Works, 188A, Manicktala Main Road, Calcutta.

Jharia Sulphuric Acid Co. Ltd., Jharia.

K. C. Sinha & Sons, 3, Ezra St., Calcutta.

Krishna Chemical Works, Bena-res Cantt. (Also Chemicals).

Medical Store Depot, Lahore.

Mehar Chemical Works, 49, Nai-gaum Road, Bombay.

Nandlal Acid Factory, Naulakha, Lahore.

Oster Chemical & Phar. Works, 78, Manicktola St., Calcutta.

Parry & Co., 1st. Line Beach, Madras.

Phoenix Drug House, 16, Bonfield Lane, Calcutta.

Punjab Chemical Works, Shah-dara, Lahore. (Also Chemicals).

Ray Chemical Works, 13, Badur-bagan Lane, Calcutta.

Shambhunath & Sons, Ltd., Grand Trunk Rd., Amritsar. (Also Chemicals, disinfectants).

Sree Radha Krishna Acid Fac-tory, P.O. Naulakha, Lahore.

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BENGAL.

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BIHAR & ORISSA.

Chotoo Lal, Bankipur, Patna.

Rustamjee P. Patel & Son, Buxi-Bazar, Cuttack.

BOMBAY CITY.

Bell & Co., Near Municipal Workshop, Byculla, Bombay.

Duke & Sons, 46, Ulster Road, Parel, Bombay.

Jubilee & Co., Khetwadi, 10th Lane, Bombay.

Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

Noble & Co., Khetwadi, 4th Lane, Bombay.

Red Ball Aerated Water Factory, South of Godown "B," Town Bunder, Bombay.

Turf Soda Factory, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Akbar & Co., Nasik City.

Bhai Wadhu Mal & Son, Sadar Bazar, Schwan, Larkana, Sind.

G. Y. Chawre & Co., Nasik City.

Hariram & Co., Sadar Market, Sehwan, Larkana, Sind.

Imperial Soda Factory, Sugar Lane, Ahmedabad.

Mancherji & Co., Sadar Bazar, Hyderabad, Sind.

Moncrieff & Breeden Ltd., King Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Udharam Dayaram Soda Water Works, Shahi Bazar, Hyderabad, Sind.

BURMA.

David & Ezra Bros., B. Road, Mandalay.

Ebrahim & Sons, Taungdwingyi, Burma.

Mandalay Ice & Aerated Water Factory, Barne St., Mandalay.

Ruby Aerated Water Factory, Well Street, Akyab.

CALCUTTA.

Bathgate's Aerated Water Factory, 19, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

Byron & Co., 4-B, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Calcutta Aerated Water Co., 8, Wellington Sq., Calcutta.

Calcutta Crown Cork Co., 24, Banstolla Street, Calcutta.

Carlsbad Mineral Water Manufactory, 14, Watkins Lane, Howrah.

Cooper & Co., 26, Waterloo St., Calcutta.

Cosmopolitan Traders, 8E, Beadon St., Calcutta.

Imperial Aerated Water Co., 3A, Mott Lane, Calcutta.

J. Lewis & Co., 5, Weston Street, Calcutta.

R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., 15, Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta.

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Spencer Aerated Water Factory, 60, Prinsep Str., Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Pansebji & Sons, Mhow, C. I.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

L. D. Vermans, Andherdeo, Jubulpore.

Murari Lal Gupta, Katni, Jubulpore.

Narhari Soda Works Factory, Bandubpur, Damoh, C. P.

Wali Mohamad Rahimtulla, Hinganghat, Wardha.

DELHI.

Behari Lal, Mori Gate, Delhi.

Crown Aerated Water Factory, 39, Rajpur Rd., Delhi.

Empress Aerated Water Factory, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.

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Appi Hajee Bava, Alleppey, Travancore.

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 J. Bliss & Co., Elphinstone Road, Karachi.
 Nusserwanji & Co., Elphinstone Street, Karachi.
 Rawji Babaji, Somerset Street, Karachi.
 Vaman Babajirao Ranc, Preedy Road, Karachi.
 Welldon Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

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 Irwin & Co., Pudupet St., Alanthoor, St., Thomas Mount, Madras.
 J. Holmes & Co., 8, Broadway, Madras.
 M. B. Krishna & Sons, 17, Gobindappa Naik St., Madras.
 Miller & Co., 6, Wall Tax Road, Park Town, Madras.
 R. Maclure, Mount Road, Madras.
 Royal Aerated Water Factory, Royapuram, Madras.
 S. Vajiravelu Mudaliar, 310, Wall Tax Road, Park Town, Madras.
 Scott & Co., Chowk, Triplicane, Madras.
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 Spencer's Aerated Water Factory, Mount Road, Madras.
 Standard Aerated Water Factory, Lang's Garden Road, Koraleswaranpet, Madras.
 W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.

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A. M. Vangadapa Naicker, Arupukottai, Ramnad.
 Aerated Water Factory, Hospital Road, Kurnool.
 D. Ramane, Bussey Street, Pondicherry.

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 Gouri Soda Factory, Big Conjeeveram.
 K. Apparao, Mandasa, Ganjam.
 K. Rudrappa Soda Factory, Devangere, M. & S. M. Rly.
 M. Balaram, Mandasa, Ganjam.
 Panchasand Vinayager Soda Factory, Conjeeveram.
 R. K. M. N. Aerated Water Factory, West Aryan St., Kumbakonam, Tanjore.
 Ramadass & Bros., Vearanki Lock, Kistna.
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 Y. Narayana Murty, Mandasa, Ganjam.

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 Imperial Soda Water Factory, Kalka, Ambala.
 L. Bishwanath, Fatehabad, Hisar.
 Mehra Aerated Water Factory, Dharamsala, Kangra.
 Nowrojee & Son, Dharamsala, Kangra.

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A. Scott & Co., Merchant Street, Rangoon.
 Diamond Mineral Water Co., 4 & 5, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
 Ma Chit Su's Ice & Aerated Water Factory, 238, Lower Kemmendinge Road, Rangoon.

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 Dilkush Aerated Water Factory, 104, Cantt., Lucknow.
 Krishna Aerated Water Works, Lucknow.
 S. D. Bawaja & Son, King Market, Cawnpore.

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Royal General Supply Agency,
Princess Sreet, Bombay.

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Bengal Perfume Co., C 37 & 38,
College St. Market, Calcutta.
Essence Emporium, 15, Market
Street, Calcutta.
Little & Co., 2, 3-A & 3-1-A,
Grant Lane, Calcutta.

Sirajul Arifeen & Co., 1, Ezra Str.,
Calcutta.

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Abdoolally Moosabhoy & Sons,
New Market Road, Karachi.
M. S. Aranha & Co., Bunder Rd.,
Karachi.
S. P. Parekh & Co., Newnham
Road, Karachi.

MADRAS CITY

Indian Products Co., 17, Iyas-
wamy Mudaly Lane, N. Beach
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N. J. Luxmi & Co., 2, Wall Tax
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BENGAL

B. C. Lahiri & Co., Sirajganj,
Pabna.
Modern Advertising Agency, 20,
Bangla Bazar, Dacca.
Oriental Publicity Corp. (India),
91, Basi Paddar Street, Dacca.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bihar Advertising Office, Naubat-
pur, Patna.

BOMBAY CITY.

Advertising Agency, Pirbhoy
Bldg., 2, Princess Str., Bombay 2.
Allied Advertising Association of
India, Commissariat Bldg., 231,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
B. Dattaram & Co., Near Portu-
guese Church, Girgaon, Bombay
No. 4. (Agents for Industry).
C. Parikh & Co., 17, Elphinstone
Circle, Fort, Bombay. (Agents
for Industry).

D. J. Keymer & Co., Ltd., Ballard
Estate, Bombay; 4, Lyons
Range, Calcutta.

Eastern Publicity Service, 5, Dalal
Street, Fort, Bombay.

Florence & Agency, 109 OX,
Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

Ind. Advertising Agency, Gir-
gaon Back Road, Prabhu Bhu-
van, Bombay 4.

J. Walter Thompson Company, 3,
Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.

L. A. Stronach & Co., (India)
Ltd., Stronach House, Ballard
Estate, Bombay; Norton Bldgs.,
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wad, Gopipura, Surat. (Agent
for Industry).

CALCUTTA.

Aurora Art & Advertising Co.,
26A, Nalin Sircar St., Calcutta.
Calcutta Chromotype Co., (S. L.
Boothroyd), 53/3, Bow Bazar
Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta Open Air Publicity Co.,
9/1, Dover Lane, Ballygunj,
Calcutta.
Calcutta Publicity Service, 65/2A,
Raja Rajballav St., Calcutta.
Central Publicity Service, 159B,
Mechua Bazar Str., Calcutta.
Chattopadhaya & Sircar, 3-2, Col-
lege Street, Calcutta
City Publicity Service, 74A, Raja
Raj Ballav Street, Calcutta.
✓ **Clive Advertising & Printing**
Press, 98, Radha Bazar Street,
Calcutta.
Dey's Advertising Agency, Post
Box 652, Calcutta.
Economic Advertising Agency,
158, Mukhtarab Babu St., Cal.
~~Eureka Publicity Service, 157B,~~
~~Dhurruntolla Street, Calcutta.~~
~~Exp't. Advertising Agency, 130,~~
~~Corwallis Street, Calcutta.~~
Hindustan Publicity Service, 1-2,
Mechua Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Ideal Advertising Agency, 54,
College Street, Calcutta.
✓ India Publicity Bureau, 157 B,
Dharamtalla St., Calcutta.
Mazumdar's Advertising Agency,
11, Guruprosad Ray Lane, Cal.

Minerva Publicity Society, 162,
Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
National Advertising Agency,
1, Bhaba Nath Sen St., Calcutta.
New Fancy Advertising Agency,
4B, Kasi Bose Lane, Calcutta.
Publicity Society of India Ltd.,
1, Waterloo St. Calcutta.
Publicity Studio, 367 Upper Chit-
pur Road, Calcutta.
R. P. Dutt, 1/2 Salimpur Road,
Dhakurea, Calcutta.
✓ Radley Publicity Service, 29
Grosvenor House, Calcutta.
S. Sircar, P. O. Box 2313. Cal-
cutta.
S. H. Moffatt, 57, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.
✓ Trades Advertising Company, 1B,
Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
✓ Universal Advertising Agency
(India) Ltd., Daga House, 8,
Canning St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

C. P. Advertising Agency, Kama-
nia Gate, Jubbulpore.
Hanumantha Rau, 1074, Second
Modi Line, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
S. V. Gokhale, Mahajan's Chawl,
Nagpur.
Uttam Chandra Choubai, Katol,
Nagpur.

DELHI.

B. N. Gupta, 106, Shradhanand
Bazar, Delhi.
Continental Advertising Co., Delhi
and Lahore. (Also printers &
blockmakers).
Imperial Advertising Agency,
New Delhi.
J. N. Singh & Bros., Esplanade
Rd., Delhi.
J. M. Jaina & Bros., P. O. Box
76, Mori Gate, Delhi.

FOR HOARDINGS IN CALCUTTA AND IN
OTHER DISTRICT TOWNS OF BENGAL

CONSULT

Calcutta Open Air Publicity Co.

9/1, Dover Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

Also all other forms of out-door Advertisements.

Upper India Advertising Agency,
Burn Bastion Rd., Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Central India Advertising Syndi-
cate, 15, Bhimgar's Street, In-
dore City, C. I.

P. S. M. Swamy, Bowringpet,
Kolar, Mysore.

South Indian Advertising Agency,
13, Killiari Rd., Bangalore.

KARACHI.

Jagtiani's Publications Co., 9,
Caesar Castle, Garrikhata,
Karachi.

Malany & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

LAHORE.

Commercial Publicity Service,
Krishna St., Lahore.

Indian Publicity Service, Outside
Shahalmi Gate, Lahore.

Laurels Publicity Service, The
Mall, Lahore.

Publicity Ltd., Post Box No. 131,
Lahore. (Agents for Industry).

MADRAS CITY.

Kalappan's Advertising Agency,
145, Sunkurama Chetty Street,
Madras.

Madras Bill Posting Co., 7/34,
Andiappa Naicken St., Madras.

Modern Publicity Company, 186,
Mount Road, Madras.

Modern Travelling Advertising
Co., 186, Mount Road, Madras.

Rao's Advertising Agency, 8,
Broadway, P. O. Box No. 49,
Madras. (Agents for Industry).

South India Publicity Co., 23,
Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras.

Star Advertising Agency, Nathu
Pillar Koil Street, George
Town, Madras.

Royal Advertising Agency, 17,
Veerappan Street, George
Town, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Advertising Agency, Kothawalsa-
vadi, Trichinopoly.

C. M. V. Advertising Agency, 197,
East Veli Street, Madura.

Cash Stores, Udipi, S. K.

General News & Advertising
Agency, West Gate, Madura.

Madura Bill Posting Co., West
Gate, Madura.

P. V. Easwara Rao, 495, Hodgson-
pet, Conjeeveram, Madras.

Pani's Advertising Agency, Attik-
kadai, Koradacheri, S. I. Rly.

PUNJAB.

A. K. Ghazi, Basti Nau, Jullundur.
Advertising Emporium, Ludhiana.

Asadulla Khan & Co., Basti Nau,
Jullundur. (Also printers).

Bharat Touring Advertising Co.,
Kasur, Punjab

English Book Depot, Wazirali
Bldgs., Forcepore Cantt.

Ghazi Trading Co., New Basti,
Jullundur.

Globe Advertising Agency, Kasur,
Lahore.

Jangra Commercial Agency, Regd.
Ludhiana. (Agents for Industry).

Jogendra Commercial Agency,
Ludhiana.

National Advertising & Mercan-
tile Agency, Commerce House,
Ludhiana.

S. M. Saied Batta & Co., Kasur,
Punjab.

Santram Chopra & Sons, Kot
Mohd. Amin Khan, Jullundur.

Vaid Bros., Samloti, Kangra.
Zarurat Office, Amritsar.

RANGOON.

Guzerat Advertising Agency,
Rangoon.

Han's Advertising Agency, Ran-
goon.

Mirza Mohd. Takee, P. O. Kem-
mendine, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

A. A. Rizvi, Shidi Sarai Street,
Moradabad.

Advertising Bureau, Clock Tower,
Meerut.

Ajayab-Ghar, Dobe-Ka-Parao,
Aligarh.

All Indian Advertising & Order
Supplying Agency, Allahabad.

Benares Advertising Agency,
Meerghat, Benares City.

Gauhar-i-Hayat Office, (Regd.),
Patkapur, Cawnpore.

Hindusthan Agencies Co., 5-A,
Hewett Road, Lucknow.

Imperial Commercial House,
Lucknow.

Indian Trading Co., 170, Johnston-
gunj, Allahabad.

Kailash Chandra, Lala Ka Bazar,
Meerut.

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Oudh Advertising Agency, Pura, Fyzabad.

Padma & Co., Padma Bldg, Agra

Ramkrishna Publicity Service, Benares City.

Reliance Advertising Bureau, Talaqmahal, Cawnpore.

Sharman Paticash & Co., Benares City.

T. D. Bose & Sons, 112, Aminabad, Lucknow.

Welcome & Co., Anath Bhaban, Cawnpore.

AGENTS, FORWARDING, SHIPPING & CLEARING.

BENGAL.

Indian Shipping Co. Ltd., 117A, Foreshore Road, Shibpur, Howrah.

Maksud Ahmed M., Strand Road, Chittagong.

BIHAR & ORISSA

Sahoo Bhagwan Das, Birgunj, P. O. Raxaul, Dt. Champaran.

BOMBAY CITY.

Anglo-Indian Carrying Co., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; 103, Clive Street Calcutta.

Bhawanidas & Sons, 328-330, Samuel Street, Vagadi, Mandvi, Bombay.

Grahams Trading Co., Ltd., Graham's Bldgs., Parsee Bazar St. Bombay.

Grindlay & Co., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.

H. J. Amin & Co., Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Jeena & Co., Gresham Bldgs, 45, Esplanade Road, Fort., Bombay.

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ballard Road, Bombay.

Moolraj Goculdas Nenscy, 51/53, Bohra Bazar St., Fort, Bombay.

National Transport Co., Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Overseas Trading Co., 20, Jambulwadi, Off. Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

Padamshi Kanji, Gaumukh Bhuvan, 10, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.

Tulsidas Khimji, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Shah Bhagat Dalal & Co., Bili-mora. Surat.

CALCUTTA.

Abdul Raheem & Sons, 15, Market St., Calcutta.

British India Steam Navigation, 16, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Bysack Landing & Shipping Agency, 26-A, Clive St., Cal.

Calcutta Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Commercial Carrying Co., Ltd., 28, Pollock St., Calcutta.

Commercial Stores Supply Co., 26-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Cox & King's (Agents) Ltd., 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta; McLeod Road, Karachi.

Eastern Shipping Agency, 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

G. D. Daga & Co., Daga House, 2, Canning St., Calcutta.

Ghosh & Co., 25-B, Raja Bagan Junction Road, Calcutta. (Custom Clearing Agents).

Import Clearing & Shipping Co., 5, Hastings St., Calcutta.

S. C. Sarkar & Sons, 2, Charnock Place, Calcutta.

S. G. Ghose, 5, Ezra St., Calcutta.

Search Light Clearing Agency, 8, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.

Trikamdas Rowji Sons, 45-2, Wellington Street, Calcutta.

Upper India Clearing & Shipping Agency, Norton Bldgs., Calcutta.

DELHI.

Thos. Cook & Son, 4, Kashmere Gate, Delhi; Cook's Bldgs., Hornby Road, Bombay; 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

INDIAN STATES.

P. K. Pereira & Sons, Main Rd. Trivandrum, Travancore.

KARACHI.

Baloo Singh & Co.: Market Quarter, Karachi.

Burjori Cowasji & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

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Eastern Trading Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

Indo-Persian Trading Co., Ipeco Bldgs., Victoria Rd. Karachi.

Kaikobad Pestonji Kakalia, Garden and Nicol Road, Karachi.

Karachi Landing and Shipping Office, Native Jetty, Karachi.

M. P. Dastur & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Malik, Thadani & Co., Napier Rd., Karachi.

Overseas Clearing & Transport Agency, Katrak Terrace Machi Miari, Karachi.

Parsram & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Premier Shipping and Clearing Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

S. I. & G. Fazul Ellahie & Co., 2, Campbell St.,

LAHORE.

Eastern Express Co., Ltd., Charing Cross, Lahore; Bunder Road, Karachi.

MADRAS CITY.

Binny & Co., Ltd., Armenian St., Madras.

Chetty, V. K. 38, Errabalu Chetty St., Madras.

G. E. Sampathu Chetty & Co., 299, Esplanade, Madras.

Govindji R. Melita, 1-94, China Bazar Rd., Madras.

Madras Cargo Survey Co., 59, Linga Chetty Street, Madras.

P. Holt & Co., P. O. Box 237, Madras.

Pereira & Sons, 7/8 McLean Street, G. T., Madras. Br.:—Colombo, Tuticorin, Trivandrum, and Quilon.

R. Krishna & Co., 142-1, Strahans Road, Madras.

Sugesan & Co., 109, Moore St., Madras.

South Indian Export Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 37, Madras.

Spencer & Co., Ltd., Mount Rd., Madras.

T. A. Taylor & Co. Ltd., Armenian St., Madras.

V. Perumal Chetty & Sons, 5, Stringers St., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., South Cotton Rd., Tuticorin.

English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Calicut, Malabar.

K. Coonhammad Kaya, Khan Sahib, Ceylon House, Calicut, Malabar.

Madura Co., Ltd., Madura. Br.:—Tuticorin, Negapatam, Calicut, Tellicherry and Trivandrum.

Nandagopal Chettiar, Pondicherry.

Oomsee Kesowjee & Coy., Camp Bazar, Cannanore. Malabar Coast.

RANGOON.

Balthazar & Son, Ltd., 581, Merchant St., Rangoon.

Harperink, Smith Co., 608, Merchant St., Rangoon.

AGENTS, GENERAL.

BENGAL.

Asiatic Trading Agency, P. O. Roshangiri, Chittagong.

Dev Roy & Bros., 7, Dolti Bazar, Lallbagh, Dacca.

Indian Commercial Syndicate, 24, Wyer St., Wari, Dacca.

Sambhunath & Co., 65, Lyall St., Patuatooly, Dacca.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Novelties Supplying Co., Muza-farpur.

S. M. A. Aziz Sahib. Aziz Cottage, Arrah

Sunil Kumar Bose & Co., Boses Square, Muzaffarpur.

BOMBAY CITY.

Gilbert Lodge & Co., 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

V. L. Gadekar, Simplex Bldg., Bombay, 4.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

B. B. Sathe & Bros., 436, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

C. H. Talati & Co., Saloon Bazar, Nadiad, Kaira.

E. A. Mirza, Jumma Masjid, Chowk Bazar, Surat.

Gavankar & Co., Nasik.

H. M. Mehta & Co., Billimora, Surat.

Jupiter Trading Co., Madan Mohan Bldg., Mehsana, N. Gujrat.

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Punjabi & Co., P. O. Khanpur.
Shikarpur, Sind.
Ranghupati Mohanlal, Gandhi
Road, Mehsana, Gujrat, (North).
T. R. Deshmukh & Co., Mahajan
Lane, Ahmednagar.
V. D. Narvekar, Varca, Salsette,
Goa.

BURMA.

Nizamuddin, Taung Dwingyi, Dt.
Magwe, Burma.
S. R. Ganapathy, Pakokku, Bur-
ma. (Singer Sewing Machines).

CALCUTTA.

Duncan & Co., 5, Clive Ghat St.,
Calcutta. (Merchants & Agents).
J. N. Bose & Co., 57-5, Raja Di-
nendra St., Calcutta.
S. C. Roy & Co., 167/3, Cornwallis
St., Calcutta & 36, Dharmatala
St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

K. Bishanlal, Chotta Bazar, Mhow,
C. I. (Matches & Cigarettes).

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

C. P. Service Securing Agency,
Jonesganj, Jubbulpore.
Singhai Mojilal Amritlal, Kolwal
Bazar, Jubbulpore.

DELHI.

Dhanpat Rai & Son, Delhi.
H. Md. Nagi Seth Md. Abdul &
Co., Sudder Bazar, Delhi.
King King & Co., 1, Kashmir
Gate, Delhi.
Lala Mithanlal & Co., 361, Pati-
ram St., Delhi.
N. C. Goela & Sons, Pipal Maha-
deo, Delhi.
S. N. Chopra & Sons, 981, Nai
Wara St., Delhi.
Service Securing Agency (Regd).
Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Badruddin & Sons, Katmandu,
Nepal.
Fonseca & Co., Sanganar Gate,
Jaipur.
Friends Union, Agent, Jogen-
mohan Palace Road, Mysore.
International Trades Ltd., Station
Road, Trivandrum, Travancore.
M. N. Razdan, B.A. & Sons,
2-3, Bridge, Srinagar, Kashmir.

Mysore Mart, Sayyaji Road,
Lansdowne Bldg., Mysore.
N. Sankunni Pillai & Bros., N.
Parur, Travancore.
P. S. M. & Sons, Bowringpet,
Kolar, Mysore.
Rahim Bux Khan & Co., Residen-
cy Main Road, Hyderabad,
Deccan.

Ram Kumar Suraj Baksh, Jaipur.
Santa Laxmi & Co., Lakshmi
Building, Raichur, Hyderabad,
Deccan.

Shree Krishna Trading Agency,
Bhadravati & Shimoga. (Mysore
State).

Soni Bros., High St., Srinagar,
Kashmir

Vijendra & Co., Bangalore City,
Mysore.

KARACHI.

Advani Bros., McLeod Road,
Karachi.

Gidwaney Bros., Bunder Rd.,
Karachi.

Ismailjee Alibhoy & Sons, New
Market Road, Karachi.

M. B. Dalal & Co., Bunder Road,
Karachi.

LAHORE.

B. L. Rampaul, Lahore.

Bhasin Bros., P. O. Box No. 1,
Lahore.

G. Balhaya & Co., Lange Mandi,
Lahore.

H. M. Chopra & Co., Anarkali,
Lahore.

Janki Das & Co., Post Box No
135, Nila Gumbad, Lahore.

K. H. Gandhi & Sons, Nicholson
Road, Lahore.

Kandawala & Co., The Mall,
Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

A. R. Rangachari, 146/148, Rasap-
pa Chetty St., Park Town,
Madras.

Automobile Transport Agency, 20,
Ellis Road, Madras.

Garage Ltd., Motor Agents and
Merchants, Mount Road, Mad-
ras.

Huson Todd & Co., Chartered
Bank Buildings, G. T., Madras.

Rahmeth & Co., Nellore, Madras.

Standard Supplies Co., Inc., Tri-
plicane, Madras

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MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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 A. Mammad Soopy Kutty, Baliapatam, Malabar.
 A. S. Gopalkrishnan, Western Boulevard Road, Trichinopoly.
 B. Ponnuswamy Chetty, Coimbatore.
 B. S. Ram & Son, Ellore, Godavary.
 Bombay Stores, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 C. C. Moosan Kutty, A. Pakker Moosan Kutty, Baliapatam, Malabar.
 J. D. Robrigo & Bros., Virapandianpatnam, Tinnevely, S. I.
 K. P. V. S. Shaik Mohamed Rowther, Negapatam, Tanjore.
 N. C. Masilomoni Mudaliar, Conjeeveram.
 P. Adinarayana & Sons, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam.
 M. O. Shaik Fred Maricair, Negapatam, Tanjore.
 Oomarsec Kesowjee & Co., Camp Bazar, Cannanore, Malabar Coast.
 P. Swamy Naidu, Narasaraopet, Guntur Dt.
 P. T. S. Soosy, Virapandianpatnam, Tinnevely, S. India.
 Polali Trading Agency, Gurpur, S. Kanara.
 Shah & Co., Hampankatta, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 T. A. Samidoos Pillay, Palakaro, Trichinopoly.
 T. E. Chari & Co., Little Conjeeveram

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

- C. S. Deva & Son, 187, Hazara Trunk Road, Abbottabad.

PUNJAB.

- Asadull Khan & Co., Basti New, Jullundur.
 B. Lall & Co., Simla.
 Chaman, Sargodha.
 Eastern Commercial Syndicate, 1200-9, Barkat Manzil, Gurgaon, (Punjab). Agencies:—Peshawar, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Calcutta and Bombay.

- Independent Coy. Ltd., Ludhiana.
 J. K. Adyar, Adyan St., Ludhiana.
 Jairam Singh & Co., Chawk Manna Singh, Amritsar.
 K. M. Omars, Noorsofi Road, Ludhiana.
 Kalseys Singh Company, 1, Kalsey Buildings, Amritsar
 Kalyan Singh & Co., Tarn Taran, Amritsar.

- L. Lakshmi Chand Bhandari, Adyan Street, Ludhiana.
 L. Wazir Chand, Kangra, Punjab.
 M. L. Makhija & Son, Multan City.
 Mithrudin & Co., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
 N. D. Kohli & Son, Rawalpindi.
 R. D. Dusaje, 1332, Wattgunj, Ludhiana.
 S. Amar Singh, Dharamsala, Kangra, Punjab.
 Shamji Mal, Hide Market, Amritsar.
 Wishkur Co., Amritsar.

UNITED PROVINCES.

- Commercial Agency, Meerut.
 Commercial House, Clock Tower St., Meerut.
 D. N. Bhargava & Co., Wellesley Gunj, Mirzapur.
 Deters Animal Procuring Agency, Agra.
 G. L. Vaish & Co., 20, Lala Ka Bazar, Meerut.
 German Trading Agency, Lalaka Bazar, Meerut City
 International Trade Service Bureau, Allahabad City.
 J. K. Gupta & Sons, 58, Bans Ki Mundi, Moradabad.
 K. C. Bros., Lala Ka Bazar, Meerut City
 Khan & Khan, Baghia Maniram, Cawnpore.
 M. Zaw, Zaw Bldg., Rakabgunge, Lucknow.
 N. N. Rupta, Opp. Fort, Jhansi.
 R. L. Singhal, 4, Baidwara St., Meerut.

INDIA MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
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K. D. Jha, Muzaffarpur.
Nirapeksha Mookerjee, Bargan-
day, Girdih.
P. C. Chatterjee & N. Karmaker,
Muzaffarpur.

BOMBAY CITY.

Girdharlal C. Parekh, 23, Dr. Wil-
son Street, Girgaon, Bombay.
James Finlay & Co., Chartered
Bank Bldg., Esplanade Road,
Bombay.
Lidbetter & Company, 11, Tamar-
ind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
M. J. Shah, Lalsingh Bldgs.,
Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
M. P. Goculdas & Co., 49, Church
gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Ambalal Chhotalal Engineer,
Chhoti Bazar, Daira, Palanpur.
N. Gujrat.
B. N. Sathe & Bros., 436, Sadashiv
Peth, Poona City.
G. G. Oak & Sons, Kholgalli,
Dhulia, W. Khandesh.
Jasraj Hargovinddas Shah, Shan-
ti Bhavan, Viramgam, Ahmeda-
bad.
Jhamatmal & Co., Hirabad, Hyde-
rabad, Sind.
K. S. Joshi & Bros., 231, Patan-
kar's House, 6th Lane, Dhulia,
W. Khandesh.
M. R. Bhatt, Broach.
N. N. Gheewala, Hariपुरa, Mali-
falia, Surat.
Nanalal V. B. Zeveri, Kesur
Mama's Chakla, Broach.
Padam P. D. Gati & Co., Opp:
Railway Station, Ahmedabad.
S. Shivram & Sons, Raviwar
Peth, Poona 2.
Shamsuddin Abdul Ally, 1149,
Safi Lane, Poona.
V. V. Gole, Shaniwar Peth, Poona.

CALCUTTA.

D. M. Das & Sons, 28, Dalhousie
Square, Calcutta.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 8,
Clive Street, Calcutta
Jardine Skinner & Co., 4, Clive
Row, Calcutta.

Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., 6,
Lyons Range, Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

S. R. Parekh, Main St., Mhow.

DELHI.

G. D. Tandon, Chandni Chawk,
Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Ishurlal Chimanlal & Co., Baroda.
K. L. Anjaneya Raja, "Circle
View," Visveswarapuram, Ban-
galore City.

KARACHI.

MacDonald & Co., Dunolly Rd.,
Karachi.

LAHORE.

Dina Nath Kouli & Coy., 13,
Gowalmandi, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Kartik & Co., 33, South Tank Sq.,
Triplicane, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Fairworth & Co., Hampankatta,
Managalore, S. Kanara.
K. S. Gupta 2, Chunnam-
bukara Street, Trichinopoly.
P. S. Rajam, Salem.
Parry & Co., Cochin.
Peirce Leslie & Co., Cochin.
Wilson & Co., Cocanada.

PUNJAB.

Dr. Gian Singh, M.D., Opp. Street
Sonian, Amritsar.
Nukalasin Sachar & Sons, Civil
Lines, Gujranwala.
Shamsher Singh Bedi & Sons,
Kanwar Garh, Gujranwala.

UNITED PROVINCES.

B. G. Kacker, B. Sc., 17/4, The
Mall, Cawnpore.
Bagla Bhartiya & Co., General-
gunj, Cawnpore.
E. A. Cline & Co., 30, Elgin
Road, Allahabad.
J. P. Govila, Manak Chowk, Ali-
garh, U. P.
N. K. Bhartiya, Shatranji Mohal,
Cawnpore.
Puris Insurance Agency, 172-75,
Bazaza Park, Lucknow.
Ratilal B. Modi, 130, The Mall,
Cawnpore.

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AGENTS, LAND & ESTATE.**BENGAL.**

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Bharat House Agency, Tamarind Lane, P. O. Box 792, Bombay.
Orient House Agency, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Industrial Syndicate, 15, College Square, Calcutta.
Calcutta Land Trust Ltd., 62, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
David Sassoon & Co. Ltd., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
E. T. McCluskie, 22, Park Street, Calcutta.
F. Coolingwood, Govt. Place East, Calcutta.
House Property Syndicate, 55-1, College St., Calcutta.
Talbot & Co., Tower House, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

LAHORE.

Kartar Singh Khosla, Sareen Lane, Lahore.

Land Investment Co. Ltd., Charing Cross, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

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South Indian House & Estate Agency, 1-9, Francis Joseph St., Madras.

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Martin & Harris Ltd., 15, Sunkurama Chetty St., Madras; Rowlette Bldg, Princep Street, Cal.

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Majid & Co., Majid Buildings, Jamalsingh St., Amritsar.

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wala.

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Rattan Lall, Kangra.

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R. P. Pandit & Son, Court Road, Mangalore.
Regale Baking Co., Cannanore, Malabar.
Vishnu Biscuit Factory, Negapatam, Tanjore.

RANGOON.

Mohamed Afazall, 262, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Tibbi Biscuit Factory, La Touche Road, Lucknow.
Umpire Bakery, Muthiganj, Allahabad.

BALANCE & WEIGHING MACHINE DEALERS.

Adair Dutt & Co., 5, Dalhousie Sq. East, Calcutta.
B. K. Paul & Co., 1 & 3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
Balance Works, D27-1, Deonathpura, Benares City.
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, 31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
Bharat Weighing Scales and Engineering Syndicate, 22, Kalachand Nundy Lane, S. Bantra, Howrah.
D. Ghose & Co., P.O. Uttarpara, Durgapore, Hooghly.

Dey Company, 207, Belilios Road, Howrah.
Henry Williams India (1931) Ltd., 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
Parry's Engineering Ltd., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.
Scientific Supplies Co., 29-31, College St. Market, Calcutta.
Thackersay Devji & Sons, Station Road, Porebunder.
Uma Charan Karmakar, 58, Clive Street, Calcutta.
W. & T. Avery Ltd., Waterloo St., Calcutta; 16, Dougall Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay; 81, Sembudoss St., G. T. Madras.

BANKS.

Agra Bank Ltd., Agra.
Agricultural Bank, Jodhpur.
Ajmer Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Ajmer.
Allahabad Bank Ltd., 6 & 7, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:—Agra, Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore, Cawnpore City, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow City, Lucknow City, Aminabad Park (Lucknow), Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareilly, Raipur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur.

Allahabad Trading & Banking Corporation Ltd., Colonelganj, Allahabad.
Allahabad Union Bank, Allahabad.
American Express Co. Inc., 14, Govt. Place, East, Calcutta.
Aryan Assurance Bank Ltd., 259, Angappa Naick St., George Town, Madras.
Assam Bengal Industrial Bank Ltd., 79, 80, Lower Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.
Balasore Co-operative Central Bank, Balasore.
Bangalore Bank, Limited, South Parade, Bangalore.
Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Baroda.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli, Bom-

**ADVERTISE IN THE PAYING WAY—WRITE TO
MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

- bay, Bhavnagar, Sidhpur, Kabol, Kadi, Dwarka, Karjan and Port Okha.
- Bank of Bihar, Ltd., Bankipore.
- Bank of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
- Bank of Commerce Ltd., 56, College Street, Calcutta.
- Bank of Dacca, Ltd., 34, Northbrook Hall Rd., Dacca.
- Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Khabel Bldgs., 119, Armenian St., Madras.
- Bank of India Ltd., Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
Branches:—Calcutta and Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Rajkot.
- Bank of Indore Limited, Indore City, C. I. Branch:—Sanawad. Sub-Office:—Tarana. Bombay Agent:—Bank of Baroda Ltd., Delhi & Calcutta Agent:—Allahabad Bank Ltd.
- Bank of Malabar, Ltd., Palghat. Br.:—Kollengate and Alathur.
- Bank of Mysore Ltd., P.O. Box No. 37, Avenue Road, Bangalore City. (Estd. 1913). Br.:—Arsikere, C. & M. Station, Bangalore, Channapatna, Chickballapur, Chickmagalur, Chintamani, Chitaldroog, Davangere, Harihar, Hassan, Kolar, Mysore, Oorgaum, Saugar, Shimoga, Tip-tur, Tumkur.
- Bank of Persia, Esplanade Row, Bombay.
- Bank of Rangoon, Ltd., Rangoon.
- Bank of Taiwan Ltd., 2 & 3, Clive Row, P.O. Box 2182, Calcutta.
- Bareilly Corporation Ltd., Behari-pur, Bareilly. Br.: Budaun & Haldwani, U. P.
- Baroda Central Co-operative Bank, Baroda.
- Beawar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Beawar, Rajputana.
- Benares Bank, Ltd., Agra.
Br.:—Bhandia House, 25A, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
- Bengal Central Bank Ltd., 86, Clive St., Calcutta. Branches: Harrison Road (Calcutta) & Dacca.
- Bharata Bank Ltd., Calicut, Malabar.
- Bharat National Bank, Ltd., Delhi.
- Bihar & Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bankipore.
- Bikaner State Savings Bank, Setia Buildings, Bikaner.
- Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Apollo St., Bombay.
- C.P. & Berar Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nagpur City.
- Calicut Bank, Ltd., Bank Rd., Calicut. Br.:—Mullasherry, Tellicherry, Cochin, Palghat, Badagara, Chalapuram, Guruvayoor, Ootacamund, Madras (Mount Road), Colombo (15, Bailie Street, Fort), and Cranganore (Cochin State).
- Canara Bank, Ltd., Mangalore.
- Canara Banking Corporation Ltd. Mangalore.
- Cannanore Bank Ltd., Cannanore.
- Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd., Trichur, Cochin.
- Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Aminabad, Amritsar, Bara Bazar (Calcutta), Clive Street, (Calcutta), Delhi, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Jalua, Jamnagar, Jharia, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore, Lahore City, Lucknow, Lyallpur, New Market (Calcutta), Rangoon, Sailu, Sambhar Lake, Secunderabad, Shambazar (Calcutta) & Surat.
- Central Co-operative Bank, Delhi.
- Chalapuram Bank Ltd., Calicut, Malabar.
- Chandpur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chandpur, Tipperah.
- Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China Chartered Bank Bldgs., Clive Street, Calcutta.
Agencies and Branches:—Alor Star (Kedah), Amritsar, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cawnpore, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Iloilo, Ipoh, (F.M.S.), Karachi, Klang (F.M.S.), Kobe, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching, (Sarawak), Madras, Manila Medan, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, Semarang, Seremban (F.M.S.), Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taiping

(F.M.S.), Tientsin, Tongkah (Bhuket), Tsingtao (N. China), Yokohama, Zamboanga (P.I.).
 Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank, Chittagong.
 Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 30, Second Line Beach, Post Box 127, Madras.
 City Bank Ltd., Trivandrum. Br:—Nagercoil, Kottayam, Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Nazereth.
 Coimbatore Bazar Bank, Ltd., Coimbatore.
 Coimbatore Town Bank, Ltd., Coimbatore.
 Comilla Banking Corporation, Comilla. Br:—Dacca.
 Comilla Union Bank Ltd., 4, Clive St., Calcutta.
 Co-operative Central Bank, Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Co-operative Hindustan Bank Ltd., 12-2, Clive Row, Calcutta.
 Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Comilla.
 Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Mymensingh.
 Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Gauhati, Assam.
 Cox & King Co., 5, Bankshall St., Calcutta. Branch:—Hornby Rd., Bombay.
 Cuttack Bank Ltd., P.O. Chandni Chank, Cuttack.
 Dawsons Bank Ltd., Head Office, Pyapon, Burma, Rangoon Branch:—548, Merchant Street.
 Desh Bank Ltd., Durgacharan Road, Ambala Cantt.
 Devanga Bank Ltd., Jumma Musjid Road, Bangalore City.
 Dharwar Bank, Ltd., Dharwar.
 Dhubri Bank Ltd., P.O. Dhubri, Assam.
 East Bengal Bank Ltd., Comilla.
 Eastern Bank Ltd., 9, Clive St., Calcutta. Branches:—Amoy, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Kirkuk, Mosul, Bombay, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.
 Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.
 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Dalhousie Sq. South, Calcutta.

Branches:—Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen, Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin (Manchuria), Monkden, (Manchuria), Hongkew (Shanghai), Ipoh (Perak, Federated Malay States), Johore (Malay Peninsula), Kobe, Kowloon (Hongkong), Kuala Lumpur (Federated Malay States), London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Muar (Johore), New York, Peiping Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sungei Patani Taipei (Formosa) Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtan (China), Yloilo and Yokohama.

Imperial Bank of India, 3, Strand Road (South), Calcutta.

Branches:—Abbottabad, Abohar, Agra, Akyab, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambala Cantt., Ambala City, Amritsar, Amroha, Asansol, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Ahmednagar, Ajmer, Akola, Amraoti, Adoni, Alleppey, Auraiya, Bareilly, Bassein, Benares, Benares City, Bhagalpur, Bulandshahr, Burra Bazaar (Cal.), Bhopal, Broach, Byculla, Bangalore, Bellary, Berhampore, Bezwada, Badhlada, Cawnpore, Cawnpore City, Chandpur, Chappra, Chandausi, Chittagong, Clive Street, Cuttack, Calicut, Coenada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Dacca, Darjeeling, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Deoband, Dhanbad, Dibrugarh, Dhulia, Etawah, Etwah City, Ellore, Erode, Farrukhabad, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Gaya, Ghaziabad, Gojra, Gorakhpur, Gujranwala, Gadag, Godhra, Gulmarg, Gwalior, Guntur, Hafizabad, Hapur, Hathras, Howrah, Hubli, Hyderabad (Deccan), Hyderabad (Sind), Indore, Jalpaiguri, Jamshedpur, Jaranwala, Jhansi, Jullundur, Jaipur, Jalgao, Jodhpur, Jubbulpore, Kasur, Khanewal, Khurja, Kosi Kalan, Karachi, Katni, Khamgaon, Khandwa, Kumbakonam, Lahore, Lakhimpore, Lucknow,

- Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Larkana, Mandalay, Mandalay City, Meerut, Main Channu, Mirzapur, Moga, Montgomery, Moradabad, Moulmein, Mussoorie, Muttra, Muzaffarnagar, Muzaffarpur, Myingyan, Mymensingh, Mandvi, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Mount Road, Naini Tal, Naraingunge, New Delhi, Nowshera, Nadiad, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Nandyal, Negapatam, Nellore, Okara, Ootacamund, Park Street, Pana, Peshawar, Peshawar City, Phullerwan, Purnea, Poona, Poona City, Porbandar, Palacole, Quetta, Rancegunge, Rawalpindi City, Raipur, Rajkot, Rajahmundry, Saharanpur, Sargodha, Shillong, Sialkot, Simla, Sitapur, Sandhurst Rd., Secunderabad, Sholapur, Srinagar, Sukkur, Surat, Salem, Tellicherry, Tenali, Tinnevely, Tirupur, Trichinopoly, Trichur, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, Ujjain, Vellore, Vizagapatam, Vizianagaram, Wardha, Yeotmal.
- Indian Bank Ltd., Beach Road, Madras.
- Industrial Bank of Western India. Ahmedabad.
- International Banking Corporation Ltd., 4, Clive St., Calcutta.
- International Commercial Bank Ltd., 8, Dalhousie Square, Cal.
- Jain Bank Ltd., Lahore
- Karimganj Industrial Bank Ltd. Karimganj, Sylhet
- Karnani Industrial Bank Ltd., 55, Park Street, Calcutta.
- Keralavilasam Bank, Ltd., Tiruvalla. Br.—Alleppey, Cochin, Peermade, Trivandrum, and Marthandam.
- Khulna Banking Corp., Khulna.
- Kumbakonam Bank Ltd., 29, Town High School Rd., Mannargudi. S. I.
- Lloyds Bank Ltd., 101-1, Clive St. & 57 Chowringhee, Calcutta. Branches:—Bombay, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Murree, Gulmarg, New Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Rangoon, Delhi & Simla.
- Luxmi Industrial Bank Ltd., 80, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
- Madhwa Bank Ltd., Dharwar.
- Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd., The Luz, Mylapore, Madras.
- Madras City Co-operative Bank Ltd., 10, Mukathal Rd., Purasawakam, Madras.
- Madras District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., 20, Second Line Beach, Madras.
- Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.
- Madras Peoples Bank Ltd., 118 Armenian St., G. T., Madras.
- Mahaluxmi Bank Ltd., Chittagong.
- Malabar Bank Ltd., Cannanore.
- Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- Branches & Agencies:—Calcutta, Howrah, Delhi, Simla, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Kuala Lipis (F. M. S.), Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Bangkok, Hongkong, Shanghai, Mauritius, New York (U.S.A.), Kuantan (Pahang), Ipoh.
- Mitsui Bank Ltd., Gresha Bldg. Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 958.
- Motherland Industrial Bank Ltd., 1-11, Muker Nallamuthu Street. George Town, Madras.
- Mutual Assurance Bank Ltd., 53, Johnson Road, Dacca.
- Mysore Industrial Bank Ltd., Bangalore.
- Nagpur Central Bank Ltd., Nagpur.
- Nath Bank, Ltd., Noakhali.
- National Bank of India Ltd., 104, Clive St., Calcutta. Branches:—Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Colombo, Kandy, Newara Eliya, Rangoon, Mandalay, Aden-Steamer Point (Aden), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam.
- National City Bank of New York, 4, Clive St., Calcutta.
- Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, 1, Royal Exchange Place. East, Calcutta.

Immense possibility for ambitious men, Read Banerjee's Money Making by the Mail. Rs. 2. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Nedungadi Bank Ltd., Robinson Rood Calicut. Br:—Ottapalam, Palghat, Badagara, Tirur, Ernakulam. Trichur, Alleppey, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Trivandrum, Madras & Coimbatore.

Netherlands India Commercial Bank, 26-27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Netherlands Trading Society, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, Bombay Office:—82-84, Esplanade Road, Fort; Rangoon Office:—61, Merchant Street. Branches:—In Samarang, Sourabaya and all the principal places in the Dutch East Indies, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Jeddah (Arabia).

New Bengal Bank Ltd., Kushtia Nadia.

Nilambur Bank, Calicut, Malabar North Bengal Bank, Rangpur, Bengal.

Nowgong Atrai Bank, Rajshahi.

Oriental Bank Ltd., 2, Justice Ramesh Chander Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Overseas Chinese Bank Ltd., 60 Latter St., Rangoon.

P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Pathiyara Bank, Calicut, Malabar. People's Bank of Northern India, Chandni Chawk, Delhi.

Pioneer Bank Ltd., Comilla.

Pollachi Union Bank Ltd., Police Stn. St., Pollachi.

Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nagpur.

Punjab National Bank Ltd., 47, The Mall, Lahore. Branches:—Agra, Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Jammu, Jaranwala, Jhang-maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundhar City, Ludhiana, Lyallpore, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt,

Quetta, Rawalpindi City, Qila Sheikhupura, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, Srinagar (Kashmir), Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd., Amritsar. Branches:—Gujranwala, Rawalpindi Cantt., Rawalpindi City, Lahore, Sialkote City and Lyallpur. Sub-offices:—Jaranwala and Lahore City.

Punjab Zamindar's Bank Ltd., Lyallpur, Punjab.

Quilon Bank, Ltd., Quilon. Br:—Alleppey, Bangalore, Chirayinkil, Coimbatore, Kayamkulom, Madras, Royapettah, Triplicane, Tenkasi, Tinnevely, Trivandrum, Alwaye, Bangalore City, Cochin, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Nagercoil, Shertallai, Tinnevely Jn., Trichinopoly, Tuticorin.

Raikat Industrial Bank, Jalpaiguri.

Saving & Helping Bank Ltd., Karachi.

Sind Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karachi.

South India Bank Ltd., 62, East Car St., Tinnevely.

Standard Bank of India Ltd., 268, China Bazar Road, Madras.

State-Aided Bank of Travancore, Ltd., Alleppey. Branches:—Trivandrum, Changanacherry, Cochin, Quilon, Kottayam, Kayenkulam & Ernakulam.

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., 4, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. Branches—Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Singapore, Baghdad, etc.

Tiruvannore Bank, Calicut, Malabar.

Travancore Forward Bank, Kottayam.

Travancore National Bank Ltd., 164, Broadway, Madras.

Travancore Permanent Fund, Trivandrum, Travancore.

Union Bank of Bengal Ltd., 5, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Union Bank of India Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chittagong.

Woriyur Commercial Bank Ltd., Trichinopoly.

Immense possibility for ambitious men, Read Banerjee's Money Making by the Mail. R. 2. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., 102-1, Clive Street, P. O. Box No. 406, Calcutta. Branches:—Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Dairen (Dalney), Fengtien (Mukden), Hamburg, Hankau, Harbin, Honkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Karachi, Kobe, Lon-

don, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Marumochi, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, Samarang (Java), San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau.

BANKERS & LOAN OFFICES.

ASSAM.

Dhubri Loan Office Ltd., Goalpara.
Gauhati Loan Office Ltd., Gauhati, Assam.

BENGAL.

Barisal Loan Office, Barisal.
Bengal Zamindary and Banking Co., Ltd., 52, Johnson Road, Dacca.
Bogra Loan Office, Bogra.
Comilla Union Bank, Tipperah.
Faridpur Loan Office Ltd., Faridpur.
Gopalganj Loan Office, Gopalganj, Faridpur.
Hanutram Lekhrum Agarwala, Kurseong.
Jagadamba Loan Office, Birbhum.
Jalpaiguri Banking & Trading Corporation, Jalpaiguri.
Jessore Loan Company, Jessore.
Khulna Loan Company, Khulna.
Mymensingh Loan Office, Jamalpur, Mymensingh.
Nasirabad Loan Company, Mymensingh.
Panchanan Sen, Vill. Mahadary, P.O. Ahmedpur, Birbhum.
R. C. Dev Banking Corp., P. O. Roshangiri, Chittagong.
Rangpur, Loan Office, Rangpur.
Tipperah Loan Office, Tipperah.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Amir Chand Rama Prasad Gupta, Arrah.
Kallu Babu Lallu Babu, Patna City.
Kedar Nath Goenka, Monghyr.
Lokenath Prasad, Dhandhanua, Bhagalpore.
Mahendra Prasad, Chapra.
National Credit Society, Cuttack.
Nirmal Kumar Jain, Arrah.
Rai Bahadur Bansidhar, Dhandhanua, Bhagalpore

Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh, Monghyr.
Rambux Mahtha Achambit Lall, Muzaffarpur.
Ramgulam Sah Naubat Ram, Maharajganj, Dt. Saran.
Rattanlall Surajmull, Ranchi.
Saraswati Deves, Badalpara Khagaul, Dinapore.
Sri Narayan Arora, Patna City.

BOMBAY CITY.

J. Behramji & Co., 120, Wadia Bldg., Parsec Bazar Str., Fort, Bombay.
L. Narayan & Son, 419D, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.
Master & Co., Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
S. R. Bottle Walla & Co., 86, Slater Rd., Grant Rd., Bombay.
Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai 233-34, Shaikh Memon Str., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Atmaram Maneklal, Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad, (Shroff).
Balabhai Jamnadas, Chang Pole, Richey Rd., Ahmedabad, (Shroff).
Chunilal Jethalal, Sankadi Sheri, Ahmedabad, (Shroff).
Dahvabhai Mulchand, Ratanpole, Ahmedabad, (Shroff).
Hiranand Hotchand, Shikarpur, Sind.
Hiralal Keshavlal, Zaveriwada, Ahmedabad.
N. V. Pai, Shahapur, Belgaum, Shikarpur, Sind.
Nanimal Virbhandas, Shikarpur, Sind.
Seth Chhataram, Ghanshamdass, Shikarpur, Sind.
Seth Girdharlal Harilal, Kothari Pole, Ahmedabad.

R. Z. Parikh, Ahmedabadi Bazar, Nadiad, Kaira.

Shah Asialal Purshottam (Shroff), Karamsad, Gujrat.

CALCUTTA.

Bhowanipur Banking Corporation, Ltd., 47, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

Bogla & Co., 7, Lyons Range, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Calcutta Finance & Agency Syndicate Ltd., 4, Lyons Range Calcutta.

Capital Loan Office, 36, Dhurrumtolla St., Calcutta.

Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., 8, Clive St., Calcutta; 9, Strand Rd., Rangoon.

Hindusthan Loan Co. Ltd., 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Mg. Director:—P. K. Mukherji, B. Sc.,

Indian Investment Trust Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Deendiyal Kishanlall, Mhow. C. I. Br:—Nasirabad, Rajputana.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Bhikamchand Lakshmichand Mohota, Hinganghat, Wardha.

DELHI.

Deokinandan & Sons, Dharampura Street, Delhi.

Raghubir Singh, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

B. Uttamchand Chandra Bhan, (Shroff), Bhabran Bazar, Bahawalpur.

C. H. Sastri & Sons, Chickapet, Bangalore City.

G. Raghunathmull, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Jugjivandas Tribhuvandas (Shroff), Junagadh, Kathiawar.

Mehta Ajprasad Amnprasad, (Shroff), Junagadh, Kathiawar.

Tarachand Parsotam (Shroff), Junagadh, Kathiawar.

Vasudevan Nambudiri Pad, Wadakanchery P. O. Cochin State.

KARACHI.

Tarachand Ghanshamdas, McLeod Road, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Dinanath Sheopershad, Anarkali, Lahore.

Pahladdas & Bhagwandass, Anarkali, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Central Land Mortgage Bank, Mount Road, Madras.

Mohunmall Chadia, 102, Mint St., Sowcarpet, Madras.

Mutual Indemnity & Finance Corporation (India) Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.

Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd., 22, South Mada St., Mylapore, Madras.

Narayan Dass Gidardass, McLean St., Madras.

National Trust, 29, Pilliar Koil St., Triplicane, Madras.

S. N. N. Sankaralinga Iyer, 278, Linga Chetty St., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Chaluvdi Adinarayana, Ellore, W. Godavary.

Godavary District Banking Union, Ltd., Cocanada, Godavary.

Kowtha Subba Rao, Poorna Nandane Pett, Bezvada, Kistna.

Mothey Narasingha Rao, Ellore, W. Godavary.

Multhu K. R. M. Bank, Kumbakonam.

Nellore District Co-operative Banking Union Ltd., Nellore.

Pasumarti Purushotham Bros., Ellore, W. Godavary.

S. N. S. S. Nanoo Iyer, Madura.

Tavva Rathnam, Ellore, W. Godavary.

Trichinopoly Varthagasangav, 56-57, Tanjore Rd., Trichinopoly.

V. P. Kayarohanam Pillay, Negapatam, Tanjore.

PUNJAB.

Bakshi Hiranand Dewan Chand, Hazro, Attock

Rai Sahib Jai Chand & Sons, Rawalpindi

Sahukera Corporation Ltd., Ludhiana.

Thos. Cook & Sons, Mall Road, Simla.

SIKKIM.

Purakhchand & Likhmichand, P.O. Gangtok, Sikkim.

Puran Chand & Chhatmall Bucha, P.O. Rongli, Sikkim.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Babu Ram Saroop, 152, Rafatpura St., Moradabad
 Balkrishnadass Bisheshwarprasad, Nandan Saha Street, Benares City.
 Chhannulal Parsotamdas, Machodri Bazar, Benares City.
 Dinshaw & Co., Ltd., Lucknow Cantt.
 District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Agra.
 Gopaldas Banshidhar, Lucknow.

Haldani Banking Corporation, Ltd., Haldwani, R. K. Ry,
 Indian Trade Union, Lucknow.
 Jwala Prosad & Son, Chawk, Aligarh.
 Madan Mohan Bros., Ashrafabad, Lucknow.
 Narain Das Gopal Das, Cawnpore.
 Seth Amritlal Gulzarilal Raniwala, Firozabad, Agra.
 Tulsiram Sitaram, Rawatpara, Agra.

BARLEY & ARROWROOT MANUFACTURERS.

Amulya Dhone Pal & Co., 113, Khongrapati St., Cal. (Sottie).
 B. N. Dey, 20-1A, Chasadhobapara St., Calcutta. (Pearl Sago and Arrowroot).
 B. K. Paul & Co., 1 & 3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. (Arrowroot, Satisfood, etc.).
 B. R. M. Ltd., 7, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. (Pearl Powder).
 Bhubaneswar Chemical Works, 10, Pran Nath Pandit St., Bhowanipore, Calcutta. (Pearl Barley)
 Bihar Miscellany, 2, College Sq., Calcutta. (Satisfood).
 Ghose & Sons, Bhagalpur.
 K. C. Bose & Co., 2, Kalachand Sanyal Lane, Calcutta. (Barley and arrowroot).

L. M. Chandra & Bros., 347-1, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
 Lily Biscuit Co., 3, Ramkanto Sen Street, Ultadanga, Calcutta. (Lily Brand Barley).
 Maneckjee Jamshedjee, Bombay. (Pearl Sago).
 Mundle Barley Manufacturing Co., 43, Nimtolla St., Calcutta.
 Oniel's Absolute Barley 37, Tal-tola Lane, Calcutta.
 R. Chakraverty, 105 Cornwallis St., Calcutta (Sottie).
 Satya Charan Dutt, 99-3, Canning Street, Calcutta.
 W. F. S. Laining, Atlancis East Ltd., 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. (Apts., Robinson's Barley).

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Indian Battery & Carbon Manufacturing Co., 112, Naskerpara Rd., Ghusray, Howrah.
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 Battery Ignition Co., 42, Free School Street, Calcutta.
 Bengal Battery Works Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
 Britannia Batteries Ltd., London, 99, Park Str., Calcutta.
 Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., E-3, Clive Bldgs., Calcutta.
 Dodge & Seymour Ltd., 28-1, Waterloo St., Calcutta.
 Dry Battery Mfg. Co., 108, Belliaghata Main Rd., Calcutta.
 Ever Ready (India) Co., 5, Gars-tin Place, Calcutta.
 Howrah Motor Co., Norton Bldgs., 23, Lal Bazar St., Calcutta.
 Indian Mercantile Agency, 14-1, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.
 Rane Ltd., 356, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

Nisha Products, 72, Gurpar Road, Calcutta.

Sakti Batteries Ltd., P56, Russa Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.

Spence Ltd., 42, Free School St., Calcutta.

Sunlight Battery Mfg. Co., 216, Bowbazar Str., Calcutta.

Thornycroft (India) Ltd., 48, Diamond Harbour Rd., Calcutta.

INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad Engineering House, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

LAHORE.

National Industrial Works, P.O. Box 187, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Heatly and Gresham Ltd., 6, Waterloo St., Madras.

Standard Motor Electric Works, 1, General Patters Rd., Madras.

PUNJAB,

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 Bhola Mia, 71-2, Canning Street, Calcutta. (Madhuri Brand).
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 Ladak Jan Mahomed, Gondia, C. P.
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 Mohanlal Hargovind, Tirora, Bhandara, C. P.
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 L. Jothi Rao Manc. Tank Road, Bangalore.

M. Sultan Pillai & Sons, Chalai, Trivandrum, Travancore.
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 Nabi Sahib Panwalla, Gulbarga, Hyderabad.
 P'r Badsha Sahib, Gulbarga, Hyderabad.

MADRAS CITY.

A. Abdul Kareem & Co., Man-nady St., Madras.
 Abdul Jabel, Perambur Barracks, Madras.
 Cycle Jodi Beedi Factory, Old Washermanpet, Madras.
 Hajee Beedi Factory Godown Street, Madras; Also Vaniyambadi.
 Kareem Beedi Factory & Kareem Beedi Press, 58, Sembudoss St., Madras.
 Sait Beedi Factory, 31, Puliant-hope Rd., Perambur, Madras.
 Shah-in-Shah Beedi Factory, 119 Jani Jahan Khan Road, Madras.
 Syed Khaher, Pension Lines, Washermanpet, Madras.

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 Abdul Razac & Co., Gudiyattam, N. Arcot.
 K. K. Mohamadmin, Vchankod, Ponani, Malabar.
 P. Damodaran, Near P. S. School, Cannanore, Malabar.
 P. K. Abdul Rahman, Ponani, Malabar.
 Puthu Shet, Codiaboil, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 T. P. Sokkalal Ram Sait, Mukkudal P.O., Tinnevely Dt. Br:—Madura, Tinnevely Junction, Secunderabad & Colombo (Ceylon).

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 S. Amir & Co., Zaw Buildings, Rakabgunj, Lucknow.

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To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Chandra Mohan Singh, Khagra, Murshidabad.
Jogendranath Paul, Khagra, Murshidabad.

CALCUTTA.

Moon Metal Co., 152, Manicktala Str., Calcutta.
Sashi Bhusan Prabhupada Das, 62, Clive Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN STATES.

Atma Ram Daulat Ram, Phagwara, Kapurthala State.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. R. A. R. Arunachellam Chettiar Bell Metal Factory, Saltravada, Chittoor.
Gnanambical Bell Metal Factory, Kalahasti, Chittoor

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Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd., Gateway Bldg., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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Diana Engineering Co., 31, Clive St., Calcutta.

Don Watson & Co., 8, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

Ideal Leather Works, 90-10A Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

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LAHORE.

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PUNJAB.

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Jagan Nath Dewan Chand, Gujranwala.

Khairati Ram Ramsaran Das, P. O. Nurpur, Kangra.

Shamdas Balumall Batala, Gurdaspur

Swan Mall Hari Chand, P. O. Jandiala Guru, Amritsar.

Jessop & Co., 93, Clive St., Cal. McGavin & Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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Pasricha & Co., 6, Nawab Badrud-din St., Calcutta.

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INDIAN STATES.

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KARACHI.

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LAHORE.

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Punjab Chrome Tannery, Grand Trunk Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Baltiboi & Co., 4-153, Broadway, Madras. (Rubber).

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PUNJAB.

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M. Hampayya, Timmanacherla.

Menajuddi Bepari, Kamarkathi, Barisal.
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Calcutta Crown Biscuit Co., 99/3, Canning Street, Calcutta.
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Kohinoor Biscuit Co., Tirectta Bazar, Calcutta.

P. Sett & Co., 3, Ram Kanto Sen Lane, Ultadanga, Calcutta.

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National Biscuit Factory, Mithadar, Karachi.
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LAHORE.

Pioneer Pure Products, 12, Ferozepur Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

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 Samarth Book Depot, Girgaon, Near Prathna Samaj, Bombay 4.
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 Sundar Panduram, 25, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.
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 Dyan Mitra, Mala, 483, Shanwar, Poona, 2.
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 Ganesh Vishwanath & Co., Budhwarpeth, Poona 2.
 Gopal & Co., Agra Road, Dhulia, W. Khandesh.
 Gujrat Book Depot, Mogul Cot, Nadiad, Kaira.
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 Gujrat Vernacular Society, Near Small Victoria Garden, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
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 Gulchand Nemchand Parekh, Mota Bazar, Navsari, Surat.
 Hargovandas Jekishandas, Bazar Street, Dharampur, Surat.
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Kanaylal Dhar, 11, Swallow Lane,
Calcutta. (Tin Boxes).

M. R. Dey & Co., 29, Radhabazar
Street, Calcutta.

McLeod & Co., 28, Dalhousie
Square, Calcutta. (Tea Chests
& Shellac Cases).

Metal Decorating and Stamping
Co., 112, Narkeldanga Main Rd.,
Calcutta. (Tin Printing).

Orient Ltd., 13, Balai Singhi
Lane, Calcutta. (Home Saving
Box).

Pioneer Cardboard Box Mnfr. Co.,
64, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

Rajabazar Cardboard Box Works,
295, Upper Circular Road, Cal-
cutta.

Unique Cardboard Box Mfg. Co.,
12, Grey Street, Calcutta.

Universal Card Board Box Fac-
tory, 98, Radha Bazar Street,
Calcutta.

DELHI.

Delhi Card Board Box Factory,
Delhi.

Eastern Card Board & Envelope
Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mori
Gate, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Kohinoor Trading Co., 29, Mala-
vali Rama Rao's Lane, Banga-
lore.

Wellington Mfg. Co., 27, Mills
Rd., Bangalore. (Tin Printing).

KARACHI.

Allibhoy Vallijee & Sons, El-
phinstone Street, Karachi. (Tin
Box).

Dharamdas Pokardas & Bros.,
Weavers Lane, Newnham Rd.,
Karachi.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agarwal Bros., & Co., 21, Sheo-
charanlal Road, Allahabad.

George Commercial Co., Nadrai
Gate, Kasgunj, Etah. (Also
Suit Case).

Kenyon & Vernier, 14/21, Civil
Lines, Cawnpore. (Casks).

L. B. Varma & Co., Juhi, Cawn-
pore. (Card Board Boxes).

Topall Works, Lucknow. Manu-
facturers of Topall Corks for
Inks, Boot Cream, Hair Oils
Medicines etc., and Topall Pots
for Ringworm Ointments etc.,
Br.—Calcutta, Bombay and
Madras.

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BRASSWARE MANUFACTURERS.**BENGAL.**

Kristo Lall Dass and Satya Kin-
kar Dass, Bankura.

R. Kerr, Bankura. (Also Bell-
metal).

Nath's Brasswares, Santipur, E. B.
Ry. (Lampstands).

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Bengal United Engineering
Works, Ltd., Katrasgarh, Man-
bhumi.

BOMBAY CITY.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd.,
Mazagaon and Carnac Bunder,
Bombay.

Alexandra Iron & Brass Works,
Chinchpokli, Bombay.

Attas Iron & Brass Works, Delisle
Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay.

B. A. Tarkar, 50, Kasar Chawl,
Bombay 2. Branches:—4, Lal-
baug, Bombay No. 12; Girgaon,
Bombay No. 4; Thakurdwar,
Bombay No. 2, & Dadar.

Empress Iron & Brass Works,
Connaught Road, Parel, Bom-
bay.

Pahoomull Bros., Watson's An-
nex, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Nanalal Kansara, Kapadwan,
Kaira.

Presidency Brass & Iron Work,
Railway pura, Ahmedabad.

CALCUTTA.

Angus Engineering Works, 3,
Clive Row, Calcutta.

B. C. Chatterjee & Co., 10, Hari-
pal Lane, Calcutta.

Bengal Brass Ltd., 19, Chowrin-
ghee Road, Calcutta.

Boseck & Boseck, 29/B, Chitta-
ranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

East Bengal Engineering Works,
2, Rustumjee Parsee Rd., Cal.

P. Das & Co., 15, Fakir Chakra-
varty Lane, Calcutta.

P. N. Nandan & Co., 20, Telipara
Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

Paris Collapsible Gate Co., 16/1A
& 17, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
(Brass Fittings).

S. A. Hakim Kakhruddin, 70,
Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Thermic Steel Co., Ltd., B-5, Clive
Bldgs., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
W. Leslie & Co., Leslie House, 19,
Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Banarsidas Prabhudayal, Chawri
Bazaar, Delhi.

Bhagwan Dass, Jagan Nath,
Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

G. C. Sygil & Co., Chandni Chowk,
Delhi

INDIAN STATE.

Rising Sun Brassware, Aimere
Gate, Jaipur City.

KARACHI.

Bombay Brass Factory, Bunder
Road, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Industrial Engineering Co., Ltd.,
38, Hospital Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Richardson & Cruddas, 1st Line
Beach, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

N. L. Venkata Krishna Paller &
N. R. Lekshman Iyer, Big Ba-
zar, Palghat.

N. S. Subbarama Iyer, Big Bazar,
Palghat.

V. R. Rungiah Chettiar, Palghat.

PUNJAB.

Amin Chand Bhola Nath, Tanda
Road, Jullundur.

Bhojraj Duli Chand, Moga Tahsil.
Gangaram Thakardas, Banga.

Himat Singh Jagan Nath, Panipat.
Kariin Bux & Sons, Railway

Road, Jullundur City.

Kharaiti Ram Ramsaran Das,
P. O. Nurpur, Kangra.

Mohan Singh Dari Mall, Panipat.
Ram Singh Gian Singh, Gujran-

wala.

Shamdas Balumall, Batala, Gur-
daspur.

UNITED PROVINCES.

A. A. Rizvi & Sons, Shidi Sarai
St., Moradabad. (Enamelled
Brasswares).

Agency Stores, D27-1A, Deonath-
pura, Benares.

G. Karan Jee & Sons, P. O. Box
13, Aligarh, U. P.

Gupta Commercial Agency, 23-24,
Amrohia Gate, Moradabad.

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Essences & Hair Oils" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.**

H. M. Ebrahim Ali Mohammad,
Hadi Shidi Sarai, Moradabad.
(Enamelled Brasswares).

Haji Noor Elahi Mehar Elahi,
Bazar Chawk, Moradabad.

Indian Arts & Crafts Museum,
Ry. Station Road, Moradabad.

Jafar Ali, Mohalla Nababpur,
Moradabad.

Jagannath Piarelal, Moradabad.

K. S. Jowher & Sons, Shidi Sarai,
Moradabad.

Karar Husain Sadiq Hussain,
Moradabad. (Enamelled Brass-
wares).

Kazi Abid Ali Rizvi Co., Shidi
Sarai St., Moradabad.

M. A. Jabbar & Sons, Shidi Sarai,
Moradabad.

Oriental Art Emporium, Mora-
dabad.

Oriental Trading Co., Nagina,
Bijnor.

Ornamental Brass Works, Rail-
way Road, Moradabad.

R. N. K. Sharmon & Co. "Shar-
mon Art Mansion," Railway
Station Road, Moradabad.
(Enamelled Brasswares).

Ram Narain Shammurain, Ry.
Station Road, Moradabad.

Sitaram Ganga Pershad, Sati
Chowtra, Benares.

Soti Ram Saran & Bros., Mora-
dabad. (Enamelled Brass wares).

BRICKS, TILES & MARBLITE MANUFACTURERS.

BENGAL.

Bark & Co., English Bazar, Mal-
da. (Cement Roofing Tiles).

Howrah Builders Stores, 8, Nabin
Senapati Lane, Howrah.

Narain Ch. Pal, Mitra Para Lane,
Ariadaha, (24-Pargs.).

BOMBAY CITY.

Bharat Flooring Tiles Co., 20,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches:—Ahmedabad and
Madras.

C. Bhogilal & Co., Hanuman
Bldg., Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay. (Marble & Tile).

C. Tribhovandas & Co., 11, Bank
Street, Fort, Bombay.

Elephant Glazed Tiles Factory,
144, Dharavi Road, Bombay 17.

Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trad-
ing Co. Ltd., Wilson Road,
P. O. Box No. 136, Bombay.

F. Muraglia & Co., 12, Green St.,
Fort, Bombay. (Marble & Tile).

Garlick & Co., Jacob's Circle,
Bombay. (Glazed Tiles).

K. Gigabhai & Sons, 10, Old Cust-
tom House Road, Fort, Bom-
bay.

Kerson Ramji Kalyanwala, K. R.
K. Bldg., 1st Pathun St., Bom-
bay.

Rival & Co., Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay. Br:—Karachi, Madras
and Bangalore.

Swastika Flooring Tiles Co., Stro-
nach House, Graham Road, Bal-
lard Estate, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bharat Tiles Co., Richey Road,
Ahmedabad

Dhanjishaw Ratanji Medhora,
Bilimora, Surat. (Glazed Tiles).

Oghala Lalloobhai & Co., Reid
Road, Ahmedabad.

Pioneer Clay and Industrial
Works, Khanapur, Belgaum.

Sorab Dalar Tile Works, West
View, Khanpur Road, Ahme-
dabad.

CALCUTTA.

A. P. Ghosh, 199/1/2, Upper Chit-
pur Road, Calcutta.

Burn & Co., 12, Mission Row,
Calcutta.

International Marble Co., 19, Ra-
dha Bazar St., Calcutta.

Paul & Co., 10, Kumartuli Street,
Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jagmohan Singh & Bros., Andher-
deo, Jubbulpore.

Deviprasad Agrawal, Mine Owner,
Nawapara-Rajim, Dist. Raipur,
C. P. (Marble Tiles & Slates).

DELHI.

Bakleo Singh & Sons, Kucha
Tara Chand, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

Duli Chand, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

Ford and Macdonald, Sadar Ba-
zar, Delhi.

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Essences & Hair Oils" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.**

Kundan Lal Shungloo, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

A. M. A. Sivakami Tile Works, Arepallore, Cochin.

Assam Tile Factory and Oil Mills, Quilon, Travancore.

Bangalore Brick & Tile Works, Magadi Road, Bangalore.

Campbell & Sons, 7, Bridge Rd., Bangalore. (Cuddapah Slabs).

City Brick & Tile Factory, Mysore Road, Bangalore City, Mysore State.

Gwalior Pottery, Gwalior. (Mosaic Tiles).

Hyderabad Engineering House, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

Imperial Tile & Brick Works, Nanmanikara, Cochin.

Kolar Brick Making Co., Ltd., Morippams, Kolar.

Kottayam Tile Works, Nee-
limangalam, Kottayam, Travancore.

Morning Star Tile Factory, P.O. Ollur, Cochin State.

Muringur Tile Factory, Muringur, Cochin.

Narabhu & Co., Quilon, Travancore.

Quilon Tile Works, Quilon, Travancore.

Ram Chandra Industrials. Ollur, Cochin.

S. K. A. Asramam Tile Works, Quilon, Travancore.

Sree Rama Tile Works, Quilon, Travancore.

St. Joseph's Tile Factory, Padavaratt, P.O., Ollur, Cochin.

Standard Tile Works, Quilon, Travancore.

Star Tileries, Mysore.

Thomas Stephen & Co., Quilon, Travancore.

Tiles and Pottery Works, Bili-moria, Navsari, Baroda.

Varther Tile Factory, Bangalore.

KARACHI.

Floors Ltd., Garden East, P. O. Box 51, Karachi, (Tile).

Karachi Mosaic Marbleite Works, P. O. Box No. 210, Karachi. (Terrazzo & Cement Flooring Tiles).

Sind Patent Cement Tiles Co., Elphinstone Street, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Behari Lal Jairam Das, Brandreth Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Sree Rama Brick Works, Amjikarai, Kilpauk, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. Albuquerque & Sons, Bolar, Mangalore, Kanara South.

A. B. Pinto & Sons, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Alveris & Co., Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Bahadur Tile Works, Jeppo, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Bellary Brick & Tile Works, Bellary.

C. V. Nayak & Co., Dudroli, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Canara Tile Works, Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Commonwealth Ceramic Factory, Jeppo, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Commonwealth Tile Factory, Olavakot, Malabar.

Commonwealth Tile Works, Jeppo, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Concrete Works, Mangalore, S. Kanara. (Cement Flooring Tiles).

Coronation Tile Works, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Feroke Tile Works, Feroke, Malabar.

Hamediah Tile Works, Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Highland Tile Works, Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Imperial Tile Works, Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Indian House Pipe Co., Ltd., Kovvur, Godavari (East).

Indian Nation Tile Works, Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Jeppo Tile Works, Jeppo, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Katheru Blackstone Power Works, Katheru, Godavari, (East).

Kerala Tillery, Feroke, Malabar.

M. Rebello & Sons, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Malabar Tile Works, Feroke, Malabar.

Mangalore Tile Co., Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

P. F. B. Albuquerque & Sons.
Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Pioneer Tile Works, Bolar, Mangalore, Kanara South.

R. B. C. D. Andradi, Bunder, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Reg & Sons, Hoige Bazar, Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Shoranur Tile Works, Shoranur, Malabar.

Soojeerkars' Tile Works, Kudroli, Mangalore, S. Kanara. (Also Earthen Wares).

Sri Damodar Tile Works, Nileshwar, Kanara.

Sri Murugan Tile Company Ltd., Irisampalayam, Pondichery.

Standard Tile and Clay Works Ltd., Feroke, S. Malabar.

Surya Tile Works, Vegeswarapuram, Godavari (West).

Taj Tile Works, Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Tanjore Tile Works, Tanjore.

Union Tile Works, Kudroli, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Victoria Tile Works, Jeppo, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

PUNJAB.

Barkat Ali Brothers, Fort, Panipat. (Cement, Bricks, etc.).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Abbott Bros., Allahabad. (Tile).

Badri Nath Seth & Sons.

Goughat, Mirzapur.

Bengal Stone & Co., Near Rly. Stn., Mirzapur.

Mirzapore Stone & Trading Co., Mirzapore.

BRISTLES MERCHANTS.

CALCUTTA.

Barlow & Co., 37, Strand Rd., Cal.

C. Borou & Co., 44, Khelat Babu Lane, P.O. Cossipore Cal.

Indian Bristles & Lard Supply Co., 31-1, Tangra Rd., Calcutta.

MADRAS CITY.

Volkart Bros., Armenian Street, Madras.

K. L. Mehta & Co., Cawnpore.

Narayan & Sons, Patkapur, Cawnpore.

Standard Tile & Clay Works Ltd.

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Zenith Rub-Set Products, P.O.
Gharialdanga, Rangpur.

BOMBAY CITY.

Aryan Brush Co., 36, Hamam St.,
Fort, Bombay.
Indian Brush Co., Sun Mill Rd.,
Bombay.

Original Brush Works, 66, Cawas-
ji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
Wilkinson Heywood & Clark,
Exchange Bldg., Sport Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Shaha's Brush Factory, Ahmeda-
bad.
Pioneer Brush Factory, Ahmeda-
bad.

CALCUTTA.

B. Dutt Bros., 62, Manicktala St.,
Calcutta.
Bengal Brush Factory, 1, Nobin
Ghosal Rd., Ballygunj, Calcutta.
Calcutta Horn Manufacturing Co.,
18, Ananda Palit Road, Entally,
Calcutta. (Tooth Brushes).
Caledonian Brush Works, 69/1F,
Nimtala Ghat Street, Calcutta.
Champatola Brush Factory, 18,
Amherst Street, Calcutta.
Climax Brush Works, 123/2, Am-
herst Street, Calcutta.
Dutt & Co., 115, Canning St., Cal.
Shalimar Paint Colour & Varnish
Co. Ltd., 6, Lyon's Range,
Calcutta.

DELHI.

Hafiz Abdul Salam & Sons, Sadar
Bazar, Delhi.

Islamia Brush Factory, Sadar
Bazar, Delhi.

Mohd. Ishaq Allawala, 150, Sad-
ar Bazar, Delhi.

Nawab Hassan, Saidul Hasan,
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

Star Brush Works, Sadar Bazar,
Delhi.

Usman Bros., Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Baroda Brush Factory, Baroda.

Prince Yeshwantrao Brush &
General Mnfg. Co. Ltd., Sarafa,
Indore.

MADRAS CITY.

Royal Brush Works, 33, Wall Tax
Road, G. T. Madras; 84A, Clive
Street, Calcutta.

RANGOON.

Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St.,
Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

A. A. M. Hasan & Co., Dhampur,
Bijnor.

Agra Brush Factory, Jeoni
Mandi, Bailanganj, Agra.

H. Bevis & Co., Bansmandi, Cawn-
pore.

Brushwares Ltd., 123/1, Halsey
Rd., Cawnpore.

Empire Brush Factory, Cawn-
pore.

Ganga & Co., Valley Bazar,
Meerut City.

Indian Brush Factory, Bansmandi,
Cawnpore.

Satya Narayan & Co., Bailanganj,
Agra.

Siddiqui Brush Factory, Sherkot,
Bijnor.

Upper India Brush Factory, Agra.

BUCKET MANUFACTURERS.

(See Under Galvanised Wares Dealers).

BUILDING MATERIALS DEALERS.**BENGAL.**

Calcutta Builders' Stores Ltd., 20,
Shalimar Road, Howrah.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Ramgulam Sah Naubat Ram, Ma-
harajganj, Saran Dt.

Sitaramsah Mathura Prasad, Ma-
harajganj, Saran.

BOMBAY CITY.

Eastern Construction Co., 788,
Parsee Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

Indian Hume Pipe Co., Bombay.
(Concrete Pipes, Culverts, Pil-
lars, Posts, etc.).

Janmahomed Haji Esmail Patel,
38, Narayan Dhurn St., Bom-
bay. (Lime & Sand).

Get a Copy of Banerji's English Correspondence—That Complete Book
of General Letter Writing. Re. 1-12-0. Industry Office, Calcutta.

National Concrete Products Mfg. Co., 20, Mody Bldgs., Ghatko-per, Bombay.

Tandur & Shahabad Stone Co., Sandhurst Road, near Ramid Temple, Bombay 4.

Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

B. P. Sanyal & Co., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

B. Ray & Co., 24-B, Mansatala Lane, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Banga Lakshmi Soorky Mill, 3, Ramkrishna Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

Bhattacharyya & Co., 11, Clive Row, Calcutta. (Stone).

Builders' Stores, 18/H/6, Canal West Road, Garpar, Calcutta.

Burn & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. (Marblite and roofing tiles, surface drains, pipes, etc.).

Chandi Charan Nayak, 124/1, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Indian Patent Stone Co., Ltd., Agts: Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Bldgs., Calcutta.

Krishna Chandra Nandy & Co., 20, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta.

Kutra Sone and Lime Works, 5, Kura Road, Kidderpur, Cal.

L. E. Salsicconi, 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. (Concrete Cement Blocks).

Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son Ltd., Meerbohor Ghat, Lohapatty, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Simplex Concrete Pipes Ltd., 8, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Victoria Soorky Mill, 79/1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

CENTRAL INDIA.

Imperial Stone Lime Mfg. Co., Imalia, Maihar, C. I.

Maihar Stone Lime Co., Ltd., Girgitta, C. I.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Moharsingh Bholanath, Katni, C. P.

INDIAN STATES.

Govind Nanji Patel, Dera Sheri, Gondal, Kathiawar.

Hyderabad Engineering House, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

Marble Quarries. Makkrana, Marwar.

Misra Lime Works, Sutna, Rewa. Sandstone Quarries and Lime Stone Kilns, Jodhpur, Sojat, Khatu, Marwar.

Sutna Stone & Lime Co., Ltd., Sutna, Rewa.

KARACHI.

B. S. Jagatsingh & Co., Garden Lane, Karachi.

Karachi Mosaic Marblite Works, Karachi. (Concrete Products).

LAHORE.

Dhyan Singh & Sons, Mela Ram Road, Lahore. Br:—Simla.

MADRAS CITY.

Builders' & Planters' Supply Agency, 1, Ramaswamy Street, Mannady, Madras.

G. E. Sampathv Chetty & Co., Madras.

Lakshmi Ratans Ltd., Thambu Chetty St., Madras. (Marble).

P. Holt & Co., Ltd., 2nd. Line Beach, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. G. Gopalakrishnan & Co., W. Boulevard Road, Trichinopoly.

Concrete Works, Mangalore, S. Kanara. (Cement Flooring Tiles).

M. Rebello & Sons, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

PUNJAB.

Kalseys Singh Company, 1, Kalsey Buildings, Amritsar.

RAJPUTANA.

Hiralal Hemraj & Sons, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Badri Nath Seth & Sons, Gaughat, Mirzapur. (Stone).

Bharat Stone Works, Sankargarh, Allahabad.

Ghatak & Co., Sonapur, New Road, Benares City.

J. Frizzoni & Co., Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

Mirzapur Stone & Trading Co., Mirzapur.

R. N. Sanyal, 8, Hewett Road, Lucknow.

Tulsee & Co., Chunar.

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BULLION MERCHANTS.

Abdulla Allimohamed, Babu Pan-
nalal High School Bldg., Tamba
Kanta, Bombay.
Bajinath Saraf, Kinari Bazar,
Agra.
Balkishandas Ramkishandas, Kal-
badevi Road, Bombay.
Bhogilal Chhotalal Chokshi, Shroff
Bazar, Bombay.
Bhogilal Chimanlal Sonawalla,
Opp. Khara Kuva, Bombay.
Binraj Zorawarmull Batia, 10,
Canning Street, Calcutta.
Chunilal Mehta & Co., 51, Mar-
wari Bazar, Bombay.
Janki Saran Lakshman Saran
Gupta, Chowk Bazar, Bahraich.
Jethalal Sanghaji, Bullion Ex-
change Buildings, Shaikh Mem-
on St., Bombay.
Jivatlal Purtapshi, Bullion Ex-
change Bldgs., Shaikh Memon
Street, Bombay.
Madhavlal Benilal, Chowkhamba,
Benares.

Maganlal Jekishandas, Hirachand's
Bldg., Khara Kuva, Bombay.
Maganlal Maneklal & Co., 149,
Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.
Mangaldas Kalidas Choksey, 21,
Bullion Exchange Hall, Shaikh
Memon Street, Bombay.
Motamurri Bhagavanulu, Military
Lines, Berhampore, Ganjam.
Narayandas Kedarnath, 2, Bullion
Ex. Bldg., Shaikh Memon St.,
Bombay.
Nairondass Manordass, P. & O.
Banking Corporation Bldg., Es-
planade Road, Bombay.
Prosad Das Boral & Bros., 28,
Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
Ramdayal Somani & Co., Bullion
Exchange Bldg., Shaikh Memon
Street, Bombay.
Vadilal Chunilal, Bullion Exchange
Bldg., Shaikh Memon St., Bom-
bay.
Vah Mahomed Gulam Husain
Sonavala & Co., 5, Mumba-
davi Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

BUTTON MANUFACTURERS.

BENGAL.

B. L. Mitra & Bros., Barpara,
Dacca.
Bengal Industrial Cottage, 40,
Kapurianagar Road, Faridabad,
Dacca. (M. O. P. & Horn
Buttons).
Coronation Button Manufacturing
Co., Dacca. (Mother-of-Pearl &
Horn Buttons).
Dacca Button Manufacturing Co.,
Dacca.
Datta Button Factory, Shankari
Bazar, Dacca.
East Bengal Button Manufactur-
in Co., 75, Lyall St., Dacca.
East Indian Button Co., 34, Ganak-
tully, Pilkhana, Dacca.
Eastern Small Industries. Laxmi
Bazar, Dacca.
Home-made Button Mnfg. Co.,
Fashganj, Dacca.
Jupiter Button Mfg. Co., 71,
Sutrapur, Dacca.
Kohinoor Horn Button Works,
Dacca.
Moslem Button Factory. 84. Ur-
doo Road, Dacca.

Narayan Button Works, Narinda,
Dacca.
Narainganj Button Making Co-
operative Society, Narainganj,
Dacca.
Oriental Button Manufacturing
Co., Kapurnagar, Dacca.
Oriental Horn & Pearl Button
Factory, Faridabad, Dacca.
Punjab Button Factory, Waltair
Road, Dacca.
S. Chanda Bros., & Co., 25-1,
Bangshi Bazar, Dacca.
Star Button Co., Colootolah,
Dacca.
Victoria Button Manufacturing
Co., Narinda, Dacca.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bihar Industrial Button Factory,
Motihari, Champaran.
Tirhoot Moon Button Factory,
Sahebgunj P. O., Mehsi, Cham-
Paran.

BOMBAY CITY.

Chitalia Bros., Bombay 2.
Durlabhdas Mulji Zaveri, 21, Go-
palwadi, Bombay No. 2.

**Want to Prosper in Business. Read "HOW TO DO BUSINESS."
Price Re. 1 Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.**

Gold Filled Button Manufacturing Co., 158, Princess St., Bombay 2.
 Photo Button Mfg. Co., 495-97, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.
 R. S. Wadaye Bros., Lohar Chawl, Bombay, 2. (Aluminium Button).
 Vardhaman & Sons, Pydhoni, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Horn Manufacturing Co., 18, Ananda Palit Road, Calcutta. (Horn Buttons, Combs, Pen-holders, etc).
 Kar'm Bux & Elahi Bux Bros., 58-4, Canning Street, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Azib & Sons, Sadar Bazar Delhi
 Bishamber Nath & Co., Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Mohd. Jamil & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Panna Lal, Walaiti Ram, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

CALENDAR PRINTERS.**BOMBAY CITY.**

Calendar Mfg. Co., 62-66, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Continental Calendar Mfg. Co., 115, Cowasice Patel Street, Bombay.
 Globe Calendar Co., Fort, Bombay.
 Maneklal Maganlal & Co., 7-9, Cawasji Patel St., Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Chromotype Ltd., 52/3, Bowbazar St., Calcutta
 Calcutta Printing Co. Ltd., 76, Dhurumtola St., Calcutta.
Clive Advertising & Printing Service, 98, Clive Street, Cal.
 Minerva Publicity Society 162, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
 New Popular Press, 57, Simla Street, Calcutta.
 Oriental Printing Works, Brindaban Basak Street, Calcutta.
 Pearl Calendar Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 6777, Calcutta.

CALICO PRINTERS.

(Also see Dyers and Bleachers).

Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co., Ahmedabad.

INDIAN STATES.

Button Manufacturing Works, Jaipur City.
 Deccan Button Factory, Hyderabad, Deccan.
 L. A. Netto, Trivandrum, Travancore.

MADRAS CITY.

South Indian Ivory Finish Button Works, Royapuram, Madras.

PUNJAB.

C. R. Khurana, Karnal, Punjab. (Also Novelties).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Amarnath Gupta & Co., Chunar, U. P. (Thread Button).
 Arya Button & Metal Works, Sultani Serai St., Alighrah.
 J. H. Johnson Co., Alighrah. (Metal Button).
 Model Industries, Agra. (Metal Buttons).

DELHI.

Diamond Manufacturing Co., Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Krishna Calendar Manufacturing Co., Dariba Kalan, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Germania Aero Printing Works, Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

KARACHI.

Model Calendar Manufacturing Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
 Valahdas Tirathdas, Market Rd., Karachi.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Bombay Calendar Publishing Co., Bellary.
 Kanara Art Calendar Works, Puttur, S. K. (Bangalore East).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Dharam Chand Agarwal & Bros., 33/132, Gaya Prasad St., Cawnpore.
 Ganganarain Beharilal, P. O. Box 57, Cawnpore.

Bose's Calico Printing & Dyeing Works, 21, Station Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.

Cawnpore Dyeing & Cloth Printing Co., 73, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

Cloth Dyeing and Printing Factory, Maunath Bhanjan, Azamgarh. U. P.

Germania Dyeing & Printing Works, Charni Road, Bombay.

India Prints Mfng. Co., Sadhwara, Farrukhabad.

Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Works, 29, Rustomji Bldg., Church Gate Str., Fort, Bombay.

Khadi Printing & Dyeing Works, Girgaon Back Rd., Bombay 4.

Luxmi Dyeing and Printing Works, 41, Harimohan Bose Lane, Howrah.

Madura Calico Printing & Dyeing House, South Mazi Street, Madura.

Mohanlal Khanna, Maunathbhanjan, Azamgarh.

Rainarain Shamsundar Narain, Sadwara, Farrukhabad.

Oriental Dyers & Cleaners Ltd., 21, Old Court House Street, Grosvenor House, Calcutta. Factory:—18, Shamnagar Road, Calcutta.

S. B. Saxon & Co., Post Box No. 3, Muttra, U. P.

Shamaldas Dyeing & Printing Works, 190, Khetwadi Main Rd., Bombay 4.

Valji Bhanji Dyeing & Printing Works, Ahmedabad.

CANDLE MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

BENGAL.

S. Douche & Son, 100, Faridabad, Dacca. (Also Stationers).

BOMBAY CITY.

Light House Candle Factory, Homjee Hall, Mazagaon, Bombay.

Soap Candles Mfng. Co., Mazagaon, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Hind Candle Works, Bilimora, Surat;

Western India Oil Products Co., Ltd., Gandevi Road, Bilimora. B. B. & C. I. Riv.

INDIAN STATES.

E. Z. George, Kottakal, Kottayam, Travancore

Bangalore Soap & Candle Works, Nagarhatpet, Bangalore City.

MADRAS CITY.

Modern Candle Manufacturing Co., 394, Mint Street, Madras.

South India Candle Works. "Devakotta House," Edward Elliotts Rd., Mylapore, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Calicut Soap & Candle Co., Ltd., Calicut.

Coimbatore Candle Works, Coimbatore.

Kesari Candle Works, Gogai, Salem.

Nanjappa Candle Works, Salem.

Rajeswari Soap & Candle Works, Buckinghampet, Bezwada

Salem Candle Works, Gogai, Salem.

RANGOON.

Burma Oil Co., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Indian Candle Works, Kachcha Hata, Lucknow.

CANE & CANEWARE DEALERS.

BOMBAY CITY.

Nazarali Valibhoy Netterwala, Ful-Gulli, Dharusmi St., Bhendv Bazar, Bombay 9.

Samsoodin Bakshoobhov Netterwala & Co., 375, Katha Bazar, Bombay.

Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Blind School Furniture Stall, 36F, Hogg Market, Calcutta.

Datta Chowdhury & Co., 172, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

TELL YOUR STORY WHERE IT WILL BE READ
WRITE TO MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

K. B. Pyne & Co., 14-1, Akroor
Dutt Lane, Calcutta.
N. S. Kavarana & Co., 72-1, Clive
Street, Calcutta.
Northern Stores & Agency, 4,
Rani Road, Paikpara, Calcutta.
Puni Cheong & Co., 2, Lindsay
St., Calcutta.

DELHI.

Mool Chand, Phus ki Serai, Delhi.
Fooran Chand, Mithai ka Pul,
Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Mysore Rattan Works, Bazar Rd.,
Mysore.

CANNED GOODS & CONFECTIONERY DEALERS.**BENGAL.**

A. C. Wallace, Station Road,
Chittagong. (Confectioner).
D. C. Bhaumic & Co., Suri,
Birbhum. (Pickles & Morab-
bas).
Rash Behari De, Chotobazar, Mid-
napur. (Sweet-meat).
Shibhati Palli-Mangal Samity, Ltd.,
P.O. Shibhati, 24-Parganas, Ben-
gal. (Also Cutlery).

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Cafe De Luxe, Fraser Rd.,
Patna.
Rustomjee P. Patel & Sons.
Buksi Bazar, Cuttack.

BOMBAY CITY.

A. Vianelli & Co., 23, Chowpathy
Surface, Bombay.
British Confectionery Manufac-
turing Co., 301, Corner Grant
Road, Bombay 9.
Carr & Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate,
Bombay. (Canned Jams and
Marmalades).
Corneiglia, Opp. Rajbai Tower,
Bombay.
D. Writer & Co., Bhawani Sankar
Road, Dadar, Bombay 14; 365,
Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
(Lozenges, Syrups).
Dayaram Damoder Mithaiwalla,
393, Grant Road, Bombay. (Con-
fectionery).
Great Indian Confectionery Manu-
facturing Co., Mazagaon, Love
Lane, Hathi Bag, Bombay.
Jamshedjee Merwanjee Ponjiajee
& Co., 690, Dadar Colony, Bom-
bay. (Condiments).
Jehangir J. Patel, 690, Parsi
Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14.
Krishna Swadeshi Stores, Govind-
wadi, Bombay 2. (Fruit Pro-
ducts).

Muncherji Maneckji Poonjiaji &
Co., 51/61, First Marine St.,
Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
Parle Products Mfg. Co., Kalba-
devi, Bombay 2.
Pears & Co., Opp. Imperial Bank,
Appolo St., Bombay.
Renown Biscuit Co., Byculia,
Bombay. (Lozenges).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bhagvanji Narsai, Moti Bazar,
Dharampur, Surat.
Cafe Sancy, Cantonment, Hyde-
rabad, Sind.
Central Canning Co., Karwar, Ka-
nara. (Mango Pulp and other
Fruit Products). Hd. Office The
Karvandi, Belgaum.
J. B. Mangharam & Co., P. O.
Box 32, Sukkur.
Nagindas Parbhubhai, Calemandy
Bazar, Surat.
Nathuram N. Shah, Opp. The
Market, Dharampur, Surat.
Oriental Cannery Co., Honava.
Kanara. (Fruit Products).
Premier Fruit Products Co., Ltd.,
Poona, (Preserved Fruits).
Sukkur Sweet Mart, Navalrai
Market, Hyderabad, Sind.
Swan Chocolate Works, Bilimora.
Tulijaram Modi, Satara.

BURMA.

Sali Ahmed, Taungdwingyi,
Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Army & Navy Fruit Preserves, 10,
Ezra St. Calcutta.
Bengal Canning & Condiments
Works, Ltd., 3, Gurudas Dutt's
Garden Lane, Calcutta.
Bengal Confectionery Co., 99/3,
Canning Street, Calcutta.
Bharat Confectionery Works, 19,
Baitakhana Road, Calcutta.
(Lozenges, Toffee, Chocolates).

**TELL YOUR STORY WHERE IT WILL BE READ,
WRITE TO MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

Das Samanta & Co., 119 C, Grey Street, Calcutta. (Lozenges).
 Daw Sen & Co., 29, South Road, Entally, Calcutta. (Chutney).
 Dawn's Industrial Mfg. Co., Roy Yatindra N. Choudhury Street, Baranagore, Calcutta.
 Eastern Provisions Co., 34/A, Ratu Sirkar Lane, Calcutta. (Chutneys).
 Farmer's Reserve Works, 25, Robert Street, Calcutta.
 Fine Confectionery Works, 170, Cornwallis St., Calcutta. (Lozenges, Chocolates & Toffee).
 George O. Penn & Co., 26, Chowrighee, Calcutta. (Jam).
 Great Eastern Conditment Works, 17, Bibibagan Lane, Calcutta.
 Great Eastern Preserving Works, 83/C, South Road Entally, Cal. (Chutney, Syrups).
 Harkishen Lal & Sons, 100, Clive St., Calcutta.
 Lord's Ltd., 233, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
 M. L. Burman, 6/1, Boloram Dev St., Calcutta.
 Seth Bros., 78/79, Beadon Street, Calcutta. (Lozenges).
 Sreckissen Dutt & Co., 33/2, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta.
 Tiger Chemical Works, 44/4, Cal-nal East Road, Calcutta. (Syrup).

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

R. M. Daroowalla Sons, Sheogaon, Serar, Buldana, Berar. (Indian Condiments).

DELHI.

Bali & Co., 168, Chandni Chawk, Delhi. (Chocolate & Toffee).
 Beharilal Ghasiram, Khari Baoli St, Delhi.
 British Indian Preserved Fruit Co., Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
 Hafiz Shahabuddin, Gali Bata-sha, Khari Baoli, Delhi. (Jam).
 Har Narain Gopi Nath, Khari Baoli, Delhi. (Crystallized Fruits).
 Indian Delicacies Manufacturing House, Egerton Road, Delhi. (Jams, Oils, Chutneys, etc.).
 Wegnor's Confectioners & Genl. Glass Works, D. Point, New Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Appavoo Pillay Chettiar, P. O. Thiruvettar, S. Travancore. (Condiment, Cloth).
 Aundipichai Chettiar, Thiruvettar P. O., S. Travancore. (Condi-ment).
 Funnels Confectioners, South Parade, Bangalore.
 Mohanlal Sankar Batt, Junagadh, Kathiawar.
 Ramsay & Co., Market, Sayyaji Rd., Mysore.
 V. Narayana Pillay, Agastiswaran, Travancore.

KARACHI.

Calcutta Confectionery Works, Rampart Row, Bombay Bazar, Karachi.
 D. R. Dewan & Sons, Ramswami Quarter, Raghoo Str., Karachi.
 Eastern Confectionery Works, Rambaugh Road, Karachi.
 Glove Manufacturing Co., Bagar khata, Karachi.
 Kohinoor Confectionery Works, Rampart Road, Karachi.
 Nanik Chemical Works, Bunder Rd., Karachi.

MADRAS CITY.

Arum & Co., 69, Tiruvottyayur, High Road, Madras.
 Bosotto Bros., Ltd., P. O. Box 307, Madras.
 Brady & Co., Broadway, Madras.
 Condiments Manufacturing Co., Poonamalle Road, Madras.
 Ega Venkata Kistnama Chetty & Son, 27, Kasi Chetty St., G. T. Madras.
 G. Sirurs Agency, 144, Broadway, George Town, Madras.
 Harrison & Co., Broadway, Madras.
 K. C. Loganathan, George Town, Madras. (Condiments).
 Lotus & Co., Lotus Bldgs., 1/18, 2/18 & 19, Waller's Rd., Mount Rd., P.O., Madras.
 P. Mittulaul Lalah, 21, Nagapier Street, Triplicane, Madras.
 P. Venkatachalam, Broadway, Madras; Periampet, Madras. (Condiment).
 Perrin's Condiment Manufactur-ing Co., Madras.

DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

Ramsay & Co., 2, Whannels Rd.,
Egmore, Madras.
Standard Supplies Co., Triplicane,
Madras.
Udipi Sri Krishna Vilas, Mount
Road, Madras.
Venkatakrishnamma & Sons, E.
13-2nd. Narayanan St., Madras.
(Condiment).

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. S. M. R. Confectionery Fac-
tory, Thittai, Shiyali P.O., Tan-
jore.
A. V. Balchamy Nadar, Aruppu-
kotti, Ramnad. (Jam).
Madura Confectionery Works,
Madras.
Malabar Canneries Ltd., Malu,
Malabar.
Mangalore Home Industries.
Hampankatta, Mangalore, S. K.
Marthar Home Industry, Codial-
ball, Mangalore. (Pickles).
Neo Royal Confectionery, Shiyali,
Tanjore.
Pasumatri Venkata Narayana,
Ellore, W. Godavary, (Also
Scented Oils, Camphor Gar-
lands).

S. P. G. Waferhouse, Vadakan-
gulum P. O., Tinnevely, (Church
Furnishers).

Sebastian David, P.O. Vadakan-
gulum, Tinnevely, (Syrups &
Snuff).

Southern Indian Confectionery
Factory, Kumbakonam, Tanjore.
St., Anthony's Charity Institutes.
Mangalore, S. Kanara.

United Catholic Industrials Co.,
Vadakangulum, Tinnevely.

RAJPUTANA.

K. C. Mehta & Co., Nasirabad.
Rajputana. (Fruit Syrup).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Industrial Research House, Alla-
habad. (Also Fountain Pen
Inks).

Barnett & Co., Allahabad. (Eng-
lish Confectionery).

C. James & Son, 56, Cantonment
Road, Lucknow. (Jam, Jellies).

Industrial Research House, Alla-
habad. (Lozenges).

Steam Cannery, Bareilly.

Sunder Singh & Sons, Aminabad.
Lucknow.

Valerio & Co., Huzaratganj, Luck-
now.

CANVAS MERCHANTS.

Bird & Co., Chartered Bank
Bldgs., Clive St., Calcutta.

Birkmyre Bros., 6, Clive Row.
Calcutta.

Bombay Canvas Merchants & Co.,
83, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Bombay Trading Co., Baria Bldg.,
Pydhonie, Bombay. (Canvas
Hose).

F. Harley & Co., 1, Lal Bazar St.,
Calcutta.

H. Bevis & Co., Cawnpore.

Keshavji Chunilal & Co., 146,
Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.

Krishnalal Pashupatnath, Loke-
nath Galli, Allahabad.

Maneckji Petit Mills, Ag., Essa-
Haji Abdul Sakkur, 63, Chakla
Street, Bombay.

Manton and Morton, 50, Clive
St., Calcutta.

Soobashah Tarpaulins Factory,
367, Grand Trunk Road, Batia-
tolla, Howrah; 30, Clive St.,
Calcutta.

Suresh Reshe Case Dutt Co.,
Room 34, College St. Market,
Calcutta.

Willesden Paper & Canvas Works
Ltd., "Grosvenor House," 21, Old
Court House Street, Calcutta.

CAP & HAT MAKERS.

BOMBAY CITY

Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.,
Tamarind Lane, Bombay. (Felt).

Dinshaw B. Mistry, Jer Mahal,
532, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Indian Felt Topec Co., Sarkaritala

Thakurdwar, Bombay 4.

Kamruddin Adamji & Co.,
135, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.
(Felt).

Thakker Bros., Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

**DRINK & SELL SYRUP, "MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP" Explains
the Process, Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.**

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

- B. Jariwala, Buranpuri Bhagol, Surat
 C. G. Bhyade, Janjira Murud, Kolaba, Bombay.
 G. P. Naik, Lakshmi Cap Depot., Khade Bazar, Belgaum.
 K. Y. Kulkarni, Nasik City.
 M. N. P., Ganpat Galli, Belgaum.
 Malkarjunapa Metre, Manikchaulk, Sholapur.
 Morarji Kalyanji Dahayabhai & Co., Budhwar, Chowk. Poona 2.
 R. D. Vithaldas, Budhwar Peth, Poona 2

CALCUTTA.

- Bengal Eastern Hat Manufacturing Co., 17, Komedan Bagan Lane, Calcutta.
 Calcutta Hat & Cap Manufactory, 27A, Beni Nundun Str., Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
 M. A. Razzaq & Sons, 7, Meher Ali Road, Calcutta.
 M. K. Buksh & Co., 34, Shamsul Huda, Circus, Calcutta.
 Premier Hat Manufacturing Co., 11, Balu Hakkak Lane, Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

- Jain Bulchand Jee Chuni Lall, Manek Chowk, Rutlam. Central India.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

- Kundan Lall Bahoo Lall, Katni, C. P.

DELHI.

- Abdul Haq, Anwarul Haq, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Ansari Cap House. Sirkhiwan, Delhi.
 Jain Brothers, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
 Joti Pershad Bija Mal, Bara Dariba, Delhi.
 Mamtaz Cap House, Katra Barian, Delhi.
 Mohota Felt Manufacturing Co., Shahdra, Delhi.
 Poshaki Mall Nihal Chand, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 S. Nabi Bux, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

- Bal Dev, Bahawalpur.
 Baroda Cap Depot., Rajmahal Rd., Baroda.
 Davaram Kuvurji, 42 & 43, Old Poor House Road, Bangalore.

- Dharamshi Ramji, Junagadh, Kathiawar.
 Karsandas Vallabhdas, Junagadh, Kathiawar
 Kashmir Swadeshi Stores, Srinagar, Kashmir.
 Khaker Dass, Bhabran Bazar, Bahawalpur
 M. Mohammad Azam & Co., Salar Jung Building, Hyderabad.
 Nathalal Dayabhoy Market, Sayyaji Road, Mysore.
 Omarbhai Mahmadbhai, Opp. Sur Sagar Tank, Baroda.
 Raja Lallu Ramji, Junagadh, Kathiawar.
 S. B. Amolakchand & Co., Chickpet, Bangalore City.
 Syed Yusuff & Bros., 268, Big Bazar, Bangalore City.
 T. Sanjivai, Santhepet, Tumkur City, Mysore State.

KARACHI.

- Bhika Govind, Bunder Road, Karachi. (Velvet Cap).
 Narain Valab, Somerset Street, Karachi.

LAHORE.

- French Hat Manufacturing Co., 7, Nicholson Rd., Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

- A. Thanga Durai, 17, Nynceppan St., G. T. Madras.
 K. Abbu Meyan & Sons, 2, Venkata Maistry Street, Mannady, Madras.
 N. K. Lallo & Co., 210, Devaraja Mudali St., Park Town, Madras.

MERWARA.

- Cap House, in Front of Clock Tower, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

- M. Azam & Brother, Ludhiana.
 New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dhariwal. (Balacava Caps).

RANGOON.

- British Burma Trading Co., 183, Fraser St., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

- Baukey Lall & Sons, Chow, Cawnpore.
 Bedi Chand Paran Chand, Trikonnia Bazar, Agra.
 British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore.
 Khaswi Mercantile House, 22, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

BHARAT CARBON
&
RIBBON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
KARACHI

The First Factory in India
Equipped with
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Machinery

Highest Standard of Quality.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENTS & RAILWAYS.*

CALCUTTA OFFICE:

8, CANNING STREET, DEPT I.

Telegrams: MOTHERLAND.

'Phone: Cal. 2232.

L. Perialall. Bazzaza Bazar, Meerut.
M. Fazal Ahmad Saddiqui, Bazar Chow, Moradabad.
Mooti Lal Joti Prosad, Bazzaza Bazar, Meerut City.

R. R. Agarwal, 21. Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Tajammul Hussain Mohd. Yaqoob, Bazar Kulaf, Bareilly.
Uttam Singh & Gautam, Lala Ka Bazar, Meerut.

CARBON BRUSH MANUFACTURERS.

Calcutta Carbon Brush Mnfg., Co., 21, Parsee Church St., Calcutta.

S. Boseck & Co., Nanda Mullick Lane, Calcutta.

CARBON PAPER & RIBBON MANUFACTURERS.

Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg., Co., Lawrence Road, Karachi; 8, Canning St., Calcutta.

Globe Type Writing Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

CARBONIC ACID GAS MANUFACTURERS.

Ali Mahomed & Co., Harawalla Bldg., Bloosari Mohalla, Bombay. (Also Essences).

Ambala Aerating Gas Co., Burn Bastion Rd., Delhi.

Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., The Mall, Lahore.

Bengal Aerating Gas Factory, 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Cawnpore Aerating Gas Co., Ltd., Carbondale Works, Cawnpore.

Central Aerating Gas Co., Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantt.

Hajee Ismail Sait & Sons, Ltd., Russa Distillery, Tollygunge, Calcutta.

Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi.

Punjab Sugar Works & Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Sujampur, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

Sardar Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Rambagh Road, Delhi.

Shalimar Tar Distillery & Water Proof Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 6, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

CARDAMOM DEALERS.

BOMBAY CITY.

T. C. P. A. Yela Sarakku Virpanal Co., Ltd., 74-76, Kajee Syed St., Khand Bazar, Bombay 3; 8B, Amratolla St., Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Muregepa Hordi, Haveri, Dharwar.

N. G.. Naduvenamath, Haveri, Dharwar.

R. S. Tata & Co., Haveri, Dharwar.

Sangapa Rachapa Magnur, Haveri, Dharwar.

INDIAN STATES.

Amgode Cardamom & Pepper Estate, Sakhlaspur, Hassan, Mysore.

Baigemaney Cardamom Estt., Mudigiri, Hassan, Mysore.

Rudrasiri Cardamom Estt., Kumbarahalli, Hassan, Mysore.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Heggan Cardamom & Arecanut Estt., Karkal, Mangalore, S. K.

Kuppamundi Estate, Sultan's Battery, Malabar.

Pambadampara Estate, Ullamapalavam, Kodaikanal Rd., Madura.

CARDBOARD MANUFACTURERS.

(See Pasteboard Manufacturers).

CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS.

(See Boxes & Cans Manufacturers)

MANUFACTURE TOBACCO, SNUFF, SURTI, ZARDA, Etc., Read "Indian Tobacco & Its Preparations" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Cal

CARPET WEAVERS & DEALERS.**BOMBAY CITY.**

Dhanmal Chelaram, Meadows St., Bombay.
 Ebrahimji Peerbhoy & Son, 144, Laxmidas Market, Sheikh Memon St., Bombay 2, (Durries).
 Hajee Ebrahim & Co., Jakeria Masjid Road, Bombay.
 Munshi & Co., 167/A, Ripon Rd., Bombay 8.
 Rahim Bakhsh & Sons, 2, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay. (Fur, Carpet and Curio).
 Tarachand Parasaram, Meadows St., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bijapur District Prison, Bijapur,
 M. S. M. Rly.

CALCUTTA.

Francis Harrison Hathaway & Co., Government Place, Calcutta.
 M. Lilaram & Co., A-4, New Market, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Bhagwan Das & Co., Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
 Chhotey Lal & Sons, Baid Wara Street, Delhi.
 Fakir Chand Raghunath Das, Ivory Palace, Near Juma Masjid, Delhi.
 Gopi Nath, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

A. Lavender & Co., 10-12, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore.
 All India Agency Ltd., (Inc. Mysore) Bangoore, Mysore. (Also Rags & Blankets).
 B. K. Subbiah & Son, Sourastrapet, Bangalore City.
 Bangalore Industrial, 135, Commercial St., Bangalore Cantt.
 British India Carpet Co., Bhadohi, Benares State.
 C. M. Hadow & Co., Srinagar, Kashmir.
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Choonilal Sankalchand, Pragraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

D. D. Patel & Co., Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market Bombay.

Evans Fraser & Co., The Fort House, Fort, Bombay.

G. S. Mhaskar & Co., Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd., No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay,

Jethabhai Ramdas & Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

Kotak Bros., Girgaon, Opp. Prathna Samaj, Bombay.

Lalji Mansing Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

Madhavji Jeshang, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

Mahindraker Bros., Girgaon, Near Prathna Samaj, Bombay.

Manilal Sankalchand Shah, 26, Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

Manubhai Moholal, Gauraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

Mulchand Bulakhidas, New Gopal Gully, M. J. Market, Bombay.

Nathuram Ramnarayan, Dharamraj Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

Puranmal Ramnivas, Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

Ramchandra Lalji & Co., Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

Savailal Maneklal, Narayan Chowk, M. J. Market, Bombay.

Vishweshar Ishwarlal, Sancha Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Ashkaran Ramlal Dugad, Bechar-das Market, Ahmedabad.

Bakil Bros., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Bhukhandas Dotliawala & Desai, Galemandy Road, Surat.

Chhaganlal Laxmichand, Zaveri-wad, Ahmedabad.

Chunilal Damodardas, Hanuman Khadaki, Raipur, Ahmedabad.

Dahyabhai Hargovandas, Buran-puri Bhagol, Surat.

Deshmukh & Co., Janjira Murud, Kolaba.

Dewachand Ramchandra, Mangalwar-peth, Sholapur.

Dewoomal & Bros., Rustom P. O. Shikarpur, Sind.

Dindorkar Bros., Nasik City.

Doshi Reval Gullabchand, Bazar, Kapadwanj, Kaira.

Fateh Mohd., Din Mohd., Dhak Bazar, Sehwan, Larkana, Sind.

Foolchand Namchand, Outside Panchakuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

Ghulam Mahmud Gulam Rasul, Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.

Hari Gangaram Shimpi, Agra Rd., Dhulia, W. Khandesh.

Haripal Nathubhoy, Cloth Bazar, Viramgam, Ahmedabad.

Hotchand Chuharmal, Advani Lane, Hyderabad, Sind.

Jamnadas Ambaram, Mahidhar-pura Golshery, Surat.

Jayram Bros., Budhwar Peth, Poona.

Jesingbhai Bhogilal Sutaria, Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.

Jhoken Bros., Janjira Murud, Kolaba, Bombay.

Jivaraj Raoji, Mangalwar-peth, Sholapur.

K. P. Heralgi, Bijapur.

Kantilal Jesingbhai, Ratanpole, Ahmedabad.

Keshav T. Khadikar, Agra Rd., Dhulia, W. Khandesh.

Keshavlal Munilal, Raviwar Peth, Poona 2.

Kishinchand Amarsingh, Shahi Bazar, Hyderabad, Sind.

Kishorlal Jekishandas, Opp. the Market, Dharampur, Surat.

Laxmichand Maganlal, Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.

Madhav V. Naik & Co., Shaha-pur, Belgaum.

Maharashtra Swadeshi Stores, Budhwar Peth, Poona 2.

Mahindrakar Bros., Budhwar-peth Poona 2.

Mani Bhai Kishor Bhai, Karam-sad, Gujrat.

Manlal Bhikabhai, Haji Patel's St., Shantinath Pole, Ahmedabad.

Manilal Chhotalal Shah, Bazar, Kapadwanj, Kaira.

Manilal Keshavlal Bapuji, Ratan-pole, Ahmedabad.

Mathuradas Nandlal, Sarangpur. •Tolia's Pole, Ahmedabad.

Menghraj Shivandas, Lalkacherv Lane, Larkana, Sind.
 Mohanlal Mapuji, Detroi, Viramgam, Ahmedabad.
 Murlidhar Parashram Chumbhle. Old Cloth Market, Nasik.
 Poona Cloth Stores, Budhwar Peth, Poona 2.
 R. P. Dosai & Co., Bijapur.
 Radhakishan Nathmalji, Madhavpura, Ahmedabad.
 Raghawji Natha Gandhi, Mangalwarpeth, Sholapur.
 Rajmal Ramchandra Rathi, Mangalwarpeth, Sholapur.
 Ramsookha Chandak, Mangalwarpeth, Sholapur.
 Ratan Chand Jethmal, Maskati Market, Ahmedabad.
 Sahebaram Bhawaniram Hande, Mangalwarpeth, Sholapur.
 Seth Gagalbhai Hathibhai, Raviwar Peth, Poona 2.
 Seth Gundo Mal & Sons, Dhak Bazar, Schwan, Larkana, Sind.
 Seth Hirachnd Nemchand, Mangalwarpeth, Sholapur.
 Shankar Hiri Navale, Budhwar 683, Poona 2.
 Shanker Bhai Lakha Bhai, Karamsad, Gujrat.
 Surajmal Sankal Chand, Parsi Chal, Ahmedabad.
 Uderam Vanaji, Buranpuri Bhangol, Surat.
 Valiram Pahlumal, Sukkur, Sind.
 Venayak Dighe, Janjira Murud, Kolaba, Bombay.
 Vithaldas Goda, Badasha Pole Rd., Nadiad, Kaira.
 Wadhooram, Pabahajrai & Bros., Rustom P.O. Shikarpur, Sind.

BURMA.

Charan Das Karinchand, Marwari Rd., Mandalay, Burma.
 Hajee Ismail Bros., No. 40-41, Municipal Godown, Mandalay, Burma.
 O. Ramemmi & K. Kalan Bros., China Bazar, Cawdwin, N. Shan States, U. Burma.
 U. Po Hmi, Bazar, Pyawbwe, U. Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Adityala Vallabhadas & Co., Nurmull Lohia Lane, Pochangalli, Calcutta. *

Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.
 Bandhab Brastralaya, 162, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
 Bengal Stores, 15, Chowringhee Place, Calcutta.
 Chamanlal Mangaldas & Co., 31, Armenian Street, Calcutta.
 Chandra Kumar Baikuntha Nath Guin & Co., College Street Market, Calcutta.
 Chaturbhuj Gordhandas & Co., 23, Pollock Street, Calcutta; 161-162 Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 East Bengal Society, Ashutosh Bldg., College Sq., Calcutta.
 F. W. Heilgers & Co., Chartered Bank Bldgs., Calcutta.
 Gladstone Wyllic & Co., 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.
Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., (Incorporated in Great Britain), 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
 Hazarimal Hirallal, 148, Cotton St., Calcutta.
 James Finlay & Co., Ltd., 1, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 Jeevanram Gangaram & Co., 113, Manohardas Chowk, Calcutta.
 Jhajoria Dhandhania, 194-98, Cross Street, Calcutta.
 Katyayani Stores, College Street Market, Calcutta.
 Luxminarain Ramkumar, 43 & 44, Cotton St., Calcutta.
 Mafatlal Gagalbhai, 193, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 Marwari Stores Ltd., 160, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 Meghraj Agarchand, 21, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.
 Motilal Kanalyalal, 140/B, Cross Street, Calcutta.
 Pannalal Sagarmall, 112, Cross St., Calcutta.
 Ralli Bros., 16, Hare Street, Cal.
 Ramjasrai Arjundas, 3, Behraputty, Calcutta.
 Sundermal Parasram, 6, Noormal Lohia Lane, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Anant Pandurang, Mahal, Nagpur City.
 Babulal Gulzarilal, Katni, Jubbulpore.
 Berar Trading Co., Akola, Berar.

Bhatia Murarji & Sons, Jubbulpore.
 Brindabad Vallabhdas, Katni, Jubbulpore.
 Dalchand Dharamchand, Saugor, C. P.
 Hastimal Jamnalal, Dhamtari, Raipur, C. P.
 Jamadhar Potdar, Bilaspur, C. P. (Agencies at Akola, Raipur, C. P.).
 Kallo Ram Puran Chand, Katni, Jubbulpore.
 Karmidhan Dhadiwal, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
 Karnidan Lakhmichand, Gondia, C. P.
 Kedar Mal Sanwal Ram, Katni, Jubbulpore.
 Laxminarayan Jaisingbhai, Choita Bazar, Ellichpur Camp, Amraoti.
 M. Rao & Co., Bandubpur, Damoh, C. P.
 Motilal Kothari, Sambalpur, C. P.
 Multanchand Hirchand, Raipur, C. P.
 Nagnna Amanna, Bilaspur, C. P.
 Pratapchand Chhogmal, Pulgaon, C. P.
 Ramacharan & Sons, Bandubpur, Damoh, C. P.
 Ramanlal Shankerlal, Sadar Bazar, Raipur, C. P.
 Kamnath Kisanlal, Gondia, C. P.
 Ratanchand Chhaganmal, Amraoti, C. P.
 Savai Singh J. Kanhya Lal, Katni, Jubbulpore.
 Seth Jainathji, Hinganghat, Wardha, C. P.
 Shoo Dularey Bros., Hinganghat Wardha, C. P.
 Shri Gopal Radhakison, Lordgunj, Jubbulpur, C. P.
 Wasudeolal Jagdcolal, Bilaspur, C. P.

DELHI.

Bhagat Jasrat Mal Pahlad Dass, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Damodar Hari Dass & Co., 117-18, Mahbir Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd., Shop, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Jha Jhorni Dhandhanian & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Kanshi Nath Chhote Lal, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Lekhraj Bisamber Dyal, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Mohan Bros Ltd., Connaught Place and Clock Tower, Delhi.
 Morarjee Goculdass Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., 2068, Laxmi Bazar, Cloth Markt, Delhi.
 Pandit Brothers, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Ragho Mall and Sons, Fort Road, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES

A. Hariappa, Kadur, Mysore.
 A. V. Viswanatha Iyer & Sons, Wadakanchery P. O., Cochin.
 Abdul Khadir Ismail Sait, Sinarampet, Mysore.
 Abdulla Ebrahim & Co., Chalai, Trivandrum Travancore.
 Ahmed Abdul Sakur Sait & Bros., Chalai, Trivandrum.
 B. Manjiah & Chamiyah, Nagar-thajet, Bangalore City.
 Bhagat Pushkar Das M. Lall, Machi, Bahawalpur.
 C. V. Hal Rao & Sons, Big Bazar, Bangalore City.
 Chandu Lall Jasingh Bhoj, Ujjain, Gwalior.
 Chaturbhuj Kanji, Morvi, Kathiawar.
 Chhotelal Nemichand, Hawamah-hal Ka Khandia, Jaipur City.
 Dalpatram Raichand, Mahmed Vadi, Baroda.
 Devram Ramji & Co., P. O. Khedoi, Anjar, Cutch.
 Ganeshlal Mahadev, Jaipur.
 Govind Ram Shew Narain, M. T. Market, Gopal Chowk, Indore.
 H. B. Laxmana Rao & Sons, Kadur, Mysore.
 Hajari Mal Meghraj Co., Kolar, Mysore.
 Hardikar Bros., Ujjain, Gwalior.
 Issak Arab & Co., P. O. Khedoi, Anjar, Cutch.
 Jagannath Pershad, Ganga Mandar, Bharatpur State.

3 SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

K. M. Ganoji Rao & Bros., Kadur, Mysore.
 K. M. Narasinga Rao & Sons, Kadur, Mysore.
 K. Narayana Shetty & Sons, Chickmagalore, Mysore.
 K. Ramaswamy Gupta, Big Bazar, P. O. Maleswaram, Bangalore.
 Khusal Rughnathi, Jungadh, Kathiawar.
 Kokudi Nadar, Martandam P. O., S. Travancore.
 M. Munivenkatappa, Big Bazar, Bangalore City.
 M. Rama Menon, Ottupara, Wadakkanchery P. O., Cochin State.
 M. S. Siddaramappa & Bros., Malligevahalli, P. O. Belgutti, Shimoga, Mysore.
 Mangal Ram, Ganga Mandar, Bharatpur State.
 Meachery Chakkor & Sons, Ollur, Cochin State.
 Mohan Lal, Ganga Mandar, Bharatpur State.
 N. Durgoji Rao & Sons, Kadur, Mysore.
 N. Mallappa & Bros., Kadur, Mysore.
 Narayan Lal, Ganga Mandar, Bharatpur State.
 Navasivam Pillay, Thakakudey, P.O., Thittuvilai, S. Travancore.
 Nellikal Ittiyavira, P. O. Muvathupuzha, N. Travancore.
 Padinjarel Markose, P.O. Kothattukulam, N. Travancore.
 Patel Rudrappa Surahonn, P. O., Nyamti, Shimoga, Mysore.
 R. Durgoji Khandoji & Sons, Kadur, Mysore.
 R. J. & Sons, Sarafa Road, Lashkar, Gwalior.
 Sadhooram, Near Juma Masjid, Bharatpur State.
 Shukoor Sait & Bros., Mysore.
 Tallam Subraya Setty & Pobbati Krishniah Setty, Nagartha-
 pet, Bangalore.
 Vadakkey Kudiyl Varkey, Vazhukulam, P. O. Muvathupuzha, N. Travancore.
 Vedanayagam, Palliady, P.O. Mulagumoodu, S. Travancore.
 Vrajlal Trikamdas, Junagadh, Kathiawar.

KARACHI.

Essardas & Sons, Elphinstne St., Karachi.
 Hariram & Co., New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.
 Karachi Cut Piece Mart, Bunder Road, Karachi.
 Khialdas Issardas & Co., McLeod Road, P. O. Box 266, Karachi.
 Nagarmull Poddar, Gobardhan Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.
 Ratanchand Fatechchand & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
 Rochaldas Gidoomal & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
 Shivrattan Mohatta, Govardhan-das Market, Karachi.
 Steniers Ltd., McLeod Road, Karachi.
 Velejee Noorbhoy and Sons, Somerset Street, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Laxmi Cloth Market, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

A. N. Govinda Swamy Chettiar, West Chittrai St., Madras.
 Gocooldas Jamnadas & Co., 229, China Bazar Rd., Madras.
 Jivraj Topan, 14, Laxmidas Street, Madras.
 Laxmidas Dwarkadas, 436, Sowcarpet Madras.
 T. R. N. Swamy, 2-74, Godown St., Madras.
 Tetley & Whitley, 17, Armenian St., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. Madava Rao, Mandasa, Ganjam.
 A. P. I. Chandrasekhara Mudaliar, Hodgsonpet, Conjeeveram. (Also silk).
 A. Ramappa Banger, Mission St., Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 A. Tiruvenkata Mudaly, Arni, N. Arcot.
 A. V. K. Arunaigiri Nadar & Sons, Great Cotton Road, Tuticorin.
 Anglo French Textile & Co., Ltd., Pondicherry.
 C. Krishna Rao, Big Conjeeveram, (Also silk).
 Chemarkurthy Narsingham & Co., Bezwada, Kistna.

Coimbatore Weaving Syndicate.
Jail Rd., Coimbatore.
Commission & General Agency.
Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore,
(Also agencies at Bangalore,
Shimoga, Hubli).
Gonesh Srinivas Pai, Car Street.
Mangalore, S. Kanara.
Grandhi Ramamurthy & Sons.
Ellor, W. Godavary.
Hajee Mosha Sait & Bros.,
Evening Bazar, Madura.
Hansraj Manilal & Co., Bez
wada, Kistna.
Indian Cloth Stores, 9, Sundries
Market, Guntur.
Jamal Noor Mohamed, Main Rd.,
Vizagapatam.
K. R. R. & N. S. Rama Iyer, Big
Bazar, Palghat, Malabar.
K. S. Muthia & Co., Evening
Bazar, Madura.
K. S. Nannusamy Bhagavather &
Sons, 134, South Masi St.,
Madura.
Konakalla Venkateswararao, El-
lore, W. Godavary.
Kundem Mahalakshmi & Sons,
Mori, Razole, E. Godavary.
N. R. Parameswara Iyer,
Thakkan Cloth Merchant, Big
Bazar St., Palghat, Malabar.
N. S. Pathu Iyer & Sons, Big
Bazar, Palghat, Malabar.
N. Sreeramamurthy, Main Road,
Vizagapatam.
N. V. M. Pachayappa Mudaliar,
Hodgsonpet, Conjeeveram.
Nagarkar & Sons, Hampankatta,
Mangalore, S. Kanara.
O. G. Subramanya Iyer, Tirukkat-
upalli, Tanjore.
P. K. A. S. Saib Routhier, Pal-
ghat, Malabar.
Pichika Mallayya & Sons, Mori,
Razole, E. Godavary.
R. Gopala Krishna Ram, 1st.
Agraharam, Salem.
Ramaswamy Chetti & Sons, Jala-
kantapuram, Salem.
S. J. Ramiah & Co., Chirala,
Guntur.
S. S. Krishnasah & Sons, Conjee-
veram. (Also silk).
S. S. N. Lakshmanan Chettiar &
Co., 115, Munichalai Road,
Madura.

S. V. Chockalingam, Aruppukottai,
Ramnad.
Salem Banian Co., Shevapet,
Salem. (Cotton & Silk Sarces).
Scientific Dye Works, Rangmahal,
Mangalore, S. Kanara.
Sesha & Sons, Vearanki Lock,
Kistna.
Shah Thaker & Co., East Perumal
Maistry Street, Madura.
Subbarama Iyer & Bros., Big
Bazar, Palghat, Malabar.
Subbarayudu & Sons, Vutukuri,
Chirala, Guntur.
Sukur Khan & Sons, Aska,
Ganjam.
T. B. Krishniyer, Lakshmipuram,
Madura.
T. Natesa Chetty, Arni, N. Arcot.
V. G. Seshachala Chettiar, Arni,
N. Arcot.
V. Krishnappa Chettiar, L. Con-
jeeveram. (Also silk).
V. S. K. Soundappa Chetty &
Bros., Jalakantapuram, Salem.
Vankayala Nookaraju & Co., Main
Road, Vizagapatam.

MERWARA.

Dongarsidas & Sons, Nasirabad,
Ajmer.
Hansraj Amarchand, Nayabazar,
Ajmer.
Jagunnath & Sons, Nasirabad,
Ajmer.
Shankerlal Rajmal, Phran, Man-
dir, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Ahmed Jan Abdul Aziz, Ludhiana.
B. Harcharan Dass, Ambala City.
Basudev Munnalal, Mall Rd.,
Simla.
Beliram Beparilal, Krishna Cloth
Market, Amritsar.
Chamba Mall Paras Ram, Solan,
Simla.
Chiman Lal Dureja, Chowk Ba-
zar, Multan City.
Diwan Chand Bahri & Sons, Ra-
walpindi.
Dwarkanadas Wadhwa & Bros.,
Kalaruandi, Multan City.
Hazarimal Shivan Ditta, Bazar
Jhugian, Kasur, Punjab.
Hem Chand, Simla.
Ishwar Dass Shri Gopal Santram,
Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar.

Jugalkishore Jaichand, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.

Kaisthe Di Hatti, Kangra.

Khwaja National Factory, Ludhiana.

L. Bhola Ram, Kangra, Punjab.

L. Durga Dass Malwan, Kangra.

L. Kunjlal Bhagatram, Fatehabad, Hissar.

L. Shadi Ram & Bros., Karkhana Bazar, Lyallpur.

L. Shadiram Kishanlall, Fatehabad, Hissar.

Lala Lacchmisahai Bhatia, Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar.

Makhan Singh Labh Singh, Railway St., Lyallpur.

Mercantile House, Cloth Market, Amritsar.

Rala Ratna & Sons, Lyallpur.

Ramadhin Gopaldass, Kalka, Ambala. (Also Silk).

Ramnarayan Kishandayal, Cloth Market, Amritsar.

S. M. Devi Dass Gorowara, Chawk Jhumra, Lyallpur.

Sheo Prasad Jain, Ambala City.

Victory Works, Govt. Registered, (Estd. 1920), Ludhiana.

RANGOON.

Friends Union, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

P. K. Desai & Co., 121, Mogul St., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

B. Mohendra Nath, Askunda, Bazar, Muttra.

Baburam & Co., Old Generalgunj, Cawnpore.

Badridas Bankey Lal, Johodi Bazar, Agra.

Badri Das Bithal Das, Bishram Ghat, Muttra.

Bankey Behari Kunj Behary, Damodar Bhawan, Generalgunj, Cawnpore.

Baij Nath Benipershad, Agra.

Bhagwan Das, Bishram Ghat, Muttra.

Bhagwati Prasad & Bros., Parsarhatta, Mirzapur.

Bithal Das Bhagwati Pd., General Gunj, Cawnpore.

Chhotalal Bavandas, Lakhi Chhatra, Benares.

Devi Das Khettry, Chhatta Bazar, Muttra.

Dukhi Ram Mahadeo Pd., Chunar. G. S. Gupta & Co., Near Old Kotowali Bajaria, Bazaza. Hathras City.

Gopinath Changamull, Cawnpore. Gorakhnath & Co., Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur.

Govind Das Dwarka Dass, 76, Bulanala, Benares.

Jagannath Singh, Balram Singh, Ahraura, (Mirzapur).

Jwala Prasad Radha Krishna, Kahoo Kothi, Cawnpore.

Kalyani Silk Agency, 158-A, Misser Pokhra, Benares.

Kundanlal Mehar Chand, Bara Bazar, Muzaffarnagar.

Kunjamul Banwarilal, Rawatpura, Agra.

L. Kidar Nath, Ganti Pd., Bazaza Bazar, Meerut.

L. Ram Dass Balmukand, Bazaza Bazar, Meerut.

L. Subbha Ram, Etah, U.P.

Lala Gopi Nath Agarwala, General Ganj, Cawnpore.

Mangal Prosad & Sons, Hazratganj, Lucknow.

Mithan Lal Son, Naini Tal.

Mohan & Co., Dasaswamedh Rd., Benares City.

Mohini Mohan Kanjilal, Biswanath Lane, Benares.

Nand Ram & Sons, Sudder Bazar, Meerut Cant.

Radhey Lal Damoder Das, Bishram Ghat, Muttra.

Rajendra Prasad Kapoor Chand, General Gunj, Cawnpore.

Ram Krishna Ram Lall, Partabgarh, Oudh.

Ramkumar Rameshwardas, Kahookothi, Cawnpore.

Ram Lall & Bros., Mallital, Nainital.

Ram Lall Kishen Lall, General Ganj, Cawnpore.

Ramnarayan Kishandayal, Kahooki Kothi, Cawnpore, U.P. (Also Agencies at Jubbulpur, Amritsar).

Shyamlal Baikunth Nath, Seoka-Bazar, Agra.

Swarup Brothers, Parade, Cawnpore.

Singh Debsingh Bist, P.O. Pithoragarh, Almora.

Swadeshi Textiles Agency, Seoka-Bazar, Agra.
Swarup Bros., Parade, Cawnpur.

Tula Ram Pancham Lall, Gandhi Road, Jhansi City.
Zafar & Co., Gorakhpur.

COACH BUILDERS.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Patna Coach Works, Bankipur,, Patna.

BOMBAY CITY.

Balonjee Momanjee, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Allen Berry Co., 24, Park Street, Calcutta. (Motor Body).

Calcutta Carriage & Motor Works, 261, Upper Chitpur Rd., Calcutta.

Canton Carpentry Works, 14, Tangra Road, Entally, Calcutta. (Motor Car, Bus & Lorry Bodies).

Cook & Co., 9, Store Rd., Ballygunge, Calcutta.

Eastern Motor & Coach Works, 10-5, Nehutala Row, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

Great Indian Motor Works, 25-29, Park Street, Calcutta. (Motor Body Builders).

Hing's Carpentry Works, 36, Middle Rd., Entally, Calcutta.

Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., Hongkong Bank Building, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Barker and Hooper Ltd., Kashmir Gate, and Work Shop, Rink Theatre, Kingsway, Delhi.
Punjab Trading Co., New Delhi.

KARACHI.

A. M. Sodawaterwalla, Napier Road, Karachi.

Abdool Hussain Moosaji & Sons, Garden Road, Karachi.

Cheena Umersi, Bunder Road, Karachi.

Moosaji & Co., Frere St., Karachi.

MADRAS CITY.

Oakes & Co., Ltd., 202, Mount Rd., Madras.

Rajagopal Motor Works, General Patter's Road, Madras.

Simpson & Co., Ltd., 201, Mount Road, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

United Motor (Coimbatore) Ltd., Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

PUNJAB.

Punjab Motor & Carriage Works, Staff Road, Ambala Cantt.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Pioneer Electric Motor & Coach Factory, Cawnpore.

COAL MERCHANTS.

BALUCHISTAN.

Sri Chand Kapoor & Sons, Babu Mahalla, Quetta.

BENGAL.

Anath Banerjee, Chandpur.

Central Coal Coy., Raniganj.

L. K. Mukherjee & Co., Banga-para, Burdwan.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

B. Asha Shaw, Barh, Patna.

B. Ganga Shahu, Barh, Patna.

B. Mishra Sahu, Barh, Patna.

Bibhuti Bhusan Dass, Jharia.

Devchand A. Mehta, P.O. Katrasgarh, Manbhum.

Diamond Coal Co., Jharia.

Dinesh Ch. Pathak, Jharia.

Graphite Coal Co. Ltd., Jharia.

J. Manilal & Co., Jharia.

Nishi Kanta Chakravarti, Jharia.

P. N. Chatterjee, Nayatola, Bankipur, Patna.

P. Ray & Bros., Main Road, Asansol.

S. C. Mukherjee, P.O. Box No. 144, Jharia.

BOMBAY CITY.

B. S. Vakharia & Co., 10, Central Bank Bldg., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Chandarana Mohanlal H., Girgaon Gaivadi, Bombay No. 4.

Eastern Bunkers Ltd., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Bombay.

Gordan & Co., Kirti Bldg., Forbes St., Fort, Bombay.

Graduate Coal Concern, 19, Hummum St., Bombay.

Morarji Mulraj & Co., Luxmi Bldg., 42, Ballard Rd., Bombay.

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H. V. Low & Co., 3, Synagogue Street, Calcutta.

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 Manji Gowamal, Jharia.
 Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
 McLeod & Co., McLeod House, 28, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
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 Jessore Combs and Celluloid Works, "Basanta Kutir," Jessore, Bengal.
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- New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Parel Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay. M/A.—W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
- New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Gorupedo Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay. M/A.—Vussunjee Munjee & Co., 15A, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay.
- Pearl Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay. M/A.—Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd., Currimbhoy House, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Phoenix Mills, Ltd., Tulsi Pipe Line Road, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13. M/A.—Ramnarain Harnandrai & Sons, 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
- Prabhat Mills, Ltd., Tardeo Road, Tardeo, Bombay. M/A.—R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Pralhad Mills, Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay. M/A.—Partaggir Nirsingji & Co., Gresham Bldg., Esplanade Rd., Fort, Bombay.
- Premier Mills, Ltd., Ferguson Rd., Lower Parel, Bombay. M/A.—Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., 12-14, Outram Road, Bombay.
- Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay. M/A.—Ragavji Maganlal & Co., 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd., Haines Rd., Mahaluxmi, Bombay. M/A.—Ranchoddas Khimji & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Raymond Woollen Mills, Ltd., Panch Pakhadi, Thana, Bombay. M/A.—E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
- Ruby Mills, Ltd., Woollen Mill Gully, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay. M/A.—Hormusji & Co., Commissariat Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mfrs Co., Ltd., Mount Estate, Victory Road, Mazagaon, Bombay. M/A.—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Forbes St., Fort, Bombay.
- Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., 3, Forbes St., Fort, Bombay.

2.—INDIA MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, 8-2, Hastings St., Cal.
FOR DEATH AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

Satya Mill, Ltd., DeLisle Road, Bombay. M/A.—James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Bombay No. 1.

Sewree Cotton Mills Ltd., Cross Road, Sewree, Bombay.

Simplex Mill Co., Ltd., Clerk Rd., Byculla, Bombay. M/A.—Allen Bros. & Co., (Bombay). Ltd., Home St., Fort, Bombay.

Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11. M/A.—Mathradas Gcudlas & Co., DeLisle Road, Bombay.

Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Kurla, Bombay Suburban, Dt. M/A.—Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

Swan Mills Ltd., Sewree, Bombay. M/A.—James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Tata Mills, Ltd., Dadar Road, Parel, Bombay. M/A.—Tata Sons, Ltd., 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

Union Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road, Bombay. M/A.—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Victoria Mills Ltd., Gamdevi Rd., Bombay No. 7. M/A.—Mangaldas Mehta & Co., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay. M/A.—Thackersey Muljee Sons & Co., 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad. Mfg. Agts.—Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce St., Fort, Bombay.

Ahmedabad Astodia Manufaturing Co., Ltd. Outside Astodia Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Desai Girdharlal & Co., Office on Mill Premises.

Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Amratlal D-moddardas & Co., Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad Cotton & Waste Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dudheswar Rd., Ahmedabad. M/A.—Dhirajlal Chunilal & Bros., Railwaypura, Post No. 2, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad Fine Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad. M/A.—The Cotton Textile Syndicate, Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Dariarpur Gate, P.O. Rly. Pura, Ahmedabad No. 2. M/A.—Chimanlal Nagindas & Co., Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning Weaving & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Dudheswar Rd., Ahmedabad. M/A.—Fulchand Govinda & Co., Ltd., Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Ramanlal Kaniyalal & Co., Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Hari prasad Jayantilal Amratlal & Co., Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co., Ltd., Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Karamchand Premchand & Co., Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Rd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Ranchhodlal Girdharlal & Co., Ltd., Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad New Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Near Saraspur Gate, Ry., Pura Post, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Amratlal Kalidas & Co., Office on mill premises.

Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd., No. 1. Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Naranlal Jivanlal & Co., Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Himatlal Motilal & Co., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.

- Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co., M./A.**—Chimanlal Maneklal & Co., Gontipur Road, Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Shahapur, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Ranchhodlal Chhotatalal & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Aruna Mills Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—P. M. Huthersing & Sons, Ltd., Office on mill premises.
- Arvodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., (Nos. 1 & 2), Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Mangaldas & Bilabhai Co., Office on mill premises.
- Asarva Mills, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—F. E. Dinshaw, Asarva Road, P.O. Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
- Asoka Mills, Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad M./A.**—Lalabhai Dalpathba' & Co., Pankores' Naka, Ahmedabad.
- Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., Barsi Town, Dt., Sholapur.** M./A.—Desai Sons & Co., 78, Frere Road Fort, Bombay.
- Bechardas Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Raikhad, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Durgaprasad S. Laskari & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Bhagirath Spinning, Weaving & Mfg Co. Ltd., Jalgaon, E. Khandesh.** M./A.—Bhagirath Ramchandra & Co., Jalgaon, E. Khandesh.
- Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Beyond Kankaria Railway Siding, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Ranchhodlal Amratlal & Co., Kankaria Road, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.
- Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Asarva Rd., Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Moolchand Jevkishandas & Co. Office on mill premises.
- Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Camp Rd., Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Ivanlal Girdharlal & Co., Post Box 33, Ahmedabad.
- Bharat Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., No. 1, Hubli, Dharwar.** M./A.—Purshotam Govindjee & Co., 9-19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Broach Fine Counts Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Mohamadpura Road, near Station, Broach.** M./A.—Brijlal Bilasraj & Co., Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Chandrakant Mills Ltd., Near Suskar Lake, Ahmedabad.**
- Chandredaya Mills, Ltd., Viramgaum, Bombay Precy.** M./A.—Chunilal Kushaldas & Co., Ltd., Maneck Chowk, Ahmedabad.
- Chhotatalal Mills, Kalol, North Gujarat, Bombay Precy.** M./A.—Sheth Chotalal Hirachand, Office on mill premises.
- City of Ahmedabad Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Chandulal Karsandas & Co., Ltd., Office on mill premises.
- Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., Daraipur, Kajipur, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Dhunjabhai & Tricumlal & Co., Ltd., Office on mill premises.
- Fine Weaving Factory, Lal Durwaja, Surat, Bombay Precy.** M./A.—Manubhai Dhirajlal, Office on mill premises.
- Gokak Mills, Ltd., Gokak Falls, Belgaum Dt.** M./A.—Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Bldg., Home St., Fort, Bombay.
- Gordhan Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Narsidas Jaksondas & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Parikh Santilal Bhagvandas & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Harivallabhdas Mulchand Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Girdharlal Harilal & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.** M./A.—Maneklal Manukhbhai & Co., Office on mill premises.

ND SPINNING AND WEAVING: Contains detailed methods.
As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

- Hatim Mills, Ltd., Lal Durwaja, Surat. M/A.—T. H. Mehta, Kotwali Sheri, Surat.
- Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Dhirajlal Khushaldas & Bros., Railwaypura P.O., Ahmedabad.
- India Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Near Jaganath Mahadev, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Girdhardas & Sons, Lal Durwaja, Ahmedabad.
- Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Sholapur, Bombay Precy. M/A.—Lalji Naranji & Co., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
- Jayanti Mills, Ltd., Viramgaum, Bombay Precy. M/A.—Gordhandas Nathalal & Co., Ltd., Latif Bldg., Renti Bazar, Railwaypura P. O Ahmedabad.
- Jayashankar Mills, Ltd., Barsi Town, Bombay Precy, M/A.—Zadbuke & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Rustomjee Mangaldas & Co., Ltd., Office on mill premises.
- Khadi Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kadi, N. Gujerat, Bombay Precy. M./A.—Narharilal Kalidas Kevaldas & Co., Ltd., Office on mill premises.
- Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon, East Khandesh Dt. M/A.—Muljee Jetha & Co., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
- Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sholapur. M/A.—Bombay Co., Ltd., 9, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay.
- Lankapathi Weaving Works, Ruerpura, Surat. M/A.—Purshotam Amba, m. Ambajee Rd., Surat.
- Lokamanya Mills, Ltd., Barsi Town. M/A.—Sulakhe & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Maneckchowk & Ahmedabad Manufacturing Co., Ahmedabad.
- Marsden Spinning & Weaving Co., Ahmedabad.
- Manecklal Harilal Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Saraspur, Ahmedabad, M/A.—Harilal Harivallabdas & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Manor Mill, Nadiad, Dist. Kaira, M/A.—R. B. Seth Manordas Harakchand, Office on mill premises.
- Monogram Mills Co., Ltd., Rakhi-al, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Manilal Marsden & Co., Ltd., Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.
- Motilal Hirabhai Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Outside Prem Gate, Ahmedabad. M/A. Motilal Hirabhai & Sons, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.
- Nagri Mills Co., Ltd., Jagnath Mahadev Road, Gomtipur, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Popatlal Chimanlal & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Narayandas Chunilal Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Gadag, Dharwar. M/A.—Seth. Motilal Chunilal, Jalna.
- Narsinggirji Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur. M/A.—Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji Gyangirji, Office on mill premises.
- National Mills Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Chimanlal & Govindal & Co., Ltd., Office on mill premises.
- Nawab of Cambay Mills Co., Ltd., Cambay, Dist. Kaira. M/A.—Maganlal Harilal & Co., Office on mill premises.
- New Commercial Mills Co., Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Tricumlal Bogilal & Co., Ltd., Office on mill premises.
- New Darbhanga Mills, Opp. Ry. Station, Navsari, Surat. M/A.—Sitalprasad Karagprasad, 31-1, Burtolla Street, Barabazar, Calcutta.
- New Maneckchok Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Outside Dariapur Gate, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad. M/A.—Lalbhai Trikamlal, Office on mill premises.

- New Pratap Spg., Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dhulia, W. Khandesh. M./A.—Motilal Maneckchand & Sons, Office on mill premises.
- New Rajpur Mills Co., Ltd., Railwaypara, Ahmedabad. M./A. Bhikhabhai Jivabai & Co., Office on mill premises.
- New Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Nadiad, Dist. Kaira. M./A.—Mafatlal Chandulal & Co., Asarva Rd., Railwaypara P. O., Ahmedabad.
- New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad. M./A.—Mamraj Sheonarin, Office on mill premises.
- Patel Mills Co., Ltd., Gontipur Road, Ahmedabad. M./A.—Dhirajlal Chunilal & Co., Latif Bldg., Revdi Bazar, Railwaypara, P. O. No. 2, Ahmedabad.
- Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Amalner East Khandesh.
- Purshotan Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad. M./A.—Munsukbhai Bhagubhai & Co., Railwaypara Post, Ahmedabad.
- Raipur Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad. M./A.—Lalbhaji Dalpatbhai & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., Near Ry. Station, Poona. M./A.—Govindlal & Co., 58-64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Raja Narsingirji Spinning & Weaving Co., Sholapur.
- Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad. M./A.—Rustomji Manilal & Co., Offices on mill premises.
- Saraswati Ginning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Broach, Bombay Precy. M./A.—Lady Sulochana Chinubhai & Co., Lal Bungalow, Near Rokadia, Hanuman Shahpur, Ahmedabad.
- Saraspur Mills, Ltd., Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad. M./A.—Lalbhaji Dalpatbhai Sons & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Station Road, Sholapur. M./A.—Morarjee Goculdas & Co., New Sudama House, Whittet Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Asarva Road, Ahmedabad. M./A.—Mafatlal Chandulal & Co., Asarva Road, Railwaypara P.O., Ahmedabad.
- Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton & Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Sidhpur, (R. M. Ry). Opp. Ry. Stn. M./A.—Prelhadji Sevakram & Co., Opp. Station, Sidhpur, (R. M. Ry.)
- Shri Ambica Mills, Ltd., Kankalia Loco Siding, Ahmedabad, M./A. Harivallabhdas Kalidas & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Shri Gajanan Weaving Mills, Sundampuri, Sangli, S. M. Country. M./A.—V. R. Velankar, Office on mill premises.
- Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills of the New Ginning, Pressing & Mfg. Co., Ltd. Chalisgaon, E. Khandesh. M./A.—Sheth Narayan Bankat, Office on mill premises.
- Shri Laxmi Weaving & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Rajpur, Gontipur Road, Ahmedabad. M./A. Munshaw & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Shrinagar Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Near New Railway Overbridge, Ahmedabad. M./A. Govinddas Maneklal & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Shri Vivekanand Mills, Ltd., Gontipur Road, Ahmedabad. M./A. Nanubhai Maneklal & Co. Office on mill premises.
- Sidhpur Mills Co., Ltd., Sidhpur, Bombay Precy. M./A. Maganlal Parbhudas & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad. M./A. Gopalhai Balabhaj & Co., Office on mill premises.

Surat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., Begunwadi, Surat.

M./A. Mafatlal Gagabhai, 29, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

Surat Industrial Mills Co., Ltd., Sahara Gate, Surat.

Surat Weaving Mills, Ltd., Surat.

M./A. M. N. Hatimbhoy & Co., Office on mill premises.

Suryaprakash Weaving Factory, Near Station Road, Surat. M./A.

Dayaram Harkisondas Chenti, Office on mill premises.

Suryapur Mills Co., Ltd., Varachha Road, Surat. M./A. Motiram

Tapidas Hathiwala. Office on mill premises.

Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad. Naroda Rd., Ahmedabad.

Tikekar Textile Mill, Ltd., Tikekerwadi, Sholapur Dt. M./A.

L. V. Tikekar, Office on mill premises.

Universal Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Tajpur, Near Kachi Musjad, Ahmedabad. M./A. U. P. Manlar

and H. D. Sahela, Desai Pole, Khadia, Ahmedabad.

Valabh Weaving Mills Co., Gompur Road, Ahmedabad. M./A.

Chhaganlal Zaverdas, Office on mill premises.

Vijay Weaving Works, Shahapur, Ahmedabad. M./A. Shah

Mahavilal Bhogilal, Cross Lane, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.

Vishnu Cotton Mills, Sholapur.

Vyankatesh Rangatanu Mills, Inchalkaranji, S.M.C.

Whittle Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., N. 1. White Rd., Broach. M./A. Ramanlal Lallubhai & Bros., Office on mill premises.

BURMA.

Steel Bros. Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd., Myingyan, (Upper Burma).

M./A. U. Shwe Tha. Office on mill premises.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rutlam Bombay United Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Rutlam, C. India. M./A. M. Patel, 21, Forbes St., Bombay.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Ltd., Rajnandgaon. M./A.—Shaw

Wallace & Co., 4, Bankshall St., Calcutta.

Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Post Badnera, Dt. Amraoti.

M./A.—Kasturchand Dadabhoy & Co., Lloyd Bldg., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Burhanpur Tapu Mill, Ltd., Burhanpur, Lal Bag, Nimar Dt.

M./A.—Cowasji Dinshaw & Brothers, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nagpur. M./A.—

Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce St., Fort, Bombay.

Empress Mill, Nagpur.

Model Mill Ltd., Umerer Road, Nagpur.

Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Pulgaon, Dt. Wardha. M./A.—A. V.

Datar, Office on mill premises.

R. S. Bansilal Abirchand Spinning & Weaving Mill, Hinganghat.

R. S. Rekhchand Gopaldas Mohota Spinning & Weaving Mills, Akola, Berar.

Raja Goculdas Mills, Ltd., Ranttal, Jubbulpore. M./A.—Mangaldas Melita & Co., Laldarvaza, Ahmedabad.

Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co., Ltd., Akola, Berar.

Vaidarbha Mills, Berar, Ltd., Ellchpur, Amraoti Dist. M./A.—

V. H. Deshmukh & Co., Office on mill premises.

DELHI.

Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Subzimundi, Delhi. M./A.—

Birla Brothers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Rohtak Road, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi.

Goenka Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Katab, Delhi.

Lakhmi Chand Jaipuria Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Subzimandi, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Aurangabad Mills, Ltd., Aurangabad, Hyderabad, Deccan. M./A.

Doraswami Iyer & Co., 52, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay.

- Bangalore Fast Cloth Weaving Factory, Nagarthapet, Bangalore City, Mysore.
- Bangalore Woollen. Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Agaram Road, Bangalore City. M./A. Binny & Co., (Madras) Ld 7. Armenian St., Madras.
- Bangalore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Yeswantapur, Bangalore City. M./A.—C. H. Sastri & Sons, Bangalore City, Mysore.
- Baroda Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Baroda.
- Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain, Gwalior. M./A.—Binodiram Balchand, Jhalrapatan City, Rajputana.
- Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills. Ltd., Ellichigudda, Hyderabad (Deccan). M./A. Lachminarain Ramgopal & Son Ltd., 25, St., John's Road, Secunderabad.
- Gackwar Mills Ltd., Billimora, Baroda State. M./A. H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
- Ghatalah Electric Weaving Factory, Bangalore City.
- Government Weaving Factory, Bangalore City, Mysore State.
- H. H. The Maharaja Spinning & Weaving Mills, Indore City. M./A. Pannalal Nandalal Bhandari & Co., Ltd., State Mills Indore.
- Hukumchand Mills Ltd., Indore.
- Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Secunderabad, Hyderabad. (Deccan).
- Indore-Malwa United Mills Ltd., Indore. M./A.—Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd., Currimbhoy House, 12-14, Outram Rd., Fort, Bombay.
- Jivajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior.
- Kaiser-I-Hind Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd., Bangalore.
- Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Silnath Camp, Indore.
- Krishna Kumar Mills Co., Mahuva, Kathiawar. M./A.—Suren-dranath Maganlal & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Lalitha Textiles. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
- Mahaboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills Co. Ltd., Gulbarga. (Deccan). M./A. Dhyaram Surajmal Lahoti. 1727. Gunj Bazar. Secunderabad. (Dn.).
- Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Padra Road, Baroda. M./A. Hargovindas D. Kantavala & Co., Post Box No 24, Baroda.
- Minerva Mills Ltd., Magadi Road, Bangalore. M./A. N. Sirur & Co., N. 19. Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Motilal Agarwala Cotton Mills, Gwalior.
- Muslim Weaving Factory, Kolar, Mysore.
- Mysore Spg. & Wvg. & Mfg. Company Ltd., 1, Tumkur Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore. M./A. N. Sirur & Co., No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Indore City. M./A.—Nandalal Bhandari & Sons, Office on mill premises.
- New Baroda Mills Co. Ltd., Near Goya Gate Station, Baroda. M./A. Javerchand Lakhmichand Bros., & Co., Office on mill premises.
- New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Bhavanagar, Kathiawar. M./A.—Rustomji Mangaldas & Co., Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.
- Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Nanded, Hyderabad, Deccan. M./A. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd., "Currimbhoy House," 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
- Petlad Bulakhidas Mills Co., Ltd., Near Station Road, Petlad. M./A. Motilal Kashandas & Co., Station Road, Petlad, Baroda.
- Rajkot State Cotton Mills, Karansinghji Cross Road, Karanpura, Rajkot, Kathiawar.
- Rajkumar Mills, Ltd., Indore City. M./A.—Sarupchand Hukumchand & Co., Office on mill premises.
- Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co., Ltd., Petlad. (Baroda). M./A. Ramanal Keshavlal & Co., Office on mill premises.

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Shri Sayaji Mills Co. Ltd., Near Old Railway Station, Baroda. M./A. Samel Bechar & Co., P.O. Box 29, Baroda.

Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Shahupuri, Kolhapur, Prop. H. H. The Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

Sipra Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Ujjain, Gwalior State. M./A. Sorabjee Mayashanker & Co., Office on mill premises.

Sitaram S. & W. Mills, Ltd., Trichur, Cochin State, Malabar Coast. M./A. T. R. Anantharama Iyer & Bros., Ltd., Trichur.

Sri Krishna Rajendra Mills, Ltd., Siddalingapur, Mysore. M./A.—M. L. Vardhamaniah & Co., Post Box No. 101, Statue Square, Mysore.

Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Ltd., Indore City. M./A.—Jagannath Narayan & Co., Silnath Camp, Indore.

Ujjain Cotton Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Nijatpura, Ujjain, Gwalior. M./A.—Khan Sahib Nazarally Haji Alabuxji Muniruddin, Office on mill premises.

Wadhwan Camp Mills Ltd., Wadhwan Civil Station, Kathiawar. M./A. L. M. Mehta & Co., Albert Bldg., Fort, Bombay.

LAHORE.

Mela Ram Cotton Mills, Mela Ram Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd., 7, Armenian St., Madras.

Carnatic Mill, Perambore, Madras. Madras United Spinning & Weaving Mill Co., Ltd., De Mil-lows Rd., Choolai, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Balkrishna Weaving Co., Cannanore, Malabar.

Bezwada Spinning & Weaving Mills, Bezwada, Kistna.

Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd., Cotton Press, Tadpatri, Anantapur.

C. Aaron & Sons, Pappinisserri, Malabar.

Calcutta Textiles, Cannanore, Malabar.

Coimbatore Mall Mills Co. Ltd., 270, Mill Road, Coimbatore, M./A. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Race Course, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Mill Rd., Coimbatore. M./A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Weaving Syndicate, Coimbatore.

Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., Cannanore. M./A.—G. H. Hodgson, Calicut.

Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Balmatha Mangalore, Kanara.

Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore, Malabar. (Also at Calicut, Malabar).

Gopal Krishna Weaving Works, Thalap, Cannanore, N. Malabar.

Ellore Hosiery Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ellore, Godavari.

Godavary Spinning & Weaving Mills, Pandalapaka, Godavari.

Hydatul Islam Weaving Estt., Balapatam, Malabar.

K. C. Sankaran & Bros., Weaving Establishment, Azhikode, Balia-patam, N. Malabar.

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Kerala Weaving Co., Chovva, Cannanore, Malabar.

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Madura Mills Co. Ltd., Madura, Tuticorin, Tinnevely.

Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Ltd., Madura.

Malabar Weaving Co., Cannanore, M./A.—A. T. Christian, Cannanore.

Mani Weaving Factory, East Veli Street, Madura.

Malabar Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Kallai, Malabar.

Monohara Weaving Works, Chovva, N. Malabar.

Muslim Company Weaving Estt., Balia-patam, Malabar.

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Prince Weaving Works, Cannanore, Malabar.
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Raja Mills, Madura. M./A.—M. V. Palanisamy. Office on mill premises.
Raja Rajeswarar Weaving Estt., Azhikode, Baliapatam, Malabar.
Ram Govind Weaving Estt., Baliapatam, Malabar.
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Standard Cotton & Silk Weaving Co., Calicut, Malabar.
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Vishnu Weaving Works, Chovva, Cannanore, Malabar.
West Coast Weaving Estt., Chovva, Cannanore, Malabar.

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 Diamond Dairy Co., Cantt. Road, Lucknow.
 R. E. I. Dairy Farm, Dayal Bagh, Agra.
 Ram Dayal Har Bilas, 133, Katra, Allahabad.

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 C. Gibson, 12, Kennet's Lane, Egmore.
 City Dental Co., 159, Broadway, Madras.
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5, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
 J. H. Drinkall, 59, Phayre St., Rangoon.
 K. Bhattacharjee, D. E. V. 11, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
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 Cooper & Co., 182, Ripon Road,
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 Jallo Rosen Factory, The Mall,
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 Clensel Works, Foreshore
 Road, Shibpur, Howrah.
 Kwonghee Loong & Co., 6, Tiretta
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 Chinese pastilles).
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Standard Chemical & Pharmaceutical Co., 266, Parel Tank Road, Bombay 2.
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Turner & Co., 4, Rose Cottage Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.
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Wilkinson Heywood & Clerk, Sprott Road, Bombay.

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Coimbatore Distillery, Coimbatore.
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 City Electrical Co., 33, Tarachand Dutt St., Calcutta.
 Clyde Electric Stores, 21½, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
 Commercial Electric Co., 63, Ezra Str., Calcutta.
 Eastern Bengal Electric Co., 84/4, Ripon St., Calcutta. Eastern Electric Co., 43, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta. (Fans).
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Longovica Ltd., 102, Clive St., Calcutta.

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Oriental Electrical & Engineering Co., 19/C, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

Paris Collapsible Gate Co., 16/1A & 17, Beadon Street, Calcutta. (Mfrs. of Light fittings).

Philips Electrical Co. (India), Ltd., 2, Heysham Rd., Calcutta.

Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd., Mercantile Bldgs., Lall Bazar, Calcutta.

S. Chunder & Son, 35, Wellington St., Calcutta.

Siemens (India), Ltd., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta; Ballard Estate, Bombay; Lahore and Rangoon.

Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies Ltd., 8, Clive St., Calcutta.

Silvertown Co., 7, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

Skoda (India) Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd., 24, Park St., Calcutta.

Star Electric Co., 158, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

Thomas Robinson & Son (India) Ltd., 24, Park St., Calcutta.

Thornycroft (India) Ltd., 48, Diamond Harbour Rd., Calcutta.

W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd., Henley House, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Wright, Pinhorn & Partners Ltd., New Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Amin & Co., Amin Bldgs., Patiala. **Delhi Electric Stores,** Jogenmohan Palace Rd., Mysore.

General Electric Co., (India) Ltd., Main Rd., Trivandrum, Travancore.

Hyderabad Engineering House, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

Krishna Electric Stores, James St., Secunderabad, Deccan.

Mehta Electric Stores, Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

Mohd. Osman Bros., Residency Rd., Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mooneswamy Raju Studio, 34, Dickinson Rd., Bangalore.

Shahbir & Co., Residency Rd., Hyderabad, Deccan.

Shanker Electric Stores, James St., Secunderabad, Deccan.

Sri Sarada Electric Stores, Avenue Rd., Bangalore City.

Trivandrum Electric Co., Chalai, Trivandrum, Travancore.

KARACHI.

B. R. Herman & Mohatha Ltd., McLeod Rd., Karachi.

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General Electric Trading Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

J. Manikarai & Sons, Elphinstone St., Karachi.

Karachi Electric Stores, Bunder Rd., Karachi.

Turf Electric Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Universal Electric Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

Western India Electric Co., Moradkhan Lane, Karachi.

LAHORE.

General Engineering Supply & Utility Co., The Mall, Lahore.

J. S. Thakara, Anarkali, Lahore.

K. C. Verva & Sons, Beadon Rd., Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Albion Electric Works, 17, Vepery High Road, Madras.

Associated Electrical Industries (India), Ltd., Armenian St., Madras. Br: Calcutta, Bombay, and Coimbatore.

British Electric Co., (S. V. R. S.), 93, Godown Street, Madras.

Chari & Chari Ltd., Vepery, Madras.

Crompton Engineering Co., (Madras), Ltd., 1st Line Beach, Madras.

J. K. Bhimji & Co., 4, Bunder St., Madras.

Kasamali & Co., 12/13, China Bazar Rd., Madras.

Kerala Electric & Trading Co., 292, China Bazar Road, Madras.

Madras Radio Co., 2-105, Armenian St., Madras.

Maulvi & Sons, Ice House Rd., Royapettah, Madras.

Sha Kaniram Jugraj & Co., 1/4, Bunder St., Madras.

T. G. Diwan & Co., 263, China Bazar, Madras.

V. Subramaniam & Bros., 10, 2nd Line Beach, Madras. Br: Coimbatore.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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C. A. Naidu Bros., Calicut, Malabar.

D. Venkataratnam & Co., Vizagapatam.

S. N. Samantha, Mandasa, Ganjam.

S. Noor & Sons, Big Bazar Rd., Trichinopoly.

T. N. Mohamed & Sons, Palghat, Malabar.

V. Muthukrishna Pillai, Nataraja Picture Palace, West Car St., Chidambaram, S. Arcot.

PUNJAB.

Bharat Electric Co., Gujranwala. Brain & Co., Ludhiana.

Dinanath Kalra, Nath-Nivas, Kamalia, Montgomery.

UNITED PROVINCES.

B. Janki Shai, 3, Kali Devi St., Aligarh.

Baroliya Electrical Co., Baroliya Bldg., Bailangunj, Agra.

Calcutta Electrical Co., Moradabad.

Imperial Electrical Works, Civil Lines, Moradabad.

Krishna & Co., Chowk, Benares. Krishna Kumar Sharma, Electric House, Muttra.

Miscellaneous Engineering Works, 91, Baradeo, Benares City.

Naini Tal Electric Trading Co., Bara Bazar, Naini Tal.

Standard Electric Co., Huzratgunj, Lucknow.

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BENGAL.

Berhampur Electric Supply Co., Berhampur, Murshidabad.

Electric Supply Co., of Burdwan Ltd., Burdwan.

Mymensingh Electric Supply Co., Mymensingh.

Rangpur Electric Supply Co., Rangpur

Sefajunge Electric Supply Co., Serajunge, Pabna.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bhagalpur Electric Supply Co., Bhagalpur.

BOMBAY CITY

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. B. 86.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., M/A. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., Electric House, Fort, Bombay, 1.
Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., M/A. Killick Nixon & Co., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
Panchgani Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tamboowalla Bldg., 96, Upper Duncan Rd., Bvculla, Bombay.
Surat Electricity Co., Ltd., M/A. Killick Nixon & Co., Home St., Fort, Bombay.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Tata Hydro Electric Agencies Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce St., Fort, Bombay.
Tata Power Co., Ltd., M/A. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce St., Fort, Bombay.
Thana Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 46, Station Rd., Thana, Bombay.

BURMA.

Myingyan Electric Lighting Supply Co., Ltd., Myingyan, Burma.

CALCUTTA.

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Bareilly Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Barrackpore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Kilburn & Co., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
Benares Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., M/A. Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Bhagalpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Octavius Steel & Co., 14, Old Court House St., Cal.
Bhatpara Power Co., Ltd., M/A. Begg Dunlop & Co., Ltd., 1 & 2, Hare Street, Calcutta.
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Cuttack Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Octavius Steel & Co., 14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

Dacca Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Octavius Steel & Co., 14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
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Lower Ganges Jumna Electric Generating Co., Ltd., M/A. P.L. Jaitly & Co., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
Mangalore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., 14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
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Muttra Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Octavius Steel & Co., 14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
Saugor Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Shahjahanpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., 14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
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U. P. Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Upper Ganges Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Upper Jumna Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M/A. Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., M/A. M. R. Mehta, Kamptee Road, Nagpur.

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LAHORE.

Lahore Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Lala Jag Raj, McLeod Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Hydro-Electric Development, Chepank Park, Madras.

Madras Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Rundall's Road, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Mangalore Electric Supply Co., Mangalore.

Vizagapatam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Vizagapatam.

PUNJAB.

Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., M/A. Major H. C. Wightman, Electricity Bldgs., Mayo Road, Rawalpindi.

RANGOON.

Rangoon Electric Tramway and Supply Co. Ltd., 507, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

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Budaun Electric Generating Co., Ltd., M/A. P. L. Jaitly & Co., 15, Canning Road, Allahabad.

Gorakhpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd., M/A. P. L. Jaitly & Co., 15, Canning Road, Allahabad.

Jhansi Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Gwalior Road, Jhansi.

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Baboo Dhondi & Co., Garden Road, Karachi.

Dasamal Sohanlal, Moradabad.

General Electro Plating Works, 16, General Patters Road.

Mount Road, Madras.

Pandurang K. Parab & Co., Napier Road, Karachi.

W. Canning & Co., Agts. S. Mitra & Co., 210, Girgaum Rd., Bombay; 30, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

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Calcutta Enamel Works, 108, Prince Anwar Shah Rd., Calcutta. Office: 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

Dutt & Co., 25-2, Old China Bazar St., Calcutta.

Empire Enamel Works, Dhakuria, Calcutta.

Enamel Manufacturing Co., 1, Grierson Rd., Howrah, Calcutta. (Sign Board and Hollow wares).

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Sur Enamel & Stamping Works, 9, Middle Rd., Entally.

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wan.
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A. Sharma & Co., Exhibition Rd.,
Patna. (Sanitary Engineers).
Dhanbad Motor Engineering
Works, Dhanbad.
Ekra Engineering Works, Dhan-
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Mazagaon.
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Lane, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.
Braithwaite & Co., (India), Ltd.,
Muland Works, Bombay.
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Malabar Hill, Bombay.
General Engineering Corporation
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Street, Fort, Bombay.
H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd., Azam
Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Jost's Engineering Co., Ltd., Har-
arwala Bldg., Whittet Rd., Bal-
lard Estate, Bombay.

Malik Electric Works, 24, Manga-
lore Street, Bombay.
Marsland Price & Co., Ltd.,
Phoenix Bldg., Bombay. Works:
Mazagaon.
Richardson & Cruddas, Nesbit
Rd., Byculla, Bombay. Works:
Byculla.
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Ltd., 23p. Venus Cinema, Parel
Cross Lane, Bombay.
Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd., Apollo
Bunder, Bombay. Branch: 35,
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United Engineering Corporation,
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Bombay

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Cooper Engineering Works, Hunt-
Worth, Satara
Gaijar Bros., Bhungalini Pole,
Ahmedabad.
K. R. Sathe & Sons, 817, Sadashiv
Peth, Poona 2.
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Hyderabad, (Sind).
Phadke & Co., Karad, Satara.
(Makers of Shelling Machine,
Grinding Machines).

CALCUTTA & HOWRAH.

A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., 10,
Clive St., Calcutta.
Angus Engineering Works, 3,
Clive Row, Calcutta. Works:
Angus, P. O. Hooghly.
Associated Engineers Ltd., 14,
Clive St., Calcutta.
B. Banerjee, 19, Strand Rd., Cal-
cutta.
Baldwin Locomotive Works, 5,
Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
Bantra Engineering Works, 233,
Belilios Rd., Howrah.
Bengal Engineering Co., 11, Clive
Row, Calcutta.
Betjan & Co. Ltd., 10, Canning
St., Calcutta (Household fitt-
ings).
Boseck & Boseck, 18, Prinsep
Street, Calcutta.
Braithwaite & Co., (India), Ltd.,
Hide Rd., Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Bridge & Roof Co., (India), Ltd.,
103, Clive St., Calcutta. Works:
Howrah.
Britannia Building & Iron Co.,
Ltd., Norton Bldgs., Lal Bazar
Street, Calcutta. Works:
Howrah.
Britannia Engineering Co., Ltd.,
28, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
Works: Titagarh.
British Engineering Stores Ltd.,
11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
British General Engineering Co.,
303, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
Burn & Co., 12, Mission Row,
Calcutta. Works: Howrah. Also
4, Barr St., Rangoon.
C. Comens & Sons, Ltd., 29, Dal-
housie Square West, Calcutta.
Calcutta Engineering Co., 9, Clive
Row, Calcutta.

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- Coral Engineering Works, Ltd., 4/6A, Waterloo St., Calcutta.
- Dhar Engineering Works Ltd., 23, Middle Rd., Entally, Calcutta. (Municipal Requisites).
- Diana Engineering Co., 31, Clive St., Calcutta.
- Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., 8, Clive St., Calcutta. Works: Kidderpore.
- Dutt Engineering & Mfg. Works, 42/1/2, Muraripookur Rd., Manicktola, Calcutta.
- East India Engineering Co., 11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
- Eastern Engineering Works, 13, Bertram St., (Municipal Market W.), Calcutta.
- Economic Engineering Works, 12/C, Lindsay St., Calcutta.
- Economic Engineering & Supply Co., 38, Strand Rd., Calcutta.
- Edison Engineering Works, 10, Wellington Sq., Calcutta.
- G. T. R. Co., 37 Dum Dum Road. Dum Dum, Calcutta.
- Garden Reach Workshops, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. Works: Garden Reach
- Garford Engineering Co., 1, British Indian St., Calcutta.
- Ghosh & Bose, 22-4, Chandra N. Chatterji St., Bhowanipore, Cal.
- Gobra Engineering Works, 6, Waterloo St., Calcutta. Works: Entally.
- Henry Williams India (1931) Ltd., 7, Church Lane, Calcutta. Works: Howrah.
- Hooghly Docking & Engineering Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. Works: Kidderpore and Salkia.
- Howrah Engineering Co., 43, Circular Rd., Khurut, Howrah
- Incell & Silk Ltd., 10, Convent Rd., Calcutta. Works: Entally.
- Indian Engineering Works, 83, Jessore Rd., Calcutta
- Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. Works: Burnpur, E. 1. Kv
- J. B. Norton & Sons Ltd., Norton Bldg., Lal Bazar St., Calcutta.
- Jas. Alexander & Co., Ltd., 15, Watgunge St., Kidderpore, Cal.
- Jessop & Co., Ltd., 93, Clive St., Calcutta. Br: Ballard Estate, Bombay; 6, Barr Street, Rangoon; Broadway, Madras: Karachi and Lucknow.
- John King & Co., Ltd., 40, Strand Rd., Calcutta. Works: Howrah & Kidderpore.
- K. K. Ghorai & Bros., 33, Paikpara Rd., Calcutta.
- Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., Chartered Bank Bldgs., Calcutta. Works: Kumardhubi.
- Lunar Engineering Works, Room A-112, 84A, Clive St., Calcutta.
- M. L. Dey & Co., 9, Harinbari 1st Lane, Calcutta
- Mackintosh Burn Ltd., 8, Clive St., Calcutta. Works: Ballygunge.
- Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Ltd., 99, Clive St., Calcutta. Works: Agarpara, E. B. Kv.
- Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
- Model Engineering Stores, 84A, Clive St., Calcutta.
- Nadia Engineering Co., 79, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.
- Nandy's Engineering Works, 139, Benares Rd., Salkia, Howrah.
- Oxy-Acetylene Welding & Metal Cutting Co., Ltd., 62, Hazra Rd., Calcutta.
- P. P. De, B.Sc., B.E., M.A.E., 7, Dixon Lane, Calcutta
- Parry's Engineering Ltd., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.
- Paterson Engineering Co. (India), Ltd., 2, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
- Port Engineering Works Ltd., 8, Clive St., Calcutta. Works: Nazirgunge, Howrah.
- Premier Engineering Company, 1/A, Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd., Calcutta.
- Railway Engineering Co., 33/4, Middle Rd., Entally, Calcutta.
- Robert Hudson (India), Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. Works: Kidderpore.
- Rugby Engineering Works, 182, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.
- Russa Engineering Works Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
- S. Ahmed, 14, Zakariah St., Cal.

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 Saxby & Farmer (India), Ltd., 17, Convent Rd., Calcutta.
 Shalimar Works Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
 Sibpur Engineering & Housing Co., Hawakhana Chambers, Sibpur Ferry Ghat, Howrah. (Builders & Contractors).
 Star Elec. & Eng. Works, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 T. E. Thomson & Co., Ltd., 9, Esplanade, Calcutta. Works: Ballygunge.
 Union Engineering Co., 14, Rai Mathura Nath Chowdhury Lane, P.O. Barnagore, Calcutta.
 Volkart Bros., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd., 172, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.
 W. Leslie & Co., 19, Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta. Works: Tangra.

DELHI.

B. L. Varma & Co., Contractors, Nai Bazar, Delhi.
 K. R. Kanshish & Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 P. N. Swami & Co., 46, Hanuman Road, New Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Bangalore Engineering Works, Bangalore City.
 D. R. Vadgama, M.A.A. (London), Devpura, Gondal, Kathiawar.
 G. H. Booly & Co., South Parade, Bangalore. (Automobile).
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 Engineering Works, M. & S. M. Rv. Co., Ltd., Arkonam, N. Arcot.
 Local Fund Engineering Workshop, Cocanada, Godavari.
 Motor General Engineering Co., Opp. Town Hall, Bezvada.
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 Radhakrishna Factory, Periyakulam Rd., Papanaikantpalayam, Coimbatore.

PUNJAB.

Auto Commercial Corporation Ltd., Karnal, Punjab.
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 Kalseys Singh Company, 1, Kalsey Buildings, Amritsar.
 Multan Engineering Works, Multan City.
 R. D. Dusat, F.R.A.S., A.M.S.E. etc. 1332, Wattgunj, Ludhiana.

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Mutual Benefit Engineering Agency "Bijoy Bari," 89, Houz Katra, Benares City.
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CALCUTTA.

Normans Ross & Co., 7, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Ochhavlal Mathuradas, 14, Ezra St., Calcutta.

KARACHI.

Couper & Young, Dunolly Rd.,

Karachi.

MADRAS CITY.

Huson Tod & Co., Chartered Bank Bldgs., George Town, Madras.

RANGOON.

Mackness & Co., Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 296, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Morrison & Co., Sooniram Bldg., 17, Strand Rd., Rangoon.

FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

(Also see Stationery Goods Dealers).

BALUCHISTAN.

Chokha Nand Kathuria, Derawal, Babu-Mohalla, Quetta.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Heeralal Gadadherprasad & Sons, Eshwari Mansion P.O. Beapur, Patna.

BOMBAY CITY.

Hajee Janmahomed Latiff, 299, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay

BURMA.

Burma Trading Agency, Yamethin, Burma. Br.: Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

Heraian & Co., 21/1, Creek Row, Calcutta.

M. Lilaram & Co., A-4, New Market, Calcutta.

S. W. Hari Prasad, B-24, New Market, Calcutta.

KARACHI.

Bulchand Ramchand, Kundan Bazar City, Karachi.

Tikamdas Valabdas, Kundan Bazar, Karachi City.

MADRAS CITY.

Framjee Bhungara, 17, Mount Road, Madras.

K. Alavandra & Co., 295, Esplanade Row, Madras.

P. Simon & Co., 23 & 24, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras.

Padma & Bros., Triplicane, Madras.

Perialwar Chetty & Co., Esplanade, Madras.

R. Singanna Chetty, 284, China Bazar Road, Madras.

PUNJAB.

Imperial Stores, Kasur, Punjab.
Novelties Supplying Co., Qila Sheikhupura, Punjab. Br.—Kasur

UNITED PROVINCES.

Brimohan Chandra & Bros., Chowk, Benares City, U. P.

FERTILISER DEALERS.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Mukherjee & Co., Aghore Bhavan, Bhagalpore.

BOMBAY CITY.

Croft Mody & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Home Str., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Fish & Bone Manure Factory, Karachi Dist.

Union Agency, Poona.

CALCUTTA.

Acme Fertiliser Works, "C" Block, Hide Sheds, Kidderpui Docks, Calcutta.

Atlas Fertilisers Ltd., 4, Bankshall St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Bone Mills Co., Ltd., 11-2, Sukea's Lane, Calcutta.

Chilean Nitrate Committee, 7, Hastings St., Calcutta.

Chingreehatta Bone Mill, 6, Ram Mohan Mullick's Garden Lane, Calcutta.

Ewing & Co., Ltd., 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Imperial Industries Co., 18, Strand Road, Calcutta.

N. V. Overzeesche Kali Export Maatschappij, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Make Depilatories ? "PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRIES" Explains !
Process. INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA

Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co.,
Block C-37 & 38, College St.
Market, Calcutta.

Shaw Wallace & Co., 4, Bankshall
St., Calcutta.

LAHORE.

Imperial Chemical Industries
(India) Ltd., The Mall, Lahore;
Armenian Street, Madras.

MADRAS CITY.

Abbas Hussain & Co., Angappa
Naik Street, Madras.

Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abdul Salam, Cowl Bazar, Bel-
lary.

Bellary Oblapuram Bone Mill
Factory, Cowl Bazar, Bellary.

Bone Crushing Factory, Oblapu-
ram, Bellary.

Bone Mills, Oblapuram, Cowl Ba-
zar, Bellary.

Bone Mills & Manure Works.
Feroke, S. Malabar.

Coimbatore Manure Works, Red
Fields, Coimbatore.

H. C. Fernandez & Co., Mercan-
tile Bldg., 2nd. Line Beach.
Mangalore.

Indian Fertilisers, Ltd., Trichur.
Malabar.

Jules Guerre, Pondicherry.

Kadamboor Bone Mill, Kadam-
boor, Tinnevely.

Presidency Manure Works.
Feroke, Malabar.

Presidency Manure Works, Ltd.
Ranipet, North Arcot.

R. Babu Pillai, Valvanur, S.
Arcot.

South India Bone Mills, Samalkot,
Godavari East.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra Manure Works, Agra.

Shahganj Bone Mills, Agra.

FIRE BRICKS MANUFACTURERS.

BENGAL.

Bengal Fire Brick Works, Kultu,
Burdwan.

Burn & Co.'s Lalkoti Silica
Works, Raneegunge, Burdwan.

Office: 12 Mission Row, Cal.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Behar Firebricks & Potteries Ltd.,
P. O. Mugma, Dist. Manbhum.

N. V. Overzeesche Kali Export Maatschappij.

THE OVERSEAS POTASH EXPORT COY., LTD.,
(India Branch)

10, Clive Row, Post Box No. 3,

CALCUTTA.

Wholesale Distributors of

SULPHATE OF POTASH, MURIATE OF
POTASH, EXTRA KAINIT AND KAINIT FOR
MANURIAL PURPOSES.

EXPERT ADVICE ON MANURIAL
PROBLEMS.

Gulfbari Fire Brick Works, Gulfbari, Manbhum.
 Kumardhubi Fire Clay & Silica Works, Kumardhubi, Manbhum.
 Reliance Fire Bricks & Pottery Works, Barakar, Chauk, Manbhum. Office: 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY.

A. C. Bottomley & Co., Bombay.
 Industrial Engineering Co., Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Mineral Supply Co., Ltd.,
 31, Jackson Lane, Calcutta.

FIRE WORKS MANUFACTURERS.

Armenian Fire Works, Co., 2, Syed Sally Street, Calcutta.
 Diwali Fire Works, Konnagar, Hughly.
 Khan and Khan, McLeod Road, Karachi.
 Kishori Lal, Opposite Civil Hos-

pital, Juma Masjid, Delhi.
 Mohamedbhooy Abdulhusein & Co., 242/44, Juma Masjid, Bombay.
 Orient Fire Works Co., 85-1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
 P. Kora Joseph, Ernakulam, Cochin.

FISH MERCHANTS.**ASSAM.**

Gharbhuiri Shah, Gauripur, Assam.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Ekadasi Mallik, Badaga, Bahanga, Balasore.
 Sambhu Mallik, Badaga, P.O. Bahanga, Balasore.

BENGAL.

Abbas Haji, Goalundo, Faridpur.
 Adhir Chandra Sarkar, Dilpashar, Pabna.
 Balamram Halder, Savarampur, Faridpur.
 Banamali Sarker, Goalundo, Faridpur.
 Bhattoo Ram Das, Pipulia Phulchari, Rangpur.
 Bipin Behary Sarkar, Babullota, Arkandi, Faridpur.
 B. K. Roy, Chandipur, Kuralgachi, Nadia.
 Gonesh Chandra Sikdar, Mohanpur, Pabna.
 Gour Mohan, Kariali, Maldah.
 Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, Babullota, Arkandi, Faridpur.
 Jabra Mohamed Dalal, Tista, Rangpur. (Dry fish).
 Kalliyjan Miah, Katihar, Purnea.
 Netai Majhi, Chintarkhory, Ehatap, Khulna.
 Pacha Mohammed Dalal, Tista.

Rangpur. (Dry fish).
 Pulin Chandra Halder, Baliakandi, Faridpur.
 Radha Nath Halder, Bongaon, Jessore.
 Rajendra Nath Das, Goalundo, Faridpur.
 Rajmohan Das, Pipulia Phulchari, Rangpur.
 S. C. Mitter, Katihar, Purnea.
 Shishu Mahalder, Kariali, Maldah.
 Sri Charan Biswas, Bhangoora, Patharghata, Pabna.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Framji Jiwani, Gootu St., Poona.
INDIAN STATES.

A. Noohu Kanno, Kalkunam, Travancore.

KARACHI.

Karachi Sea Fish Supply Co.,
 Nagar House, Karachi.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Government Fisheries' Cannery, Challiam, Feroke R. S., Malabar.
 Government Fisheries Experimental Station, Tanure, Malabar.
 Koragappa & Sons, Hoige Bazar, Bolar, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 Malabar Canneries, Azikkal, Mahec, Malabar.
 Mogaveera Industrial Works, Hoige Bazar, Mangalore.

FISH OIL MANUFACTURERS.**INDIAN STATES.**

Cochin Fisheries, Vypeen, Cochin State.

MADRAS CITY.

Fisheries Department, Madras.
 Parry & Co., P.O. Box No. 12, Madras.

DO NOT HANKER AFTER SERVICE WHEN YOU CAN BE YOUR OWN MASTER. "MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS" EXPLAIN

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

C. Abdurahiman and Coragappa,
Hoige Bazar, Mangalore.
H. C. Fernandez & Co., Mercan-
tile Bldg., Mangalore.

Sardine Manure Fish Guano and
Fish Oil Factory, Cannanore,
Malabar.
West-Coast Fisheries Co., Manga-
lore.

FLOUR MILLS.**BENGAL.**

Empire Flour Mills, Jagat Baner-
jee Ghat Rd., Shibpore, Howrah.
Hooghly Flour Mills, Forest Rd.
Ramkristopur, Howrah.
Howrah Flour Mills, 35, Ram-
kristopur Ghat Road, Howrah.
Reform Flour Mills, 142, Fore-
shore Road, Shibpore, Howrah.
Swadeshi Flour Mills, Faridpur.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bhima Ice Factory & Flour Mills,
Chauliaganj, Cuttack.
Dinapur Flour & Oil Mills, Dina-
pore, Patna.
Shree Lakshmi Rice & Flour
Mills, Dinapore Cantt.
Sri Bihariji Mills, Patna City.

BOMBAY CITY.

New Union Flour Mills Ltd., 16,
Bank Street, Bombay. Selling
Agt. Girdharlal Lohana, 303,
Duncan Road, Bombay.
Wallace Flour Mills, Co., Ltd., 9,
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Century Flour Mills, Shikarpur,
Sind.
Krishna Flour Mills, Sukkur.
Seth Anandmal Bodomal (Elec-
tric Engine) Flour Mills,
Sukkur.
Seth Shewomal Rupomal Flour
Mills, Sukkur.

CALCUTTA.

Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ltd., 103,
Clive Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta City Flour Mills, 243,
Upper Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.
Marwari Flour Mills, 3, Nundan-
bagan St., Calcutta.
Narikeldanga Roller Flour Mill,
17-4, Canal West Rd., Calcutta.
United Flour Mill, 3, Ultadanga
Road, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Dhan Flour & Oil Mill Co.,
Jubbulpore.

DELHI.

Crown Flour Mills (Bainnath
Syal, Mg. Pro.), Dufferin
Bridge, Delhi.
Delhi Flour Mills Co., Ltd., 10,
Alipur Road, Delhi.
Ganesh Flour Mills, Subjimandi,
Delhi.
Iswar Flour Mills, Barh Shah-
bulah, Chowri Bazar, Delhi.
Lakshmi Durga Flour Mills,
Paharganj, Delhi.
Ramkishan Flour Mills, Ajmere
Gate, Delhi.
Shadi Ram Ram Chand Flour
Factory, Delhi.
Vishwa-Karma Flour Mills, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Flour Mills & Ginning Factory,
Jaipur.
Gaddigal Murgappa, Rice & Flour
Mills & Cloth Merchant, P.O.
Nayamti, Shimoga, Mysore.
Gwalior Roller Flour Mills, Mill
Road, Gwalior.
Krishna Muruthi Flour Mills, 191,
Old Thargupet, Bangalore City.
Mallikarjuna Flour and Soap-Nut
Powder Mills, Malleswaram,
Bangalore.
N. Ghrulingappa, R. A. Rice &
Flour Mills, P. O. Nyamti,
Shimoga, Mysore.
Roller Flour Mills, Patiala.
Sri Anantha Krishna Flour Mills,
Old Thargupet, Bangalore City.
(Also Soap-Nut).
Sri Bala Krishna Flour Mills,
Old Thargupet, Bangalore City,
(Also Soap-nut).
Srinivasa Roller Flour Mills Co.,
188, Old Thargupet, Bangalore.
Vatsala Flour Mills, West Park
Rd., Malleswaram, Bangalore.

KARACHI.

India Flour Mill, Karachi.
Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mills
Co., Ltd., Lawrence Rd., Kara-
chi.

**NOT HANKER AFTER SERVICE WHEN YOU CAN BE YOUR
OWN MASTER. "MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS" EXPLAINS.**

Sind Flour Mill Co., Ltd., Dhobi Ghat Road, Garden Quarter, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Pioneer Flour Mills, Lahore.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Thomas Rice & Flour Mills, Multan.

PUNJAB.

Amritsar Imperial Steam Roller, Amritsar.

Balak Ram Partap Chand Flour Mill, Amritsar.

Benarsi Dass Steam Flour Mills, Ambala Cantt.

Central Flour Mills, Kasur.

Dhanpatmal Jawaladas, Lyallpur.

Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Lyallpur.

Girdharilal Tara Chand Flour Mills, Fatehabad, Tarn Taran.

Hira Singh Gurmukh Singh Flour Mills, Tarn Taran.

Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar.

Khalsa Flour Mills, Fatehabad, Tarn Taran.

Krishna Flour Mills, Rawalpindi.

L. Shadiram Jiwanram, Rice & Flour Mills, Fatehabad, Hissar.

Nanak Chand Sain Dass Flour Mills, Gurdaspur.

People's Flour Mills, Ferozepur City.

Pioneer Flour Mills, Shahdara, Sheikhpura, Punjab.

Seth Bhagwandas Chimandass Flour Mills, Sukkur.

Seth Shewomal Rupomal Flour Mills, Sukkur

Seth Sukdev Buksh Flour Mills, Multan

Sutlej Flour Mills. Ferozepur City.

RANGOON.

Bombay Burma Flour Mill, 8. St. John Road, Rangoon.

Rangoon Roller Flour Mills, 238-A, Lower Kemmendale Rd., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Allahabad Milling Co., Ltd., Allahabad.

Cawnpore Flour Mills, Cooper-ganj, Cawnpore.

Ganges Flour Mills, Railganj, Cawnpore.

Ganga Flour Mills, Bara Bazar, Naini Tal.

Hari Kishandas Steam Roller Flour Mills, Saharanpur.

Karoundia Industrial Development Co., Lucknow. (Also Ice).

Kishan Flour Mills, Railway Station Rd., Meerut City.

Lucknow Flour Mills, Lucknow.

Lucknow Steam Flour Mills & Workshop, Lucknow.

Shri Venkateshwar Flour Mills, Lucknow.

Sriram Mahadeo Prasad Ginning Roller, Flour Mills, Cawnpore.

FLYING CLUBS & TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Aero Club of India and Burma Ltd., Delhi & Simla.

Bengal Flying Club Ltd., Dum Dum, Bengal.

Bombay Flying Club Ltd., Aerodrome, Juhu, Bombay.

C. P. & Berar Flying Club, Nagpur.

Delhi Flying Club Ltd., Delhi.

Dutch (K. L. U.) Air Service, Calcutta.

Indian National Airways Co., 20, Park Str., Calcutta.

Jodhpur Flying Club, Jodhpur.

Karachi Aero Club Ltd., Karachi.

Kathiawar Flying Club Ltd., Kathiawar.

Northern India Flying Club, Ltd., Lahore.

Madras Flying Club Ltd., St., Thomas' Mount, Madras.

Royal Singapore Flying Club, Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay.

U. P. Flying Club Ltd., Cawnpore and Lucknow.

FODDER MERCHANTS.

A. Tholasi & Bros., Mount Road, Madras.

N. Papanna & Bros., Mysore,

Universal Crushed Food Co., 257, Upper Chitpur Rd., Calcutta.

Victoria Fodder Stores, Bangalore.

BE INDEPENDENT GIVE UP SERVICE. "MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES" Explains. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta

FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS.**BIHAR & ORISSA.**

Utkal Tannery & Jalil Bros., Babu Bazar, Cuttack.

BOMBAY CITY.

Alliance Boot House, Wassiamull Building, Grant Road, Bombay.
Mooso Bros., Patka Mansions, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Shamjibhai & Gordandas. Kanpith, Surat.

CALCUTTA.

Bhowanipur Shoe Factory, 164-3, Russa Road, Calcutta.
D. G. Punjab Tannery, E. 78, College St., Market, Calcutta.
India Leather Industries, 57, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Kalachand Mistri & Sons, 150, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Kamal Brothers, 88-E, College Street Market, Calcutta.
National Tannery Co., Ltd., Pagladanga, Entally, Calcutta.
Paduka Shilpa Sadan, 100, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
Reliable Leather Works, 140, Corporation Street, Calcutta.
Siddiq Shoe Factory, 24, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Young & Co., 69, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Gilloo Brs., Bandupur, Damoh.
Kedarnath & Co., Agent "Flex" Shoes & Boots. Civil Lines, Jubbulpore.
Nerbudda Boot & Shoe Factory, Andherdeo, Jubbulpore.

DELHI.

American Boot House, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Ashraf Boot House, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Baluja Boot House, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Imperial Shoe Factory, Egerton Road, Delhi.
Imperial Swadeshi Shoe Factory, Bazaar Billimaran, Delhi.
Modern Boot House, Connaught Place, Delhi.

Popular Boot House, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Abdul Salem & Sons, Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore.
Bhopal Shoe Factory, Bhopal.
Gomiah & Sons, Mysore Bank Bldg., Mysore.
Royal Boot Factory, Market, Sayyaji Road, Mysore.

KARACHI.

Abdul Hussain Ismailji, Napier Road, Karachi. (Also Saddle, Harness).
Bhagchand & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
British Boot Mart, Elphinstone St., Karachi.
Harilal Tharubhai, Elphinstone Street, Karachi.
Head & Foot Wear House, Elphinstone St., Karachi.

LAHORE.

Bhalla Shoe Co., Anarkali St., Lahore.
Lahore Boot House, The Mall, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Akbari & Co., Broadway, Madras.
Alex Hussain & Co., 6, Stringers Street, G. T., Madras.
Babu Jagannath Bros., Perambur Barracks, Madras.
E. A. Hussain & Sons, 2, Shaik Maistry St., Royapuram, Madras.
Kareem Shoe Mart. 314, China Bazar, Madras.
M. C. Karim & Co., P. T., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Dasarpuram Leather Works, Dasarpuram, Tinnanur, R. S. Chingleput.
Habibson & Co., Commerical Rd., Ootacamund, Nilgiris.
Meera Moideen & Co., Bazar Road, Palghat, Malabar.

MERWARA.

Boot House, Madar Gate, Ajmer.
Kistoormal & Sons, Ajmer.
Osman & Co., Kaiserganj, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Akhon Brothers, Chaura Bazar, Ludhiana.

INDEPENDENT GIVE UP SERVICE "MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES" Explains. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Bharat Shop, Amritsar.
Capital Boot House, Mall Road,
Simla.
Imperial Boot House, Mall Road,
Simla.
Kaistha & Co., Kangra, Punjab.
Khullar Boot House, Flex Agents,
Ambala.
Sondhi Boot House, Rawalpindi.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Army Boot & Equipment Factory,
Cawnpore.
Emporium Steam Boot & Shoe
Factory, No. 1, Olia Road, Agra.
Hafiz Boot House, Guzree Bazar,
Meerut City.
Halim Boot Factory, Cawnpore.
Imperial Boots Works Co., Bara
Ghalippura, Agra. Pro:—Sham-
sukumar, Br.:—Cawnpore, Cal-
cutta & Cantt. Necmunch.
Lucknow Boot & Shoe Factory.

25, Nazirabad, Lucknow.
Md Nascerruddin Ahmad,
"Sumna" Nihtaur, Dt. Bijnor.
Meerut Shoe Factory, Khair
Nagar Gate, Meerut.
North West Tannery, Cawnpore.
Paris Boots House, Mohalla
Kasrool, Moradabad.
Rahat Boot Co., Nazirabad, Luck-
now.
Ram Nair Lal & Sons, Pasar-
hatta, Mirzapur.
Regal Footwear Co., Drummond
Road, Agra.
Rizvi Boot & Shoe Co., Nazira-
bad, Lucknow.
S. C. Chatterjee & Co., Chatterjee
Bldg., Lucknow.
Shahganj Shoe Factory, 400 Raza
Manzil, Agra.
Wazirpura Shilpa Ashram, Wazir-
pura, Agra.

FOUNTAIN PEN DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Raghuuandan & Co., Hazaribagh

BOMBAY CITY.

Bombay Stationery Mart, Abdul
Rehman St., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Mehta Bros., Three Gates,
Ahmedabad.

N. H. Lakhia & Co., Kshatriya
nagar, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad

BURMA.

Burma Trading Agency, Yamethin,
Burma. Br: Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

Dhar Bros., 82, Harrison Road
Calcutta

Ever Ready Store, 88-1, Harrison
Road, Calcutta.

F. N. Gooptu & Co., 12, Beha-
ghatta Road, Calcutta. (Also
Pencil, Nib and Penholder).

J Mayr, Mission Row, Calcutta.
(Pelican).

G. C. Law & Co., Bharati Works,
3, Canal East Road, Calcutta.

Nilmmoni Datta & Co., 80-3, Harri-
son Road, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Royal Fountain Pen Co., Chandni
Chowk, Delhi.

Swiss Watch Co., Chandni
Chawk, Fort End, Delhi.

Zangi Pen and Ink Manufactur-
ing Co., 532, Egerton Road
Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

A. Roy & Co., Opp. Chinnabai
Tower, Baroda.

Hyderabad Engineering House,
Hyderabad, (Deccan).

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

C. R. Kuppuswamy & Sons, 10/7B,
Telugu Brahmin St., Coimba-
torc. (Fountain Pen).

RUNJAB.

A. M. Rasul & Co., Lyallpur.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Fountain Emporium, Moradabad.
Kela Bros., Jaigang, Aligarh.

Luxmi Stylo Pen Works Co., 18,
Luchmikund, Benares City.

Model Industries. Daval Bagh,
Agra.

AGRA SHOES.

Durable, reliable, flexible, light
and comfortable. Ladies, Gents
and Children with good models.
Apply, **Imperial Boots Works Co.,**
Belanganj, Agra.

**DEVELOP AGENCY
Business Everywhere.**

Learn the art from Mercantile &
Mail Order Letters & Method
Industry Book Dept.,
Shambazar, Calcutta.

National Fountain Pen Works,
32, La Touche Rd., Lucknow.
Sandil Industries, La Touche Rd.,

Lucknow.

Solar Fountain Pen Works, La
Touche Rd., Lucknow.

FRUIT DEALERS.

ASSAM.

Akbarpur Pineapple Garden, P.O.
Naraincherra, S. Sylhet.
United Fruit Co., Ltd., Mawkhar,
Shillong. (Orange & Lemon).

BALUCHISTAN.

Afghanistan Fruit Agency, Quetta.
Bodh Ram & Sons, Chaman.
Quetta.

Dayaram Gian Chand, Quetta.
Gokalchand Tarachand & Sons,
Circular Road, Quetta.
Jiaramdas Devidayal, Chaman.
Quetta.

Oriental Fruit Orchards, Quetta
Quetta Fruit Agency, P. O. Box
13, Quetta. (Also Carpets).

BENGAL.

Hindusthan Fruit Preserving Co.
Ltd., Malda.
Khan Brothers & Co., Malda
Rais Meerza, Kalla Nizamat,
Murshidabad. (Mango).
Sahibzada Sayed, Kalla Nizamat,
Murshidabad. (Mango).
Sherab Lama & Sons, Darjeeling.
Sudersan Mazumdar, Darjeeling.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Avatar Nursery, Nayanagar,
Rusera, Darbhanga.
Bengal Preserving Co., Muzaffar-
pur.
Bhattacharji & Son, Deoghar,
Santhal Pargis.
Maharaj Garden Nursery, Dhab-
kothi, Rusera, Darbhanga
Tirhoot Fresh Fruit Supplying
Nursery, Rusera, Darbhanga.

BOMBAY CITY.

G. D. Thacker & Co., 337, Old
Market, Shaik Memon St.,
Bombay
Haji A. N. Hussain Rasul & Co.,
Godown, 3, Crawford Market,
Bombay.
Harakchand Shivjee, Kharek Ba-
zar, Mandvi, Bombay.
Ratansi Korji & Co., 339, Old
Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Oriental Cannery Co., Honaver,
N. Kanara.

CALCUTTA.

Farm & Fruit Products, Ltd., 10,
Ezra Street, Calcutta.
Haji Tilla Mohd. & Bros., Sir
Hogg Stuart Market, Calcutta.
S. Abdul Raheem & Sons, Ltd., 15,
Market Street, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Khurshedji P. Dalal, Santra Mar-
ket, Nagpur City.

DELHI.

Kale Khan and Sons, Fatehpuri
Bazar, Delhi.
Mohd. Ibrahim and Bros., Chandni,
Chowk, Delhi.
Mohd. Ibrahim Mohd. Mustaqim,
Subzimandi, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Challona Apple Orchards, Cham-
ba, Punjab.
G. Valley Products, Srinagar,
Kashmir.
G. Venkatakrishnan Naidu, Ka-
dur, Mysore.
K. Abdul Wahab & Bros., Kadur,
Mysore State.
Kashmir Fresh & Dry Fruits,
Srinagar, Kashmir.
Leading Fruit Co., Srinagar,
Kashmir.
Sheer Singh, Char Bag, Bharat-
pur State.

KARACHI.

Seth Ramchand Lilaram, Bunder
Road, Karachi.

LAHORE.

M. Abdul Rahman, Jagadhri,
Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Gokuldass Shivjee & Co., 6A,
Govindappa Naicken St., G. T.,
Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abdul Sathar Sriram Lakshmiah,
Pallikonda, North Arcot.
(Mango).
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W. Godavary.
Kona Krishna Rao, Narasapatnam
Road, Vizag. Dist. (Oranges).
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ghat, Malabar.

Ramakrishna Reddy, Desur Ajjaram, Nagari Post, Madras Presidency. (Oranges).

S. K. Abdul Rahiman Sahib Salem.

T. P. Abdul Gany & Sons, Trichinopoly.

T. Ramiah, Narasingapuram, Chandragiri Post. (Mango).

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Gul Mohd. Muzafar Khan, Subzi Mandi, Peshawar City.

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Juma Khan Ghulam Mohd. Salogi Bazar, Peshawar.

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Labhamall Mehr Chand, Havelian, Hazara.

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Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Kangra.

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Convillepur Farm, Montgomery.

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Haripur Rangri Orchards, P. O. Duff Dunbar, Kulu, Kangra.

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Minnikens Orchards and Tea Estate, P.O. Raisan, Kulu, Kangra.

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Sh. Nizam Din, P.O. Dinanagar, Gurdaspur.

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Shew Nath, Tarkari Bazar, B. Gunj, Benares.

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John Roberts & Co., Bombay.

Jossab Mahomed, 209, Chakla St., Bombay.

Parekh Wooden Article Works, 66-68, Jambli Mohalla, Bombay.

Rustomji D. Bilimoria, Barblai Mohulla, Bibijan St., P. O. Mandvi, Bombay.

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Devidas & Sons, Commercial St., Bangalore.
Faiyaz & Co., 15, Jaipur City.
Ganeshi Lall & Sons, Sojatia Gate, Jodhpur.
General Supply Co., Cantonment, Trivandrum, Travancore.
K. M. Paul & Co., Moovattupuzha, Travancore.
Oosman Hassan Sait, 37, Old Tharagupet, Bangalore City.
R. Zutshi & Co., Sadar Bazar, Morar, Gwalior.
Ram Nath & Co., Nana Bazar, Sojitra, Baroda.
Star Trading Association, Bangalore City.

KARACHI.

Gokalchand Tarachand & Sons, Bunder Road, Karachi.
Mulraj Liladhar & Co., Jodia Bazar, Karachi.
Nanik Chemical Works, Bunder Road, Karachi.
Narain Das & Co., 161, Garden Road, Karachi.
Radhakishan Ghanshamdas & Bros., Near Boulton Market, Karachi.

LAHORE.

A. H. Harron & Co., Harron Mansion, Mayo Road, Lahore.
Abdul Rashid Bros., Anarkali St., Lahore.
Mulchand & Sons, Bazar Machhi-Hatta, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

A. Hussain & Co., 6, Stringer's St., G. T., Madras.

C. Comaraswamy Naidu & Sons, China Bazar Road, Madras.
Ghani Mohamed Mohideen, 25, Mahfooz Khan's Garden Street, G. T. Madras.

India Company Limited, Mount Road, Madras. Br.—Calcutta.
N. S. Manian & Bros., 36, Govindappa Naick St., Madras.
Parry & Co., Ltd., 1st Line Beach, Madras.

R. Krishna & Co., 142-1, Strathams Road, Perambur Barracks, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

B. Krishnamurthi Bros. Benerji pet, Ellore. W. Godavary Dt.
B. Rainayya & Co., Main Road, Vizagapatam.
H. S. Veerabhadrappe & Sons, Bellary.
K. Menon Bros., Woriur, Trichinopoly.
M. Venkata Ramayya & Sons, Main Road, Vizagapatam.
Navaneedam Chetty & Co., Ambalatadu Ayyer Madam Street, Pondicherry.
Oomersee Kesowjee & Co., Camp Bazar, Cannanore.
P. Gopala Krishnaiah & Sons, Tenali, Guntur.
Radha Krishna & Co., Bellary.
Rao & Sons, Kodur, Cuddapah Dt.

Ratnam & Co., Darkespet, Palakuraj, Trichinopoly.
S. Vaidya & Co., China Bazar Rd., Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.
S. Vasan & Co., Big Bazar, Trichinopoly.

Sri Rama Krishna Trading Co., Proprietors, Patimala Brothers, Narasaraopet, Guntur Dt.

T. R. Balakrishna Reddiar, Fort, Vellore.

PUNJAB.

Baldev Singh & Co., Nanak Gusain Sialkot City.
Central Asian Traders Association, Regd., Bahadurpur, Hosiarpur.
Dagshai Cash Stores, Dagshai Hill, Simla Hills.
D. C. Mehra & Co., Guru Bazar, Amritsar.

Join—INDIA MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, 8-2, Hastings St., Cal. FOR DEATH AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

Lalla Bidhu Ram Soonko Ram, |
Samloti, Kangra.

M. Muzaffaruddin & Sons, Mul-
tan City.

RANGOON.

P. Moti Ram & Sons, 73, Fraser
St., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Anand & Co., Ltd., 81, Chouk
Gangadas, Allahabad City.

Army & Police Equipment Sup-
ply Co., P. O. Box 36, The Mall,
Cawnpore.

Bala Prasad & Sons, 49, Amina-
bad Park, Lucknow.

Banshidhar Sumnerchand & Co.,
Belangunj, Agra.

Bhogamati Pd. Singh & Shambhu
Nath Singh, Pura, Fyzabad.

Charan Das & Sons, Chauk,
Chunar, U. P.

**H. M. Hasan & Sons, 4, Amina-
bad Park, Lucknow.**

Laxmi Lal Anand Bros., Shyam
Niwas, Brother's Lane, Almora.

Mohanlal Jwala Prasad & Sons,
Laxmiganj, Kanauj, U. P.

Mullick & Sons, 1, Aminabad
Park, Lucknow.

Narain Bros., 34-74, Hata Swami
Singh, Cawnpore.

Paras Das & Sons, Lachmi Build-
ing, 77-A, Rajpur Road, Dehra
Dun

Dr. Prof. P. K. Roy, Mg. Director,
J. M. Tara & Co., Cola Munzil,
Benares City.

Saksena & Sons, Lakhimpur,
Kheri.

Saji C. Mohammad Siddiq, 125,
Pandariha, Allahabad.

Stranger & Sons, 210, Victoria
Park, Benares City.

GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS.

ASSAM.

Dutt's Assam Supply Agency.
Paltan Bazar, Gauhati.

BENGAL.

D. P. Chakrabarti & Co., 40/4,
Hriday Kristo Banerjee Lane,
Howrah.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Continental Trading Company,
Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur.

Novelties Supplying Co., Muzaf-
farpur.

Ramgulam Sah Naubat Ram,
Maharajganj, Saran Dt.

BOMBAY CITY.

Garga Trading Co., 78, Dadyseth
Agiary Street, Bombay No. 2.
Br.—Hathras and Agra.

Haji Abdul Karim Moosa & Sons,
285, Jumma Masjid, Bombay 2.

Kanga & Co., Princess St., Fort.
Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Agencies Co. (India), 7/1, Lind
say Street, Calcutta.

Bengal Stores Supply Co., 19,
Kaillash Bose St., Calcutta.

**Clive Advertising & Printing Ser-
vice, 98, Clive Street, Calcutta.**

Commercial Stores Supply Co.,
26A, Clive St., Calcutta.

Dey Bros., 47/B, Sir Stuart Hogg
Market, Calcutta.

Dey & Sons, 4, Raja Radhakanta
Deb Lane, Hatkhola, Calcutta.

Fatehchand Hazarimull, 43, Arme-
nian St., Calcutta.

General Stores Supply Co., 137,
Canning St., Calcutta.

General Trading Co., 53-D, Wel-
lesley St., Calcutta.

Indo-Burma Agency, 16, Bonfields
Lane, Calcutta.

Karim Bux & Elahi Bux Bros.,
58-4, Canning Street, Calcutta.

M. S. Ahmed & Co., Ltd., 58/6
Canning St., Calcutta.

Orient Trading Co., 151, Harrison
Road, Calcutta.

Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son
Ltd., Meerbohor Ghat, Loha-
patty, Barabazar, Calcutta.

V. P. Stores, 15E and F. Lindsay
St., Calcutta.

DELHI.

General Supply Agency, 70, Gole
Market, New Delhi.

Ram Sham & Bros., Egerton Rd.,
Delhi.

MADRAS CITY.

A. S. V. Iyer & Co., 5, Nagappur
St., Triplicane, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Bharathy & Co., Negapatam,
Tanjore.

**"Sketches of Indian Industries" discusses industrial situations and
industrial ideals. Parts I & II. Re. 1 each. Industry Book Dept., Calcutt**

M. W. Rowji, 26, Tirutani Road, Stivalpet, Arkonam, N. Arcot.
Oomersee Kesowjee & Coy., Camp Bazar, Cannanore.

Poor Service Lodge, Bijey P. O., Mangalore.

Sarma Bros., Mandasa, Ganjam.
T. S. R. Iyengar & Bros., Attikadai, Koradacheri, Tanjore.

PUNJAB.

B. S. Vaid Co., Samloti, Kangra.
House of Luck, Golden Temple.
Jogendra Commercial Agency, Ludhiana.

Kishore Chand Ramji Dass, Ludhiana.

NEPAL.

Badrudin & Sons, Katmandu, Nepal.

Sahu Gopaldas Keshab Lal, 132, Dathu Taihyal, Patun, Nepal.

RANGOON.

Biswas & Co., 661, Edward Street, Rangoon.

V. M. Abdul Rehman & Sons, 89, Mogul St., Rangoon.

SIKKIM.

Indraman & Sons, P. O. Rhenock, Sikkim.

Jethmull & Bhoj Raj, P. O. Gangtok, Sikkim.

Mohar Singh & Hans Ram, P. O. Rhenock, Sikkim.

Tulsiram & Jiyaram, P. O. Rhenock, Sikkim.

UNITED PROVINCES.

B. K. Mukerji & Co., 94, Baradeo, Benares City.

Commercial House, Rani Mills, Meerut.

German Trading Agency, Lala Ka Bazar, Meerut.

H. Abdul Rasheed Raz, 162, Anderkote Street, Meerut City.

Imperial Business House, Nagina, Bijnor.

Jagdish Bros., Begamki Deorhi, Agra.

Masterman & Co., The Mall, Cawnpore.

Mungh Prasad & Co., The Mall, Cawnpore.

R. K. Mehrotra & Sons Raja Building, Cawnpore.

Saharya & Co., 8, Viceroy Road, Dehra Dun.

GHEE MERCHANTS.

(Also see Dairy Farm & Dairy Product Dealers.)

BIHAR & ORISSA.

B. C. Bose, Forbesganj, Purnea.

Dipchand Noorchand, Gokulnagar, Khunt, Purnea.

Ramavatar Sharma, Nayanagar, Rusera, Darbhanga.

BOMBAY CITY.

Ladakhbhai Lalji, Dharamsee Cross St., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Ghatkoper Ghee Depot, Amrit Bhuvan, Ghatkoper, Thana.

Shah Premraj Kesharchand, 12th Bhawani Peth, Poona.

CALCUTTA.

Abinash Chandra Dutt & Sons, 3, Burtolla St., Calcutta.

Ashoke Chandra Rakshit, 26, Cotton St., Calcutta.

Dasarati Rakshit, 152, Cotton Str., Calcutta.

Laxmidas Premji, 9, Parsee Church St., Calcutta.

Mahananda Dutt & Co., 65, Strand Rd., Calcutta.

Mahesh Ch. Kundu and Bangshidhar Kundu, 2A, Ram Kumar Rakshit Lane, Calcutta.

Nandalal Kurari, 107, Dharma-hatta St., Calcutta.

Munnalall Dwarkadass, 76, Burtolla Str., Calcutta.

Nanuckram Bisseswarlall, 20, Cotton Street, Calcutta.

Rai Ch. Chail & Co., 152 Cotton Street, Calcutta.

Ramgopal Ram Ratan, 5, Burtolla St., Calcutta.

Ramkristo Rakshit, 4, Burtolla St., Calcutta.

Sedhmull Onkarmull, 21, Cotton St., Calcutta.

Shewnara Ramratan & Co., 61, Khurut Road, Howrah; 14, Burtolla St., Calcutta.

DELHI.

Bishember Dial Jai Narain Khari Baoli, Delhi.

Jattoo Mall Sham Lall, Khari Baoli, Delhi.

"Sketches of Indian Industries" discusses industrial situations and industrial ideals. Parts I & II. Re. 1 each. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Lala Pearey Lall Lakhi Mall,
Khari Baoli, Delhi.
Mangal Stores, Raisina, New
Delhi.
Moti Ram Makhan Lall, Khari
Baoli, Delhi.

KARACHI.

Gohumal Dasumal, Joria Bazar,
Karachi.
Mulchand Jethanand, Badin,
Karachi.
Seth Udernomal Pheroomal, Jhim-
pir, Taluka Tota, Karachi.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

B. Subbiah, Cocanada, Godavary.
P. Muthusami Co., Tayampala-
yam, Dharampuram.

MERWARA.

Daulatram Singhi, Purani Mandir,
Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Anantram Mulkraj, Khangarh
Dogran, Sheikhupura.
Devidas Kanshiram, Bhalwal,
Sargodha.

Godharam Jiwardas, Jaranwala.
L. Lila Ram, Iqbalnagar, Punjab.
Mahesh Das Gilaram, Pindi Bha-
tian, Punjab.

Moolchand Sunder Das, Hariah,
Gujrat.

Sunder Singh Tara Singh, Pindi
Bhatian, Punjab.

Tirlokaram Musaddilal, Mian
Channun, Punjab.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Bholanath Pyarilal, Bharatpur
Gate, Muttra.

Bholanath Ramprasad, Collector-
gunj, Cawnpore.

Chotmal Jiwaraj, Hinganghat.
Ganeshprasad Kunilal, P.O. Mau

Ranipur, Mau, Dt. Jhansi.
Gangaprasad Kashinath, P.O. Mau

Ranipur, Mau, Dt. Jhansi.
Hiralal Ganes. Hinganghat.

Naraindas Mata Deen, Collector-
gunj, Cawnpore.

Madhoprasad, Allahabad.
Raghunath Das Jamnadas,

Govindganj, Muttra.

GINNING & PRESSING FACTORIES.**BENGAL PRESIDENCY.**

Calcutta Cotton Factory, 90, Cos-
sipore Road, Calcutta.

Cossipore Cotton Ginning Fac-
tory, 2, Sugar Works Lane,
Cossipore, Calcutta.

Nityananda Cotton Ginning Fac-
tory, Chittagong.

Ralli Bros., Cotton Ginning Fac-
tory, Bandar, Narainganj, Dacca.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Akbar Mfg. Co.'s Press Factory,
Savda, E. Khandesh; Sendurni,
E. Khandesh.

Broach Ginning & Pressing Co.,
White Road, Broach.

Eastern Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.,
Dhulia, W. Khandesh.

Gopal Krishna Gin Factory, Nam-
pur, Nasik.

Govindji Viram, Gin & Press,
Pachora, E. Khandesh.

Hiralal Ramnarayan Gin Factory,
Pachora, E. Khandesh.

Indian Ginning & Pressing Co.,
Ltd., Naroda Rd., Ahmedabad.

Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Colabawala,
Gin & Press, Dhulia, W. Khan-
desh.

Joint Ginning Factory, Golvadi
Gate, Viramgam, Ahmedabad.

Keshavlal Harpal Ginning Co.,
Golvadi Gate, Viramgam, Ahme-
dabad.

Madras United Press Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Rd., Fort,
Bombay. Br.—Guntakal, Coim-
batore, Tirupur, Dindigul.

Manghanmal Wadhmal, Tando
Adam, Nawabshah.

Manmar Mfg. Co., Ltd., Chalis-
gaon, E. Khandesh.

New Jamshed Gin Factory, Dhu-
lia, W. Khandesh.

New Pophale Ginning Factory,
Malegaon, Nasik.

P. R. Vakharia Ginning & Press-
ing Factory, Broach.

Pahlumal Motiram Cotton Gin-
ning Factory, Mirpurkhas, Thar-
Parkar.

Pitamberdas Ladha, Gin, Nandra,
E. Khandesh.

Seth Kundomal Alim Chand,
Shahadapur, Nawabshah.

Thasra New Gin Factory, Thasra,
Kaira.

**ADVERTISE IN THE PAYING WAY—WRITE TO
MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

Tribhovandas Ginning Factory,
Viramgam, Ahmedabad.

Vishindas Nihal Chand, Hydera-
bad, Sind.

Vithal Saheb Pressing Co., Man-
dal, Viramgam, Ahmedabad.

BURMA.

Burma Cotton Co., Ltd., Mying-
yan, Burma.

Japan Cotton Trading Co., Allan-
myo, Thayemyo.

Mohamed Mamsa's Cotton Fac-
tory, Gin, Yegyo, Meiktila.

Narandas Chatra Bhuj & Co.'s
Cotton Ginning Mill, Stantvit
Rd., Myingyan.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Bachhraj Gin & Press, Wardha.
Bhagchand Kailaschand, Khand-
wa, Nimar.

Gokuldas Dossa & Co., Wup, Ye-
otmal.

Har Govind Jaidayal Gin & Press
Factory, Pandhar Kewada, Yeot-
mal.

Jafeerji Mulla Heptullabhai, Am-
raoti.

Jamnadas Nursey Ginning &
Pressing Co., Ltd., Digra, Ye-
otmal.

Murarka Gin & Press, Chandur,
Amraoti.

Narsingh Jagannath Gin Factory,
Malkapur, Buldana.

Plateau Ginning Factory, Chind-
wara.

R. B. Hardatroy Rampratap, She-
gaon, Buldana.

Radha Kishan Jaikishan, Gin &
Press, Harda, Hoshangabad.

Ramratan Sitaram Old Gin &
Press Factory, Arvi, Wardha.

Seth Abhairam Chunnial Gin &
Press Factory, Pipariya, Hosh-
angabad.

Seth Prayagdas Narsingdas, Pul-
gaon, Wardha.

Seth Radha Kisen Jaikisen, Gin
& Press, Khandwa, Nimar.

Shri Ghadand Gin & Press Fac-
tory, Anjangaon, Amraoti.

INDIAN STATES.

Faridoonjee Pestonjee Factory,
Jalna, Aurangabad.

Gamodia's Press, Devangere,
Chitaldrug.

Ginning Factory, Dhoraji, Gondal,
Kathiawar

Ginning Factory, Pirawa, Tonk,
Rajputana.

Hiralal Sorabji Cotton Gin, Sana-
wad, Indore.

Jaipur State Cotton Gin & Press,
Jaipur.

Kalidas Naran Das Cotton Gin-
ning Factory, Itola, Baroda.

Seth Nazar Ali, Shujalpur, Gwa-
lior.

State Cotton Press, Mandawar,
Mahwa Rd., Station, Jaipur.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. and F. Harvey's Satur Ginning
& Pressing Factory, Satur,
Ramnad.

A. T. A. C. Ayyavu Naidu Fac-
tory, Pollachi, Coimbatore.

Bellary Cotton Press Co., Ltd.,
Bellary, Bellary Dist.

Bijapur Mahalaxmi Co., Bijapur,
(Oil Mills, Manure, Boiled Oil).

Deccan Pressing & Ginning Co.,
Guntur.

Goculdas Cullianji, Ahmednagar
Cotton Press Co., Ltd., Adoni,
Bellary.

Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., Tirupur,
Coimbatore.

K. A. Palaniswami, S. V. V. G.
Factory, Tirupur.

Nandyal Press, Nandyal, Kurnool.

Ralli Bros., Ltd., Cotton Pressing
& Ginning Factory, Tuticorin,
Tinnevely.

Sree Narasimha Cotton Press,
Narasaraopet, Guntur.

Tinnevely Cotton Press, Dindigul,
Madura.

MERWARA.

Holme Cotton Ginning Factory,
Bijai Nagar, Ajmer.

New Cotton Press & Ginning
Factory, Beawar, Merwara.

Shatunja Manak Factory, Kekri,
Ajmer

PUNJAB.

B. C. G. A. (Punjab), Khan-
wal, Punjab.

Bhai Hirasingsh Gurmukhsing,
Tarn Taran, Lahore.

Birla Factory, Gin & Press, Ok-
ara, Montgomery.

Bishwambharlal Bisheshwarlal,
Panipat, Karnal.

**ADVERTISE IN THE PAYING WAY—WRITE TO
MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

Durga Dass Bhagwan Das, Kasur, Punjab.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Palwal, Gurgaon.

Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd., Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

Seth Sukhdev Bux, Gojra, Lyallpur, Punjab.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Gopi Ram Ram Chand, Ginning

& Pressing Factory, Shikohabad, Mainpuri.

Mahaliram Lachmandas, Ginning & Pressing Factory, Chandausi, Moradabad.

Phoolchand Bagla Ginning & Pressing Factory, Hathras, Aligarh.

R. B. Jankiprasad, Khurja, Bulandshahr.

GINGER MERCHANTS.

Kazi Abdul Gunny, Belea, Purnea.
Paramananda Poddar, Domar, Rangpur.

Sashi Bhusan Saha, Domar, Rangpur.

S. K. Roy, Domar, Rangpur.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

(Also see Glass Bangle Manufacturers).

BENGAL.

Hardeo Glass Works, Dacca.

Sivajee Glass Works, Howrah.

Sree Gobindeo Glass Works, Ramrajatolla, Howrah; Office 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

Victoria Glass Works, Ghosery, Howrah.

BOMBAY CITY.

Bombay Glass Manufacturing Co., 51, Naigum Rd., Dadar, Bombay.

National Glass Works, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

Western Indian Glass Works, South Rd., Panchmahal, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Mahomed Siddick Glass Works, Kurla, G. I. P. Ry.

National Glass Works, Poona.

Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., P.O. Ogalevadi, Satara.

Paisa Fund Glass Works, Talegaon Dabhade, Poona.

CALCUTTA

Bengal Glass Works, Ltd., Church Rd., Dum Dum, Calcutta.

Bharat Glass Works, 107, Dum Dum Road, Calcutta.

Binapani Glass Blowing Works, 1/A, Ramchand Rose Lane, Calcutta. (Syringes, etc).

Calcutta Glass & Silicate Works, 6B, Kundu Lane, Belgatchia, Calcutta.

East Bengal Glass Blowing Works, 143/1, Baranashi Ghosh Street, Calcutta. (Glass Syringe).

M. N. Mehta Glass Factory, 82, Ultadanga Main Road, Calcutta.
New Indian Glass Works, 101, Ultadangi Main Rd., Calcutta.

Premier Glass Blowing & Scientific Works, Belgatchia, Calcutta.
Punjab Silicate and Glass Works, Sodhpur, Tollygunge, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Jewel Glass Factory Civil Station, Jabulpore.

Nagpur Glass Works, Nagpur.

Onama Glass Works, Gondia, C.P.

DELHI.

Swadeshi Glass Works, Dariba, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Bikaner State Glass Works, Bikaner. (Also Syringe).

Daga Glass Factory, Bikaner.

Deccan Glass Works, Begampet, Hyderabad. Deccan.

PUNJAB.

Amritsar Glass Works, Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar.

Imperial Glass Works, Bhawal, Shahpore, Punjab.

Upper India Glass Works, Ambala City.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Allahabad Glass Works, Naini, Allahabad.

Bhanni Lal Glass Works, Firozabad, Agra.

Coronation Glass Works, Firozabad, Agra.

Ganga Glass Works, Ltd., P.O.
Balawali, Bijnor, U.P.
Girdhari Lal Mohanlal Agarwal,
Firozabad.
Krishna Glass Works, Hathras,
Aligarh.
Nagina Glass Works, Nagina,
Bijnor, U. P.

Naini Glass Works, 235, Bahadur-
ganj, Allahabad.

Rastogi Bros., (Glass Works),
Kiratpur, Bijnor.

United, Provinces Glass Works,
Ltd., Bahjoi, Moradabad. (Sheet
Glass)

GLASS & GLASSWARE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY CITY.

A. Dostmahomed & Co., 105, 107,
Bhandari Street. (Chakla St.),
Bombay.

A. Valiji & Co., 8-10, Lohar
Chawl, Bombay, 2.

Abdoolally Noorbhoy, 122-24, Ab-
dur Rehman St., Bombay.

All India Bottle Supplying Co.,
153, Chakla, Bombay No. 3.

Amritlal Bhagwandas & Bros.,
77, New Charm Rd., Bombay 4.

De Laitta Lighting Co., Bombay,
(Glass Globes & Chimneys).

Ebrahim Peer Mahomed & Co.,
112, Chakla St., Bombay.

Indian Jar Supply Co., Janjakra
St., Chukkala, Bombay.

Karimji Ebrahimji Arsiwalla, 120,
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay.
(Frame, Looking Glass).

L. Ebrahim Haji Sheriff & Co.,
150, Chakla St., Bombay.

Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla,
199, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay.

Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.,
141, Chakla St., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Mahomedali Ishufali, Panfradia
St., Dharampur, Surat.

Shantilal Chunilal Mehta, Seth
Pole, Nadiad, Kaira.

CALCUTTA.

Banerjee Bros. 150, Lower Chit-
pore Rd., Calcutta. (Plate Glass
and Mirror).

Bengal Glassware Mart, 75/2,
Colootola Str., Calcutta.

Behary Lal Dey, 9, Swallow Lane,
Calcutta.

Bombay Glassware Mart, 22,
Colootola Street, Calcutta.

C. K. Das & Sons, 17, College St.,
Calcutta.

Calcutta Glass Trading Co., 4,
Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Fotic Lal Seal & Sons, 10, Swal-
low Lane, Calcutta.

Kanai Lal Dhur, 11, Swallow
Lane, Calcutta.

Kunja Behari Chandra, 10/1,
Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

Naran Chandra Dey, 2, Swallow
Lane, Calcutta.

R. D. Dutt & Bros., 79/2, Harri-
son Rd., Calcutta.

Sat Cowri Das, 196, Old China
Bazar St., Calcutta.

Satya Charan Pal, 194, Old China
Bazar St., Calcutta.

Sikri Bottle Stores, 9, Ezra St.,
Calcutta.

Sitanath Law & Co., 2/3, Swallow
Lane, Calcutta.

ALL INDIAN MANUFACTURERS OF

Perfumery & Medicines

PLEASE REFER TO

THE ALL INDIA BOTTLE SUPPLYING CO.,

153, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.

or
42, Anderson Street, Madras.

DELHI.

Calcutta House, Suddar Bazar, Delhi.
 Dhanpat Rai & Son, Delhi.
 Himalaya Trading Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi.
 Md. Shafi & Co., Near Qutab Rd., Delhi.
 Mohammad Arif Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi.
 Mohammad Ismail Saddar Bazar, Delhi.
 M. R. Light House, Sadar Bazar, Delhi, (Cutlery, Crockery Ware Merchants).

INDIAN STATES.

Choonilal B. Mehta, Station Rd., Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.
 Damodar Das Nagory, Lashkar, Gwalior.
 Kolhapur Trading Agency, Feris Market, Kolhapur.
 Nathoo Laljee, Hill St., Secunderabad, Deccan.
 Sree Rama Krishna Stores, Sree Krishna Bldgs., Malleswaram, Bangalore.

KARACHI.

Abdul Rahim & Sons, Elphinstone Street, Karachi. (Also Crockery ware).
 Byramji Edulji & Co., Victoria Rd., Karachi.
 Ebrahimji Esmilji Lotia, Bunder Rd., Karachi.
 Haji Zakaria Abdul Satar, Booras Street, Camp, Karachi.
 Household Stores, Elphinstone St., Camp, Karachi.
 Jyabali Khadibhoy & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
 T. Vishindas & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

GLASS BANGLES MANUFACTURERS.**BOMBAY CITY.**

Bhogilal Rajaram, 59, 3rd. Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar, Bombay 2.
 Bombay Acid Proof Bangles Co., Bandra, Bombay.
 Bulakidas Kasturchand, 3rd. Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar, Bombay, 3.
 C. Merwanji & Co., 154, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Chhogmal Rakhaji & Co., 108, Bohra Bazar St., Fort, Bombay.
 Chhogalal Tarachand & Co.,

Tayabali Khadhibhoy Lotia & Co., Rambharthi Rd., Karachi.

LAHORE.

Maheer Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, The Mall, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Abdul Rahim & Bros., 13, Evening Bazaar Road, Madras.
 Ebram Peermahomed & Co., 16, Broadway, Madras.
 P. Thiruvarangiah, 172, Devaraja Mudali St., Madras.
 R. Ramanujiah, 87/88, Devaraja Mudaly St., Madras.
 Sahibjan Sahib, 30, Nainiappa Naick St., Madras. (Glass Bead).

T. L. Pathy & Co., 1-2 & 67, Malaperumal St., G.T., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. Ram Bhat & M. Srinivas Prabhu, Car St., Mangalore, S. Kanara. (Also Cotton).

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Peshawar House, Peshawar City.

PUNJAB.

A. N. Malik & Sons, Rawalpindi.
 Amir Chand & Sons, Rawalpindi Cantt.
 Upper India Glass Works, Ambala City.

RANGOON.

Dadabhoy & Sons, Dalhousie St., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Bharat Business Co., Nagina, Bijnor, (Glass Phials).
 Gur Pd. Hira Lal, Chowk, Allahabad.
 R. Avasthi & Company, Noughara Cawnpore. (Bottles).
 Sote & Co., Bijnor, U. P.

Abedin Bldg., Bhindi Bazar, Bombay.

Chimnaji Nathaji & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Chimnaji Sardarmal & Co., Amin Bldg., Bhindi Bazar, Bombay.

Dinshaw Hormusji & Co., 20, Goha Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

E. F. Kavarana & Co., 234, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

Hiralal Mohanlal, Banian Road, Bombay 9.

Immense possibility for ambitious men. Read Banerjee's Money Made by the Mail. Rs. 2. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

M. N. Mehta, 158, Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Maksudhusain Sakhavathusain, 3rd, Bhoiwada, Bhuleswara, Bombay 2.

Manchershaw Navroji & Co., Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Maniar Maksal Husen Sakhauat Husur, 3rd, Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar, Bombay No. 2.

Maniar Rahimtulla Karimbhai, 3rd., Bhaiwada, Bhuleswara, Bombay No. 2.

Manockji Pallonji & Co., 45, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mukund Jairamshe Dangre, 3rd, Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar, Bombay 2.

Nanchand Gulabchand Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Nariman Maneckji & Co., 78, Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Noormahomed Lilani & Co., 59, Amin Bldg., Bhindi Bazar, Bombay.

Pavri Sons & Co., 95-97, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Ratanchand Premchand, Amin Bldg., Bhindi Bazar, Bombay.

S. C. Karanjia & Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sha A. Ramanlal & Co., 153, Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Sha Aidanji Sajaji & Co., Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Sha Bulakhiras Kasturchand, 3rd, Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar, Bombay No. 2.

Sha Fojmal Kapoorchand & Co., 186, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sha Hiraji Keshrimal & Co., Bhindi Bazar, Bombay No. 9.

Sha Juharnal Motiji & Co., Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Sha Navlaji Dipaji & Co., 67-69, Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Sha Premchand Bhulaji & Co., 122, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sha Ratilal Bhagwanji & Co., 160, Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Sha Revashanker Jetha, 3rd, Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar, Bombay No. 2.

Sha Rikabchand Amichand & Co., Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Sha Sakalchand Dalichand & Co., 168, Bazar Gate St., Bombay.

Sha Sitaramji Kaniramji Vihani & Co., 82, Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Umiashanker Prabhashanker & Co., 3rd, Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. G. Worde, Bassein Road, Thana. (Also Glassholders).

N. G. Works, Chinchani, Thana.

INDIAN STATES.

Bhagwat & Co., Kolhapur.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Hanuman Glass Works, Firozabad, Agra.

Girwardhari Lall, Mohan Lall Agarwal, Firozabad.

GLUE DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS.

Allied Agency, 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

Atlas Glue Factory, Amritsar.

D. A. Davieson & Co., 22, Canning St., Calcutta.

Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co., Block C-37 & 38, College St. Market, Calcutta. (Match glue, and Damp-proof glue).

M. P. Gupta & Co., Kursawan, Cawnpore.

GOLD & SILVER THREAD MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Amritbhai Jethabhai, Manchupura, Surat.

Atmaram Bulakhidas, Manchupura, Surat.

Balubhai Nathabhai, Ramapura, Surat.

Bhaichand Gulabchand, Manchupura, Surat.

Bhukhamdas Ambaram, Manchupura, Surat.

C. B. Nanavati, Limboosery, Surat.

Chunilal Fakirchand, Manchupura, Surat.

Chunilal Manecklal, Mahidherpura, Limbu St., Surat.

Gelabhi Dayaram, Manchupura, Surat.

Govindbhai Durlabh, Moti Sheri, Surat.

Gulabchand Kashiram, Manchupura, Surat.

Immense possibility for ambitious men, Read Banerjee's Money Making by the Mail. Rs. 2. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

1. C. Gandhi, 462, 463, Limbu St.,
Surat.
Jekishandas Ramsa, Gopipura,
Surat.
Motiram Pramchand, Manchu-
pura, Surat.
Ranchhod Bhaichand, Manchu-
pura, Surat.
Thakordas Balabhai Patel, Lumbu-
sheri, Surat.
Thirajram Tribhovandas, Sagam-
pura, Surat.
Vaju Bhai Chunilal, Gopipura,
Surat.
Vijbhukhandas Aditram, Manchu-
pura, Surat.

DELHI.

Behari Lal Pearey Lal, Fatehpuri
Bazar, Delhi.
General Industrial Co., Ltd.,
Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
Gently Gold & Silver Thread Fac-
tory, Delhi.
Kanshi Ram Bala Parshad Gold
Thread Factory, Delhi.

GRAINS & SEEDS DEALERS.**ASSAM.**

Jahormall H. Bux, Barpeta Road,
Kamrup. (Mustard).

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Badudas Rangilall, Salmari, Pur-
nea. (Mustard).
Bhagbatiram Baburam, Behari-
ganj, Bhagalpur.
Bhagwan Dass & Co., Sultanpore,
Dinapura, Patna.
Bichai Majee, Kasba, Purnea.
(Khesari).
Bhartia Bros. & Sons, Raxaul,
Champaran.
Chouthmall Askoram, Behariganj,
Bhagalpur. (Mustard).
Heeralal Gadadher Prasad & Sons,
Eshwari Mansion, Beapur,
(Patna).
Ramji Lall & Sons, Dinapore
Cantt., Patna.

BENGAL.

Amulya Chandra Biswas, Banpur,
Nadia.
Benarashi Lall, Plassey, Nadia.
(Arhar, Gram, Linseed, etc.)
Dina Bandhu Hari Bandhu Saha,
Sarisabari, Mymensingh.
Fotleon Sha, Sone Lall Sha,
Madarghat, Kasba.

Krishna Gold & Silver Thread
Factory, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

P. Subramania Chettiar, Chalot,
Trivandrum, Travancore.
S. M. Dhaktappa & Sons, Chick-
pet, Bangalore.
Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory,
Bangalore.

MADRAS CITY.

Indian Gold Thread Mills, 54,
Konnur High Rd., Iyanavaram,
Chingleput, Madras.
K. M. Subbier & Sons, 104, Naini-
appa St., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Indian Gold Thread Mills Ltd.,
191, Palace Rd., Madura.
Pierce Leslie & Co., Coimbatore.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Benares Industries, Ltd., Chowk,
Benares.
Ram Das Shyam Das, 37/100,
Gopal Mandir, Benares City.
Tirshul Gold Thread Mfg. Co.,
Ltd., Benares.

Gopinath Bonomali Basak, Sari-
sabari, Mymensingh.
Khedan Ram Rangyatam Ram,
Tulshihata, Malda. (Mustard).
Mahesh Chandra Saha, Arani,
Rajshahi.
Mukunchand Behani, Malanda
Bazar, Mymensingh. (Mustard).
Naresh Chandra Singh, Bongaon,
Jessore.
P. C. Saha, Arani, Rajshahi.
Ranjit Kanta Das, Santipur, Nadia.
(Kalai).
Sanjit Kumar Paramanick, Gang-
napur, Nadia. (Kalai, moog,
masoor and martar).
Sewjee Ram Chopua, Bhurunga-
mari, Rangpur. (Mustard).
Srish Chandra Saha, Chatmohar,
Pabna. (Kalai, mosur, khesari
and matar).

BOMBAY CITY.

Damji Pragji & Co., 4th Lane,
Dana Bunder, Bombay.
Dayaldas Chhabildas & Co.,
Broach St., Dana Bunder, Bom-
bay.
Hajee Karmally Kassam & Co.,
Habib Building, Palagali, 6,
Samuel St., Bombay.

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Karabhai Ramji 33, Kurla Street, Bombay.

Karim Latif, Old Bangalipura, Janjiker St., Bombay 3. Br:—Nandyal and Bantna.

Koorpal Hemrai, Damar Lane, Gamdevi, Bomby.

Lalji Poonsi & Co., 3, Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay. Br:—Raichur.

Mulji Devshi & Co., 1st Lane, Broach Street, Dana Bunder, Bombay.

Nagindas Sarupchand, Chinoy Building, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay. (Linseed, Wheat and Cotton).

Premji Devji & Co., 3rd Lane, Dana Bunder, Bombay.

Popatlal Moolchand, Gaya Bldg., Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay.

Ramji Umarshi Thacker, 47, Broach Street, Dana Bunder, Bombay. (Wheat).

Ravji Ganpat & Co., "E" Lane, Dana Bunder, Bombay.

Ramratan Modani, Clive Rd., Dana Bunder, Bombay. (Wheat).

Shamji Dongarsey, 13-19, Surat Street, Dana Bunder, Bombay.

Vala Peraj & Co., Opp. Tower, 13, Gunbow Street, Bombay.

Veerappa Andanappa Agadi, 11-13 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Harilal Khulshal, Bazar St., Dharampur, Surat.

Kailapa Dumane, Mangalwarpeth, Sholapur.

Kasamji Mohmedii & Co., Bilimora, Surat.

CALCUTTA.

Banwari Surbay Jamna Prasad, 26, Darmahatta St., Calcutta.

Syambar Singh, Hari Sankar Singh, 192/3, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Adam Gani Billoo, Bhatapara, C.P. (Pulse and Oil Seeds).

Hajiadam Abdul Shakur, Bhatapara, Raipur, C. P.

Rama Chandra Rao & Sons, Bandubpur, Damoh.

DELHI.

Behari Lal Kedar Nath, Khari Baoli, Shradhanand Bazar, Delhi.

Chandu Lal Suraj Mal, Naya Bazar, Delhi.

Hardco Sahai Nand Ram, Khari Baoli, Delhi.

Ram Gopal Bhagwan Dass, Naya Bazar, Delhi.

Udmi Ram Bhajan Lal, Naya Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

H. M. Venkataramana Setty, Kadur, Mysore.

K. Ramanna & Bros., Santhejet, Mysore

Kala Pitambar, Junagadh, Kathiawar.

Kevel Ram Nehal Chand, Mandi, Bahawalpur. (Wheat).

Magadi Srinivasa Rangai, Kadur, Mysore.

Makum Seetharama Setty, Kadur, Mysore.

Malali Venkatappa, Kadur, Mysore State.

Muhammad & Co., Aboobucker Hajee C., Quilon, Travancore.

Pampanna Kashappa Shettar, Kopbal, Nizam's State.

KARACHI.

Basantlal Ramkumar, Serai Road, Karachi.

Salleli Mohamed Oomer Dosai, Dosalani Bldg., Napier Road, Karachi.

Strauss & Co., Ltd., McLeod Rd., Karachi.

Vishinji Sons & Co., McLeod Rd., Karachi.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

S. P. V. Thillaichidambara Nadar, Aruppukottai, Ramnad.

T. R. Valakrishna Reddiar, Vellore.

T. Sivaparakiri, Aruppukottai, Ramnad.

Venkatachalam Chetty & Co., Coimbatore.

PUNJAB.

Convillipur Farm, Montgomery, Punjab. (Cotton and Wheat Seed).

L. Thakar Don Mulk, Kanok Mandi, Sialkot City.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Babooram Mahadeo Prasad, Chunar, U. P.

Kashi Ram Zaharmal, Colnelganj, Muttra U. P. Br:—Muttra and Kosi, U. P.

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GRAMOPHONE RECORD MANUFACTURERS.

Hindusthan Musical Products & Indian Gramophone Co., Ltd., 2,
Varieties Syndicate Ltd., 6-1, Jessore Road, Calcutta.
Akrur Dutt Lane, Calcutta. Viel-O-Phone Co., Ltd., Mahim,
Bombay.

GROUNDNUT DEALERS.**MADRAS CITY.**

Hasam & Kasam Ayoob, 9-10,
Anderson St., Madras.

Louis Dreyfus & Co., 8-9, Tham-
bu Chetty St., P.O. Box No.
112, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

B. Venkatasami Chetty & Subbiah
Chetty, Badarpet, Kalahasti.

G. Subbiah Chetty & Seshappa
Chetty Anantapur.

G. Venkatesayya, Decorticating
Factory, Kadiri, Anantapur.

Guduthur Thinappa Bros., Bellary.

K. Muniswamy Chetty & Co.,
Badarpet, Kalahasti.

Kistna Subbiah Ginning and
Groundnut Shelling Factory,
Tadpatri, Anantapur.

Kottah Punniiah & A. Rungiah,
Guntur.

Lakshminarayan Ginning &
Groundnut Shelling Factory,
Nallagath, Kurnool.

M. K. Chidambaram & Co., Ka-
rur, Trichinopoly.

Medum Subhanna Chetty's Gin-
ning & Groundnut Shelling
Factory, Kurnool.

Mudi Basappa Balloli, Gadag.

Pakkam Errappa & Bros., Urava-
konda, Anantapur.

R. Thimmalai Chettiar, Valavanur,
S. Arcot.

Raya Rungiah Naidu, Pakala,
Raichur.

Sabapathi Cotton Press & Ground-
nut Decorticating Factory,
Tadpatri, Anantapur.

Sanjivappa & Sons, Adoni.

Seth Dyalal Rowjee, Bhavani Rd.,
Erode.

Sri Satyanarayana Rice &
Groundnut Factory, Chipura-
palle, Vizagapatam.

Sri Venkateswara Karkhana,
Decg. & Turmeric Polishing
Factory, Cuddapah.

T. Pachamuthu Chettyar, Fort,
Erode.

Thallam Muniah Chetty, Gin &
Shelling Factory, Tadpatri,
Anantapur.

V. R. Patnekar & Sons, Market,
Belgaum.

V. T. Ramasami Iyer, Valavanur,
S. Arcot.

GUM, LIQUID, DEALERS.

Bengal Paste Co., 10, Dehi Entally | Das & Co., 60, Sikdar Bagan St.,
Rd. Calcutta. (Laikol). Calcutta.

D. Harchandrai & Co., Bunder | Meharr Chemical Works, 49, Nai-
Road, P.O. Box 87, Karachi. gum Road, Dadar, Bombay.

GUNNY BROKERS.

Banarsi Prasad Didwania, 401-7A, | Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Upper Chitpur Rd., Calcutta. Luchminarain, Kanoria & Co.,

Damodardas Lalji & Co., 30, | 134, Canning St., Calcutta.

Mirchi Lane, Mandvi, Bombay. Ramji Govindji & Co., Rambaugh
Earl Acton & Co., D5, Clive Bldgs.,
Calcutta. St., Karachi.

Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd., 8, | Tulsī Dass Mukh Raj, Naya
Bazar, Delhi.

GUT DEALERS.

Ad. Meyer, 5, South Tangra Rd., | Popular Tennis Gut Factory,
Calcutta. Hide Market, Amritsar.

Hajee Ganj Mohd. Master & Co., | Sh. Noordin Firozedin Rahimyar
Mahfuzkhan's Garden, Madras. Khan, Bahawalpur State.

Mohamed Sulaiman & Co., G, 25, | Tennis Gut Co., Sialkot City.
Mahfoozkhan's Gate, Madras.

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of/
Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calc

HANDKERCHIEF DEALERS.

- A. S. Bishamber Rumal Factory, Sudder Bazar, Delhi.
 Badshahi Rumal Factory, Delhi.
 Calcutta Rumal Factory, Delhi.
 Ghanshamdas Teckchand, Old Market, Karachi.
 Indian Hosiery House, Delhi.
 Kumaraswamy Naidu & Sons, C. S. C. 37, Basavyyan St., Washermanpet, Madras.
 National Rumal Factory, Delhi.
 Shri Gopal Tandon, Cawnpore.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.**ASSAM.**

Mahammed Eda Khan, Gauhati. (Exporter).

BENGAL.

House of Laborers Ltd., Comilla.
Kamalbasini Debi, Katwa, Burdwan. Mg. Director, Dr. S. K. Roy, M.B.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Behar Commercial Co., Machharhatta, Patna City.
 Ganesh Lal Mohesh Lal, Naubatpur, Patna.
 Ghosh Brothers, Bankipore, Patna.
 Ramchandra Ram, Chaibassa, Singhbhum.
 Ramgulam Sah Naubat Ram, Maharajgang, Dt. Saran.
 S. Rahim Buksh & Bros., Bankipur, Patna.

BOMBAY CITY.

- A. Hatimbhoy & Co., Carnac Bunder, Bombay No. 3.
 A. Narandas & Co., 59, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
 B. Odhavji & Co., Carnac Bunder Bombay.
 Bombay Tube & Hardware Mart, 26, Nagdevi St., Bombay.
 British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Sprott Rd., 16, Ballard Estate, Bombay; C-6, Clive Bldgs., Clive Street, Calcutta.
 Budhabhoy Noorbhoy & Co., 174, Abdul Reliman St., Bombay.
 C. Bhimji Poonja & Sons, 20, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. (Exported Metal).
 Daulatram Ratanji & Co., 208, Nagdevi St., Bombay No. 3. Br.—Dhanbad, Jharia, Katragarh, Delhi & Cawnpore.
 F. Fulchand & Co., Gulalwadi Kika Street, Bombay 4.
 F. Raja & Co., Carnac Siding Rd., Bombay. (Iron & Steel Beams).
 Gibbs Trading Co., Mahindra Mansions, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.
 H. A. Khambaty & Co., 13, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
 N. Adamally & Sons, 277, Nagdevi St., Bombay 3. Br.—Surat and Aden.
 Haji Ahmed Haji Isak & Co., Iron Jetha, Musjid, Bombay.
 Jamnadas Chaturbhuj & Bros., 92, Vithalwadi, Bombay 2. (Also Graphite Dealers).
 Lookmanji Moosajee, Diamond Bldg., Lohar Chawl, Bombay. (Brass, Iron & Hardware).
 M. Dawoodbhai & Bros., Hararwalla Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
 M. H. Desai & Co., Kerwalla Bldg., Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
 M. M. Thakar, Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
 Mahimkar & Co., Ramchandra Bldg., Ardeshir Dady Street, Bombay.
 Nansi Iron & Steel Works, 223, Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay.
 P. S. Parekh & Co., 38, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay.
 Parmanand Jadavji Modi, Iron Market, Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
 Pestonji Chhotatal & Co., Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
 R. S. Agnew & Co., 280, Carnac Road, Bombay.
 Sajaudin Tayebally, 219, Kika St., Street, Gulalwadi, Bombay. (Brass Pipes and Bar).
 Salim & Co., 476, Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.
 Shantilal Parmanand & Co., Carnac Bnder, Bombay, 3.

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Solem Hardware Mart, 309, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Somsoodin Baboojee & Sons, 171, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd., P. O., Box No. 265, Bombay.

T. F. Haidery & Co., "Haidery House," 34, Parcel Road, Bombay, 2. Br.—Raichur (Deccan).

Trivedi & Co., Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay.

United Steel Companies (India) Ltd., Kodak House, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Abdealli & Co., Surat.

Dinshawji Burjorji Khilawala, Bilimora, Surat.

Hardware & Electric Mart, Sahi Bazar, Hyderabad, Sind

Hiralal Balubhai & Co., Kanpith Bazar, Surat.

Malik Abdul Kareem Abdul Aziz, Kakejai Bldgs., Gujrat. (Also Paints & Cement).

Mistry Narayandas Bhagvandas, Bechar Road, Bulsar, Surat.

Naranlal Talakshibhai Parikh, Patri, Ahmedabad.

Sakarchand Chhaganlal & Co., Near Swaminarain's Temple, Nadiad, Kaira.

Sidramapa Hahatepa, Dargopatil, Lokhand Galli, Sholapur.

Tribhovan S. Gandhi, Ahmedabadi Bazar, Nadiad, Kaira.

Vishwanath Mechanical Works, Navipeth, Sholapur.

BURMA.

M. E. Dadabhoy & Sons, 506, Dalhousie St., Rangoon.

Crown Stores, Bazar Rd., Tavoy.

CALCUTTA.

A. N. Hussunally & Co., 20, Strand Road, Calcutta. (Also Metal & Machinery).

Acme Mfg. Co., Ltd., 86, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Anandji Haridas & Co., Ltd., Meerbohor Ghat, Lohapatty, Barabazar, Calcutta. (Iron & Steel).

B. N. Chatterjee & Sons, 36, Benia Pukur Road, Entally, Cal.

Birmingham Iron & Steel Co., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Bombay Hardware Mart, 82, Clive Street, Calcutta.

British India Collapsible Steel Gate Co., 29, Middle Road, Cal. Calcutta Iron & Steel Co., 29, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Daw & Brothers, 14, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta.

Dutt Bros., 61-74, Strand Road, Calcutta.

E. A. Currin, 11-1, Sukea Lane, Calcutta.

Eastern Mercantile Co., 55, Canning St., Calcutta.

Gopal Chander Das & Co., Ltd., 86-A, Clive St., Calcutta. (Also collapsible gate).

H. C. Roy & Co., 13, Clive St., Calcutta. (Also Metal).

K. D. Ganguly, 74, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Kali Pada Nandy & Co., 225, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

Kanti Chandra Mukerjee, 27 Wellington St., Calcutta.

Kuver Limited, 84, Clive St., Cal.

N. A. Hussunally & Co., 28, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Paris Collapsible Gate Co., 16/1A, & 17, Beadon Street, Calcutta. (Also W. I. Steel Gates, Grilles, Collapsible Gates).

Railway Engineering Co., 33/4, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta.

(Pruning knives, grills, etc.).

Rajendra Nath Mullick & Co., 20, Durmahatta St., Calcutta.

S. A. Moolchala & Co., 14, Clive St., Calcutta. (Also collapsible gate).

S. C. Guin & Bros., 43, Clive St., Calcutta.

Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son Ltd., Meerbohor Ghat, Lohapatty, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Seal & Co., 81, Clive St., Calcutta.

Stewarts & Lloyds Limited, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

(Tubes & fittings).

Steel Products Limited, 95-98, Garden Reach Rd., Calcutta.

Sulkea Paint & Iron Works, 50, Clive St., Calcutta. (Swadeshi Bolt and Nut).

T. D. Kumar & Bros., Ltd., 67-4, Strand Road, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Harish Chandra & Sons, Bandubpur, Damoh.

To get in touch with Indian manufacturers, read "DIRECTORY OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES" price As. 4. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.]

Iron Box Manufacturing Co.,
Hinganghat, Wardha.
Khan Saheb M. Hassonjee &
Sons, Itwari Bazar, Nagpur
City. (Also Electrical).
Sabir Ali & Bros., Damoh.

DELHI.

Madan Lal & Co., Chawri Bazar,
Delhi
Madho Ram Budh Singh, Chawri
Bazar, Delhi.
Reyazud Din Jamalush Din,
Fatehpuri Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Abdulhusain Mulla Jivajee Hari-
navala, Dhal Road, Junagadh,
Kathiawar. (Also Glass, Paint).
Abdul Sathr Haji Ayoob, Matan-
chery Cochin.
Ansari Brothers, Amin Bldgs.,
Patiala.
B. V. Narayana Swami & Co.,
Bangalore City, Mysore.
Chandar Lall Gopalal & Sons,
Gopalal Bakliwala Bldg., Gwa-
lior.
Dalshukhray Bhaishanker & Co.,
Gohar Bag, Bilimora, Baroda.
M. Abdil Khodir Sahib, General
Bazar, Mysore.
Maganbhai S. Patel, Gendi Gate
Road, Baroda.
Nanjundappa & Sons, Amvedas-
rama, Mysore.
Pirbhai Noorbhai Morvi, Kathua-
war.
R. K. Ebrahim & Sons, Chickma-
galore, Mysore.
Rasiklal Jagjivandas Desai, San-
kheda, Baroda.
Sri Ram Bhargadwaj Iron Industry,
Doddapet, Mysore.
Zulf & Co., Lohari Gate, Patiala.
(Also Machinery).

KARACHI.

Abdul Hussein Karimji Marvi,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
Adamji Boodhabhoy & Sons,
Old Jail Road, Karachi.
B. R. Hermon & Mohatta, Kara-
chi.
Chandmal Tarachand & Co.,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
Dhaniram & Sons, Bunder Road,
Karachi.
Esmailji Allibhoy Feroziwalla,
Serai Road, Karachi.
Fida Hussein Jafferji, Serai Rd.,
Karachi.
Karachi Hardware Mart, Market
Road, Karachi.
M. Chhotalal & Co, Marriot Rd.,
Karachi.
M. Sukdev & Co., Serai Road,
Karachi. (Also Metals).
Road, Karachi.
Madhoram Hardevdas, McLeod
Pohoomal Bros., 54, New Cloth
Market, Karachi.
Ramchand Jethmal, Bunder Rd.,
Karachi. (Also metals).
T. Cossar & Co., Ltd., McLeod
Road, Karachi.
Tyabally Moosaji, Bunder Road,
Karachi.

LAHORE.

Charanjit Lal Sethi & Sons, 10,
Ferozpur Rd., Lahore.
Dakhnimal Melaram, Gumti Ba-
zar, Near Water Works,
Lahore.

Kar Kar & Co., Lahore Cantt.

MADRAS CITY.

A. Abdul Shukoor & Co., 11,
Sembudoss Street, Madras.
A. Ahmedally & Co., 25, Linga
Chetty St., Madras.

Santosh K. Mullick & Son Ltd.,

Premier Iron & Hardware Merchants. Importers, Exporters & Manufacturers,
Deals in—STEEL JOISTS, CORRUGATED SHEETS
and various other Building materials.
Managing Director, SANTOSH KUMAR MULLICK,
President, Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association,

Meerbohor Ghat. Lohapatty, Sarabazar, Calcutta.

For reference see Classified List of the Directory.
Full particulars on application.

- A. M. Badruddin, 28, Linga Chetty Street, Madras.
 A. Mahomed & Co., 313, Linga Chetty Street, Madras.
 A. Nathamoony Chetty, 22, Vankatchala Mudali St., Madras.
 Abdul Ali Muhamad Ali & Co., 13, Sembudoss St., Madras.
 C. Natesa Chetty, 276, Rasappa Chetty St., Madras.
 E. S. Hajee, 12, Sembudoss Street, Madras.
 Mohamedaly Sarafaly & Co., 10, Sembudoss Street, Madras.
 S. Rajam, 303, Linga Chetty St., Madras.
 T. A. Rama Row, 77, Armenian Street, G. T., Madras.
 T. S. Fidaally & Co., 1-44, Vankatchalla Mudaly St., Park Town, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

- A. M. Subramaniam & Co., Arupukottai, Ramnad
 A. Palaniappa Mudaly, Bazaar St., Erode.
 G. V. G. Ramayya, Main Road, Vizagapatam.
 Govinda Pillai, Kumbakonam Koil, East Kumbakonam.
 K. A. M. A. Kalipa Nadar, Palamcottah, Tinnevely.
 K. S. Rama Iyer, Calicut, Malabar.
 K. V. K. Shaik Routhier & Bros., Palghat, Malabar.
 M. Krishna Naik & Sons, Bunder St., Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 P. V. K. Sundrasamy Chetty, Bazaar St., Erode.
 S. T. Thiruvadinatha Pillai & Bros., Chalai, Trivandrum.
 St. Joseph Works, Jeppo, Kanaknadu, Mangalore, S. K.
 T. V. Pallabirama Chettiar, Palghat, Malabar
 V. Vullakki & Sons, Vearanki Lock, Kistna.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

- Devi & Bros., Vearanki Lock, Kistna.

PUNJAB.

- Barkat Ram Sarb Dayal, Lyallpur.
 Gopal Dass & Co., Rawalpindi.
 Gurditta Mall Bhagwan Das, Gole Bazar, Lyallpur.
 Harnarain Anand Sarup, Landour Bazar, Mussoorie. (Also Brass-
 wares).
 Khemchand Rajkumar, Jullundur
 Kidarnath Ramchander, Karnal, Punjab.
 L. Kanra Ram & Sons, Rail Bazar, Sargodha.
 Mehra Mal Besakhi Ram, Chouk Sarfan, Kasur, Punjab.

RANGOON.

- D. R. Kothari Co., 41, 28th Street, Rangoon.
 Esoof F. I. Dawoodjee Bros., 114, Sparks Street, Rangoon.
 M. I. Kee Bhai & Co., 57, 28th Street, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

- A. N. Mukerjee & Co., Godowlia, Benares City.
 Agarwal Metal Stores, La Touche Road, Lucknow.
 Bajinath Jwalaprasad, Bang Za war Singh, Etawah.
 Bhanamal & Co., Near Gulab Bari Park, Fyzabad City.
 Duke & Co., 34, La Touche Road, Lucknow.
 Himatram Kripashanker & Co., La Touche Road, Cawnpore.
 Kashi Ram Phool Chand, Pipal-
 mandi Bazar, Dehra-Dun.
 L. S. Sharma & Co., Lalaka Bazar, Meerut.
 M. R. Sharma & Co., Parao Dobe, Aligarh
 Narayan & Co., 491, Colonel-
 gunj, Allahabad.
 Rickhee Nath Munnee Lall, Hatia, Cawnpore.
 Shadi Ram & Sons, 33, La Touche Road, Lucknow.
 Sitaram & Sons, Dehra-Dun.
 Br: Mussoorie.
 U. P. Tratlring Co., Delhi Gate, Aligarh.

HARMONIUM DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS.

(See Musical Instruments Dealers)

HAT MANUFACTURERS.

(See Cap and Hat Dealers).

"Sketches of Indian Industries," Vol. II, offers discussions on va
 Indian Industries. Re. 1. Industry Book Dept., Shambazar,

HIDES & SKINS MERCHANTS.**BIHAR & ORISSA.**

- A. A. Blake Bros., Khyrah, Bagaha P.O., Champaran.
 Chhatho Lal, Hide Godown, Saral, Arrah.
 Mohammad Isa Sahab, Mohallah Wallegunj, Arrah.
 Swedish Tannery, Cuttack, (Lizard Skin).

BOMBAY CITY.

- S. Mohameddin Haji Kaderbakhsh, Dharavi, Bombay No. 17. (Goat Skins & Reptile Skins).

BURMA.

- U. Lone, Oyawhwe, N. Burma.

CALCUTTA.

- A. Forbes & Co., Ltd., 12, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.
 G. Haider & Sons, 10, Tiretta Bazar Street, Calcutta.
 H. S. Abdul Gunny, 23, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
 Laljee Mohamed, 11/2, Sukeas Lane, Cal. (Also wool & spices).
 Lyons (India), Ltd., 5, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
 M. Abbas Ali, 40, Chatawala Goli, Calcutta.
 Mohammad Amin Bros., 37, Tangra Road, Calcutta.
 S. C. Sons Ltd., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 S. Nasiruddin & Co., 2, Chingrihatta Lane, Calcutta.

DELHI.

- Ch. Mehruddin & Md. Gul, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Md. Hussain & Md. Said, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

- S. D. Baday Sahib & Son, Main Bazar Road, Bowringpet, Kolar.
 S. N. Ferozedin, Mohammad Ismail, Rahmyar Khan, Bahawalpur State.

KARACHI.

- Beaumont & Co., Karachi. (Exporters).
 Donald Graham & Co., McLeod Road, Karachi.
 Volkart Bros., McLeod Road, Karachi.

MADRAS CITY.

- Abbas Hussain & Co., 17, Angappa Naik St., Madras.

- Abdul Razak Sahib, 1171, Angappa Naik St., Madras.
 Alfred Young & Co's Baling Press, Madras.
 C. Abdul Subhan & Co., 27, Moore Street, G. T., Madras.
 Chambers & Co's Baling Press, Madras.
 East India Leather Co., P.O. Box No. 537, P. T., Madras.
 G. Mahamed Sulaiman Sahib & Co., 25, Mahfoozkhan's Gate, Madras.
 S. Mohamed Said, 111, Moor St., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

- A. Pakker Kuttv & Co., Baliapatam, Malabar.
 B. P. K. Abdul Khader, Baliapatam, Malabar.

PUNJAB.

- Eastern Commercial Syndicate, 1200-9, Barket Manzil, Gurgaon, Punjab. (Reptile Skin & Fur).
 Eurasia Trading Co., Karmon Deorhi Market, Amritsar. (Fur & Skins).
 Ghulam Hussain Nurahmed, 39-6, Division VI, Amritsar.
 Hamid & Co., (Regd.), Katrabhai, Amritsar. (Raw Fur Skins, Lizard Skins, etc.).
 M. Muzaffaruddin & Sons, Multan City.
 Mohd. Abdullah, Mohd. Yusuf Khan, Katrabhai-Kucha Sialkotian, Amritsar.
 S. Budha Ali Mohd. Abdul Karim, Hide Market, Amritsar.
 S. Firozuddin & Bros., Hide Market, Amritsar.
 Shaikhbudha Almohamed Abdul Karim, Shaikh Budha Street, Amritsar. (Also Wool & Carpet).

UNITED PROVINCES.

- A. Forbes & Co. Ltd., Latouche Rd., Cawnpore.
 Alladin Gulam Habib, Ghati Mama, Bhanja, Agra.
 Allah Akbar Mahammad Akbar, Dholi Khar, Agra.
 Barkat Ali Khan, Englishia Line, Benares Cantt.
 Dansingh Mohansingh, Chowkooree Estate, Dt. Almora.

Debsingh Bist & Sons, Berinag, Almora. (Fur & Skin Dealers).
 Hakim Qurban Hussain Badrul Hasar, Gali Shah Qamar, Etawah. (Jackal Skin).
 Mohammad Yehya Sharifal Hasan, Etawah.

Prem Lal Shah, Gangola, Almorar. (Raw Fur Skin, Musk, Shilajit).

S. H. Mohd. Usman Abdul Rashid, Asalatpura, Moradabad.

Saiyed Gulam Jilani & Sons, Etawah. (Skin, Fur & Lizard).

HOMEO CHEMISTS & DEALERS.

Allen Homeo Hall, 19, Ram Ratan Bose Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta.

American Homeo Pharmacy Co., 9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

American Homeopathic Stores, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

Berigny & Co., Mercantile Bldgs., Bentinck Str., Calcutta.

C. Ringer & Co., 23, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Economic Pharmacy, 84, Clive St., Calcutta.

G. K. Nag & Co., 297, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

G. P. Homeopathic Pharmacy, Raja Bldg., H. A. Gani Road, Cawnpur.

Hahnemann Home, 199, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

Harrington Homeopathic Pharmacy, Tiwarian Street, Amritsar.

Homeopathic Poor Dispensary, P.O. Kankanady, Mangalore.

Homco Research Laboratory, Dacca.

Indian Homeopathic Pharmacy, 24, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

King & Co., 90-7A, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

M. A. Homeopathic Pharmacy, Bazar Sambhali Gate, Moradabad.

N. K. Mazumdar & Co., 34, Clive St., Calcutta.

N. P. Dutt & Son, Ltd., 23, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Punjab Homeopathic Pharmacy, MacLagan Rd., Lahore.

Research Homeo Clinic, 130, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Roy & Co., Princess Str., Bombay.

S. N. Roy & Co., 85A Clive Str., Calcutta.

Samanta Biochemic Pharmacy, 48, Shambazar Str., Calcutta.

Sen Chatterjee & Co., 66-A, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

Sett Dey & Co., 40-A, Strand Rd., Calcutta.

United Homeopathic Pharmacy, 31, Banstalla Galli, Calcutta.

Varma Homeopathic Pharmacy, Naubatpur, Patna.

Western Homeo-Biochemic, Pharmacy, Kothari, Bombay.

HORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS.

(Also see Button Manufacturers).

Calcutta Horn Manufacturing Co., 18, Ananda Palit Rd., Entally, Calcutta.

Eastern Commercial Co., Portonovo, S. India.

S. B. I. Horn & Co., 157B Dharamtala Str., Calcutta.

HOMOEOPATHY

Success of the prescriber greatly depends on the quality of medicines he uses, our constituents are all eminent prescribers!

C. RINGER & CO.,

Homeopathic Chemists, Druggists, Book-sellers & Publishers,
Norton Buildings, 23, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Telegrams—"Ringercoy"

Telephone 4746, Calcutta

HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.**BENGAL.**

H. C. Biswas & Co., Panpur P.O.
Howrah.

National Hosiery, Khirodetala
Lane, Howrah.

Pabna Silpa Sanjibani Co., Pabna.
Parjoar Hosiery Mills Ltd., 24, 25,
Benares Road, Salkia, Howrah.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bihar Hosiery Mills, P.O. Box No.
179, Jharia.

Bihar Knitting Factory, Mogalpu-
ra Str., Patna City.

Ganges Weaving and Knitting
Mills, Co., Ltd., Buxar, Shaha-
bad.

Jharia Knitting Mills, Jharia.

R. N. Shaw, Sadar Bazar, Dina-
pore Cantt., Patna. (Also Per-
fumeries).

Randass Bhagwanji Hosiery Mill.
Jharia.

BOMBAY CITY.

Asiatic Knitting Commercial Cor-
poration Ltd., 307/9, Hornby
Road, Bombay.

Bawa Pardumansingh & Sons, 47,
Chakla Street, Bombay.

Bombay Hosiery Works, Lady
Hardinge Cross Rd., Upper
Mahim, Bombay.

Coronation Woollen & Cotton Ho-
siery Factory, Parel, Bombay.

Eastern Hosiery Works, 3, Chaul-
paty Rd., Bombay 7.

Indian Woollen Mills, Haines Rd.,
Bombay.

Kartak Hosiery Works, Laming-
ton, Rd., Bombay.

P. Framroze & Co., Standard
Bldgs., Hornby Rd., Bombay.

Ratilal Bhikhabhai & Co., Gir-
gaon, Bombay.

Star Hosiery Works, Bibbian St.,
Chokla, Bombay No. 3.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Ahmedabad Hosiery Factory.
Ahmedabad.

Barejade Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Bharat Knitting Works. Ltd.,
Poona City.

Pine Knitting Co., Ltd., Naroda
Rd., Ahmedabad.

Guirat Hosiery Factory, near Rak-
hiyal Road, 1837 Khadia, Ahme-
dabad.

Imperial Hosiery, 68, Mian St.,
Poona Camp.

Jayanti Hosiery Works, Ahmeda-
bad.

Mehta Hosiery Works, Kacharia
Pole, Richey Rd., Ahmedabad.

BURMA.

Burma Trading Agency, Yamethin,
Burma. Br.:—Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

A. Ebrahim Bros, 66, Canning St.,
Calcutta. (Importer).

Annapurna Hosiery Co., 31, Ram
Kamal Street, Kidderpore, Cal-
cutta.

Bengal Luxmi Hosiery Mill, 48,
Grey Str., Calcutta.

Bharat Hosiery Stores, 17, Srinath
Das Lane, Calcutta.

Bharat Lakshmi Hosiery Mills, 4,
Beltola Road, Bhowanipur, Cal-
cutta.

Calcutta Hosiery Agency, 55/1,
College St., 1st Flat, Calcutta.

Crown Hosiery., 38A, Joy Mitter
St., Calcutta.

D. N. Basu & Co., 24/2, Corn-
wallis Street, Calcutta.

Ebrahim Allarukhia Rahim, 39,
Armenian Street, Calcutta.

Sen Chatterjee & Co.,**THE GREAT AMERICAN HOMEO STORE,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HOMOEOPATHIC & BIO-CHEMIC MEDICINES,
BOOKS, SUGAR GLOBULES, ETC. DIRECTLY
IMPORTED FROM AMERICA.

66 A, Colootola Street, CALCUTTA.

Imperial Hosiery, 27, Telipara Lane, Calcutta.

Jhamapukur Hosiery Mills, 3, Brojonath Mitter Lane, Calcutta.

Kalighat Hosiery, P 21/3, Lake Road, Calcutta.

Kapoor Hosiery Factory, Ltd., Barrackpore Trunk Road, Cal.

Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Kidderpore Hosiery Mills, 2, Ashu Babu Lane, Calcutta.

Kohinoor Hosiery, 23, Russa Rd., Calcutta.

Labour Hosiery Factory, 87/1, Talpukher Rd., Calcutta.

N. Bose's Beliaghata Hosiery Ltd., 1, Canal East Bve Lane Calcutta.

Soshee Bhusan Kar & Co., 40, Radha Bazar, Calcutta.

Tollygunge Hosiery Factory, 28, Russa Road, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Azizur Rehman Noor Ellahi, Sad-dar Bazar, Delhi.

Eastern Hosiery House, Kucha Seth, Dariba, Delhi.

H. M. Joseph & Sons, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Kunj Behari Lall Sri Kishen Dass, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Mahboob Bux Mohammad Rafi-ud-din, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Mohammad Ismail & Sons, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Ram Narain & Pivare Lall, 145, Kucha Ghasi Ram, Delhi.

Sultan Mirza Nawab Mirza, Sad-dar Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Arvan Hosiery Factory, Mysore Road, Bangalore.

Dass Bros, Junagadh, Kathiawar.

Ganeshi Lall & Sons, Jodhpur.

Kashmir Textile Co., Srinagar, Kashmir.

Mahajan Bros., Indore.

Sri K. and Rajendra Mills, P.O. Box 101, Bangalore Road, Mysore.

KARACHI.

Bulchand Anandram & Co., Mi-thadar, Karachi.

Pitamberdas Motiram, Mitha-dhar, Karachi.

Royal Hosiery House, Elphins-tone Street, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Lajpat Hosiery Factory, Machhia Hatta, Lahore.

Punjab Hosiery Corporations Sa-leem Bldg, The Mall, Lahore.

Tilak Hosiery Factory, Pipal Mandi, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Andhra Knitting Factory, 220, China Bazar Road, Madras.

Central Hosiery Factory, 45, Sem budoss St., Mannady, Madras.

Khamissavalle & Son, 100, Go-down Street, Madras.

Madras Hosiery Mills Ltd., 15, Armenian St., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Andhra Hosiery Mill, Governor-pet, Bezvada, Kistna.

Andhra Hosiery Stores, Bucking-hampton, Bezvada, Kistna.

Baliga Bros., Hampankatta, Man-galore, S. Kanara.

Calicut Hosiery Works, Calicut, Malabar.

Chenoli Hosiery Factory, Cannan-ore, Malabar.

Christian Knitting Factory, Mer-kara Hill, Kankanadi P. O., Mangalore.

Commonwealth Hosiery Factory, Balmatta Rd., Mangalore, S. K.

Commonwealth Trust Ltd., Cali-cut, Malabar. (Hosiery).

Ellore Hosiery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Powerpet, Ellore, W. Godavary.

General Knitting Factory, Tiru-pur, Coimbatore.

Hope & Dare Co., Palace Road, Madras.

Knitting Factory, "Srinivasa Vilas," Sanyasi Gunder Rd., Salem.

Kongundi Textile Co., Kuppam, N. Arcot.

Krishna Knitting Factory, Karur.

Lakshmi Vilas Banian Factory, Salem.

Malabar Hosiery Works, Feroke, S. Malabar.

Modern Hosiery Works, Tanjore.

Modern Knitting Co., Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.

Premier Hosiery Works, Calicut, Malabar.
Sri Ramkrishna Knitting Factory, Salem.

PUNJAB.

A. S. Ahlowalia & Co., Ludhiana.
Abdelsan Shawls & Woollen Factory, Katrabhai, Amritsar
All India Hosiery Institute, Wetinganj, Ludhiana.
Aryan Trading Co., Purana Bazar, Ludhiana.
B. M. Ismail Arrai Stores, Moh: Jattan Chhaoni, Ludhiana
Bandlis & Devi Bros., Ludhiana.
Chopra Hosiery Factory, Chopra Bldgs., Ludhiana.
F. D. Knitter, Takia Gujran, Ludhiana
Fazal Hosiery Works, Near Ry. Bridge & Octroi Post, Chhaont, Ludhiana.
Gupta Hosiery Co. Ltd., Ludhiana.
Ideal Hosiery Works, Ludhiana.
Independent Co. Ltd., Ludhiana.
Jagindra Mohan Taur, Purna Bazar, Chhichunbian's Street, Ludhiana.
M. A. Sofi Store, G. T. Road, Basanti Kothi, Ludhiana.
Madan Hosiery Works, Gujranwala, Punjab.
Nationals Ltd., Ludhiana.
Pioneer Hosiery Co. Ltd., Ferozepur Cantt.
Punjab Kesari Hosiery Factory, Khanna, Ludhiana.
Rai Bahadur Knitting Works, Ludhiana.
Ravi Knitting Mills, Ludhiana.
Sandlas & Co., Ludhiana.
Shahzada Ram Naranjan Dass, Ludhiana.
Standard Textile Mills Co., Tanda Umar.

Swadeshi Karvala Factory, Ludhiana.

Swadeshi Manufacturing Syndicate, Ludhiana.

Swaraj Hosiery Mnfg. Co., Jhelum.

Taj Wool House, Ludhiana.

Victory Works, (Regd.) Ludhiana.

W. Mitter, Ludhiana.

RANGOON.

Oriental Knitting Factory, 57-58 Sparks Street, Rangoon. Br.—Madras.

Osman Abdool Shakoor & Co., P. O Box 685, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Benares Hosiery Works, Benares.
Feather Weight Hosiery Factory, Cawnpore.

Fine Art Knitting Co., 34. Muttee Wara, Meerut City.

Gopinath & Co., Baldeo Mandir, Meerut City.

Gulab Chand Lakshmi Chand, Kinari Bazar, Agra.

Juggilal Kamla Patt Hosiery Mills, Cawnpore

Kumaun Knitting Factory, Almora.
M. L. Gupta & Bros., Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

Northern India Knitting Works, 34, Crommelin Rd., Lucknow.

Oriental Silk Palace, Kaisar Bagh Circus, Lucknow.

P. L. Nanak Shahi, Lucknow.

Pioneer Hosiery Co. Ferozepur.

Pucka Hosiery Mills, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

Rama Knitting Works, Dugaon, Lucknow.

Ram Nath & Co., Aminabad, Lucknow.

Sudarsan Mahrai Nand Ram, Chowk, Cawnpore.

Woollen Hosiery Factory, Makhan Bazar, Cawnpore.

HOSPITAL REQUISITE DEALERS.

Alibhoy Vallijee, Multan.

B. K. Paul & Co., 3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

Bengal Enamel Works, 2/1, Mission Row, Cal. (Pans, etc.)

Bengal Potteries Ltd., 45, Tangra Road, Calcutta. (Pans, etc.)

Bengal Waterproof Works Ltd., Ballygunj, Calcutta. (Rubber

goods).

Capital Science Laboratory Works, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Delhi Scientific Works, 27, Panchkuian Road, New Delhi.

General Trades Agency, Near Juma Masjid, Delhi.

Hospital Appliances Mnfg. Co., 48/5 Tangra Road, Calcutta.

analyse your business with hints from "Theory & Practice of Commerce & Business Organisation." Price Rs. 4. Industry Book Dept., Cal.

N. Powell & Co. Ltd., Lamington Road, Bombay No. 1. (Hospital Furniture).

Sur Enamel & Stamping Works Ltd., 9, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta. (Bed Pans, Douche Pans, etc.)

HOTELS & BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

ASSAM.

Gauhati Hindu Nivas, Gauhati.
Kamakhyia Boarding, Gauhati.

BENGAL.

Barisal Hotel, Station Ghat, Barisal.
Bellevue Hotel, Darjeeling.
Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.
Labyrinth Board & Residency, Darjeeling.
Park Hotel, Darjeeling.
Wallace Hotel, Station Road, Chittagong.

BOMBAY CITY.

Grand Hotel (Bombay) Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Jasmine Residential Hotel, Menkwa Building, Outram Rd., Bombay.
Orient Hotel, Oomrigar Bldg., Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay.
National Hindoo Lodge, Kiledar Mansion, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay.
Tajmahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

A. Firpo Ltd., 18/2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Bengal Boarding House, 46-7, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Bristol Hotel, 2, Chowringhee Rd., Dharamtollah, Calcutta.
Calcutta Hotel Ltd., Mirzapore Park North, Calcutta.
Central Hotel, 39, Bentinck St., Off Esplanade Junc., Calcutta.
Continental Hotel, 12, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Empire Hindu Punjabi Hotel & Restaurant, 227, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Grand Hotel Ltd., 15, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Great Eastern Hotel, 1, 2, 3, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
Great Indian Hotel, 36, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
Hotel Royal, 47, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Imperial Club, (Hotel), 28, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
International Boarding & Hotel, 42, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Maharashtra Niwas, 85/1/1, Bel-tola Rd., Bhowanipore, Calcutta.
Mahat Ashram, 9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.
Palace Hotel, 31-2, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.
Punjab Hindu Hotel, 141, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Spence's Hotel Limited, 4, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Tower Hotel, 27, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Coronation Hotel, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Delhi Punjab Hindu Hotel, Fatehpuri Bazar, Delhi.
Great Eastern Hotel, Queens' Rd., Delhi.
Maharaja Hotel, Nehar Saadat Khan, Delhi.
Mahboob Hotel, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Shamim Hotel, Fatehpuri, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Central Hotel, St. Lavelle Road, Bangalore.
Modern Hindu Hotel, Bangalore City.

MADRAS CITY.

Clarence Hotel, Remdell's Road, Vepery, Madras.
Connemara Hotel, Mount Road, Madras.
Hotel Bosetto, Mount Road, Madras.
Modern Hindu Hotel, 53 General Patters Road, Madras.
Prince Hotel, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Diamond Lodge, Big Conjeeveram.
National Lodge, Hodgsonpet, Conjeeveram.
Santhanakrishna Restaurant, Hodgsonpet, Conjeeveram.
Seaside Hotel, Gopalpur, Ganjam.

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PUNJAB.

Amritsar Hotel, The Mall,
Amritsar.

Associated Hotels of India, Ltd.,
Simla.

Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

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 D. Tarafdar & Co., Upper Floor, 17, R. G. Kar Road, Calcutta.
 Deshbandhu Works, 11, Madhu Gupta Lane, Calcutta.
 Dhar Bros., 82, Harrison Rd., Calcutta. (Ruby).
 Durgadas Kalidas & Co., 3, Madhab De Lane, Shibpur, Near Calcutta.
 I. S. S. D., Central Avenue S., Calcutta. (Webster's)
International Ink Manufacturing Co., 9, Convent Road, Calcutta.
 J. B. Dutt, 1, Ram Krishna Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.
 J. Chatterjee & Sons, 27, Manohar Pukur Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.
 P. M. Bagchi & Co., 19 & 19-1, Gulu Ostagarh Lane, Calcutta.
 Ray Bros., 86, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 U. C. Chakravarti & Co., 161, Belliaghata Main Rd., Calcutta.
 Verben Chemical Works, 31, Gokul Mitter Lane, Calcutta.
 Victoria Chemical Ink Co., 1-A, Goalpara Lane, Goabagan, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Govind Jivan Bhargava & Co., Jubbulpore.

DELHI.

A. Abdul Wahab Mohd. Said, Saddar Bazar, Delhi.
 B. N. Mital & Co., 1665, Kai Masjid, Delhi.
 Kasliwal & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Gali Malkewali, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

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Bharathy Ink Works, Krishna Raj Mohalla, Mysore.
 Gopal Ink Works, Trivandrum, Travancore.
 Indore Manufactory, 107, Chandra Bhaga, Indore City.
 Jains Ink Depot, 23, Beat, Bangalore.
 N. K. M. Abbas, Trivandrum, Travancore.
 Premier Chemical Works, Kapurthala.
 Solar Ink Stores, 97, Commercial St., Bangalore.
 Vishnu Industrial Works, Ladwada, Baroda.

KARACHI.

Jamshed Ink Manufacturing Co., Machi Miani Rd., Karachi.

LAHORE.

J. R. Khamin, B. D. Kakar & Co., Anarkali, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Krishnaveni Ink Works, Madras.
 P. A. Aiyar's Ink Works, P. O. Box No. 35, Madras; Trichur, Cochin State.
 Righthand Ink Works, 31, Ranganaya Kulu Street, Park Town, Madras.
 Sarada Ink Works, 27, Vydianatha Mudali St., Madras.
 Saraswati Ink Works, Madras.
 Agts: Office Equipment Co., 2, Armenian St., Madras.
 Standard Writing Ink Works, P. O. Box No 24, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Andhra Industrial Stores, Buckinghampet, Bezwada.
 Bharati Ink Works, Governorpet, Bezwada.
 Kohinur Industrials, Kollianpur, S. Kanara.
 Lakshmi Chemical & Perfume Works, Pedapatnam, P. O. Nagaram, E. Godavari.
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Standard Industrial Works, Hall
Gate, Amritsar.

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Babe Ink Manufacturing Co.,
La Touche Rd., Lucknow.
Inks Manufacturing Co., Aminabad
Park, East, Lucknow.

Lunar Works, 79, Badshahimandi,
Allahabad.

Monarch Ink Mfg. Co., Budaun.
Sharman & Bros., Gokalpura, Agra.
Srivastava Trading Co., Bengali
Mahal, Cawnpore.

T. Mohan & Co., Katra Jellewa-
lian, Amritsar.

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Maithan, Agra.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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fit Society, Mahamandal Bldgs.,
Benares Cantt.

All India Mutual Financing Cor-
poration Ltd., Bankipur, Patna.

Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life In-
surance Bank Ltd., Qutab
Road, P.O. Box 117, Delhi; 7,
Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

American Foreign Insurance As-
socrn., 15, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Andhra Insurance Co. (1925),
Masulipatam. Also 14, Hare
Street Row, Calcutta. Life.

Aryan Mutual Life Assurance
Society Ltd., Bombay. Chief
Agents—Chatterjee & Co., 3/1,
Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Aryasthan Insurance Co. Ltd., 2,
Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.

Aryya Insurance Company (1910),
Silchar, Cachar. Life.

Asia Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd.,
15, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Asian Insurance Company (1911),
Asian Building, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.

Asiatic Government Security Life
Assurance Co. Ltd., 32, Susha-
dri Road, Bangalore. Br.—
137, Canning St., Calcutta.

Associacao Goana de Mutno,
Auxilio Ltd., (1885). Associacao
Goana Bldg., Dabul, Bombay 2.
Life.

Atlas Assurance Co., 4, Clive
Row, Calcutta.

B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railway
Zoroastrian Association (1888),
Willie Mansion, Post Grant Rd.,
Bombay. Life

Bengal Insurance and Real Pro-
perty Company (1920), 2, Church
Lane, Calcutta. Life Bond
Investment and House Purchase.

Bengal Mercantile Life Insurance
Company, Ltd., (1910), 24,
Strand Road, Calcutta. Agts at
Rangoon, Lahore, Nagpur, Cali-
cut, Rangpur, etc. (Life).

Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd.,
3/1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Bharat Insurance Co., (1896).
Bharat Bldg., Lahore. Life and
Fidelity Guarantee.

Bombay Life Assurance Co.
(1908), 73-75, Apollo St., Fort,
Bombay. Life.

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance
Society Ltd., 100, Clive Street,
Calcutta. Chief Agents:—Dasti-
dar & Sons, Br.—Bengal, Bihar
& Orissa.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund
(1876), 35, Medows St., Bom-
bay. Life.

Bombay Zoroastrian Mutual
Death Benefit Fund (1889),
Ardeshir, Daddy St., Khetwadi
Bombay. Life.

Britannia Life Assurance Co.,
(1917), 37-39, Forbes St., Fort,
Bombay. Life.

British Traders' Insurance Co.,
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- Christian Mutual Insurance Co., (1847), McLeod Road, Lahore. Life and Capital Redemption.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., 32, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta; and 9, Wallace St., Bombay.
- Commonwealth Assurance Co., Ltd., 11, Budhwarpeth, Poona City.
- Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd., Ewing Rd., Lahore. Life.
- Crescent Insurance Company, (1919), Kavarana Buildings, 28, Hornby Road, Bombay. Fire and Marine.
- Crown Life Assurance Co., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
- Dominion Insurance Co. Ltd., 5 & 6, Hare Street, Calcutta. Br:—Bangalore, Jamshedpur, Ajmer, Lahore & Dacca.
- Donation Union Link on Railways (1921), 47, Cockburn Rd., Bangalore. (Life Assurance).
- Eagle Star & British Dominions Insee. Co., Ltd., 21, Strand Rd., Calcutta.
- East India Insurance Co., Ltd., 10, Clive St., Calcutta.
- East & West Insurance Co. Ltd., Eastern India Division Branch, 34, Strand Road, Calcutta. Sub-Branches:—Jamnagar (Behar), Jalpaiguri, Rangoon, & Jorhat (Assam).
- Economic Insurance Coy., Ltd., 7, Hare St., Calcutta.
- Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. Br:—Ajmer, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Madras, Nagpur, Poona, Rangoon, Surat.
- Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., 9, Clive St., Calcutta.
- Family Provision Insee. Society Ltd., 219, Old China Bazar St., Calcutta.
- Forward Assurance Co. Ltd., Ready Money Mansion, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay. Br:—Mymensingh, Bengal.
- General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., 8, Hare St., Calcutta.
- General Assurance Society (1908), Kutchery Rd., Ajmer; 14, Hare Street, Calcutta.
- Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 97, Clive Street, Calcutta. Br:—Raipur, C. P..**
- Great American Insurance Co., 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. Br: Calcutta & Cawnpore.
- Great Asoka Assurance Co. Ltd., Fraser Road, Patna.
- Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 50-52, Church Gate St., Bombay & 1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
- Great India Insurance Co., 84, Clive St., Calcutta.
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- Guzrat Zoroastrian Mutual Death Benefit Fund (1891), Lalaca Building, Nanpura, Surat. Life.
- Himalaya Assurance Co., (1919), 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. Life.
- Hindu Family Annuity Fund, 5, Dalhousie Sq., East, Calcutta.
- Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Co., (1891), 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (Only for Bengali Hindus & Brahmans).
- Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society (1907), Hindusthan Buildings, 6-A, Corporation St., Calcutta. Life.
- Hukumchand Insurance Co., Ltd., 30, Clive St., Calcutta.
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India Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., 86, Clive St., Calcutta.

India Mutual Benefit Society. 8-2. Hastings Street, Calcutta. Br:—Gopalganj, Khagra & Tamluk.

India Provident Co., Ltd., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Indian Christian Provident Fund (1884), Vepery, Madras.

Indian Economic Insurance Co., 14, Clive Str, Calcutta.

Indian Life Assurance Co., (1892), Elphinstone St., Karachi. Life.

Indian Mercantile Insee. Co. Ltd., 11, Bank St., Fort, Bombay;

Indian Mutual Life Association Ltd., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. H. O.:—Triplicane, Madras.

Indian Mutual Provident Fund, Amritsar. (Marriage & Life).

Indian Peninsular Insurance Co., Ltd., 26, Mount Rd., Madras.

Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company (1913), Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Also 12, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. Life.

Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Kamala Insurance Co., Ltd., Karthikapally, Haripad, Travancore. Br:—Cochin, Trivandrum & Haripad.

Labourer's Mutual Provident Co., Ltd., Nisbet Road, Lahore.

Lakshmi Insurance Co., (1924), McLeod Road, Lahore. Also 4 & 5, Hare St., Calcutta. Life.

Law Union and Rock Insurance (1913), Stephen House, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. Life.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insee. Co., 26, Dalhousie Sq., Cal.

London Assurance Corporation. Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Mangalore Roman Catholic Provident Fund (1888), Kodialboil, Mangalore. Life.

Manufacturers' Life Insee. Co., 49-51, Cawasji Patel St., Fort, Bombay; 27, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta

Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., 28, Pollock St., Calcutta.

Millions Mutual Benefit Society. 137, Broadway, Madras.

Modern India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 5 & 6, Hare St., Calcutta.

Mutual Help Association, (1901), Suphia Ville, Simla. Life.

Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., (1921), Pioneer Bldg., Nagpur. Life

National Fire & General Insee. Co., Ltd., 7, Council House St., Calcutta.

National Indian Life Insurance Co., (1906), 12, Mission Row, Calcutta. Life and Guarantee.

National Insurance Co., Ltd., 7, Council House Street, Calcutta. Br:—Loane Sq., Broadway, Madras. Life. Guarantee and Fire.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. Br:—8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

New India Assurance Company (1919), Esplanade Rd., Bombay. Br:—100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., 101-1, Clive Street, Calcutta.

***Northern Assurance Co.**, 7, Hare St., Calcutta.

Northern India Insurance Co., Ltd., 16, Nisbet Road, Lahore.

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 Presidency Provident & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Amrit Bldgs., Ballard Estate, Fort Bombay.
 Prudential Assurance Co., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.
 Punjab Mutual Hindu Family Relief Fund (1893), Chamberlain Road, Lahore. Life.
 Pyramid Assurance Co., Ltd., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
 Ram Krishna Insurance Society, Bankura, Bengal.
 Rational Insurance Co., Ltd., 2, Church Lane, Calcutta.
 Radical Insurance Co., Ltd., Comilla, Bengal.
 Royal Exchange Assurance, 1-2, Old Court House Corner, Cal.
 Royal Insurance Co., 26 and 27, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.
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 Servants of Indian Insurance Co., Ltd., 19, Alipore Road, Delhi.
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 South Indian General Insurance Co., Ltd., Esplanade, Madras.
 South India Wesleyan Methodist Society (1911), Post Box 501, Park Town, Madras. Life.
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 Triton Insurance Co., 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
 Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Unique Assurance Company (1912), 10, Canning St., Calcutta. Life.
 United Assurance Ltd., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 United Bengal Insurance Ltd., 5 & 6, Hare Street, Calcutta. Br. Office:—87, Gobinda Ch. Das Road, Dacca.
 United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., (1906), Hd. Office, United India Buildings, Madras. (Life, Marriage, etc.).
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 Vesper Insurance Co., Ltd., National Union Insurance Society, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
 Vijaya Kerala Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Mavelikara, Travancore. S. Ind'a.
 Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 Western India Life Insurance Company (1931), Satara City, Br.—2, Lyons Range, Calcutta. Life.
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 Empress Iron & Brass Works, Connaught Rd., Parel, Byculla, Bombay.
 Muncherjee Byramjee & Co., No. 100, Foras Rd., Byculla, Bombay.
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Achyutakumar Nundi, Standard Wood & Iron Works, 48/2, Gariahat Rd., Calcutta.
 Berapukur Iron Works, 18, Berapukur Rd., Kidderpore, Calcutta.
 Foundry & Railway Equipment Co., 100, Clive St., Calcutta.
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 Oriental Iron Works, 2/3, Lala-Baboo Lane, Calcutta.
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DELHI.

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 Delhi Iron Syndicate, Ajmere Gate, Delhi.
 Delhi Metal Works, Jama Masjid, Delhi.
 Grand Iron Works, Chowri Bazar, Delhi.
 Krishna Iron & Brass Works, Kishen Ganj, Delhi.
 Lakshmi Iron and Brass Works, Ajmere Gate, Delhi.
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 Sahey Ram, Sirkiwalan, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Bangalore Iron Works, Cantonment, Bangalore.
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Peth, Poona 2. (Suit Cases).

Apaji S. Desai & Co., Desaiwago.
Nadiad, Gujrat.

Basaveshvar Leather Goods,
Shahapur, Belgaum.

Indian Leather Goods Manufac-
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Kamar Agency, 2423, East Street,
Poona Camp.

Western Indian Tannery Ltd.,
Dharawi, Bombay.

BURMA.

Burma Trading Agency, Yamethin,
Burma. Br.:—Rangoon.

Poonwer Trading Co., Mandalay,
Burma.

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Dewan Chand & Sons, 218, Har-
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E. Saty Bros., 57, Diamond Har-
bour Road, Calcutta.

Ideal Leather Works, 60-10A,
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Dost Mohd. Ellahi Bux, Saddar
Bazar, D.lhi. (Saddles).
Md. Ummar, Near New Delhi Ry.
Stn., Qutab Rd., Delhi. (Saddle).

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Gwalior Leather Factory, Morar,
Gwalior.
Gulam Mohideen & Co., Doddapet,
Mysore.
Jos: Leather Works & Catholic
Depot, High Road, Trichur,
Cochin State.
M. Moosa Raja Saheb & Sons, 24-
25, Meenatchi Koil St., Banga-
lore Cantt.
Royal Leather Works Co., Tower
Road West, Nagercoil, S. Tra-
vancore.
Theobald & Sons, Mysore.

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T. F. Saddler & Co., Elphinstone
Street, Karachi.

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Madras.
Diamond Leather Goods Co., 9,
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G. R. Abdul Kuddoos, Triplicane
High Rd, Madras.

Indian Traders Ltd., "Reptile
House" 161, Mount Rd., Madras.
L. Cotappah & Sons, Mount Rd.,
Madras.

Madras Chrome Factory, Broad-
way, Madras.

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Dasarpuram, Tinnanur, R. S.

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Mohamed Hussain & Sons, Sadar
Bazar, Rawalpindi.
Punjab Saddlery, Commercial
Bldg., Ambala.
Sh. Inayat Ullah Mohd. Abdulla,
Sargodha.
Sham Lall & Sons, 91, The Mall,
Simla.
Shoe Factory, Sargodha.
Wazirabad Tannery, Wazirabad.

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pore.
Army & Police Equipment Sup-
ply & Co., P. O. Box No. 36,
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Asiatic Leather Co., Cawnpore.
Attractive Leather Factory, Mistri
Bazar, Cawnpore
Bholanath & Co., Aminabad Park,
Lucknow.
Century Leather Co., Purwa Hira-
man, Cawnpore.
Curzon Leather Works, Cawn-
pore.
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 L. R. Gopinath & Co., Misri Bazar, Cawnpore.
 M. Hashim & Sons, Near Civil Hospital, Cawnpore.
 M. L. General Leather Works, Near Akhara, Cawnpore.
 Motilal & Bros., Daulpurwa, Cawnpore.
 Pannalal & Sons, Daulpurwa, Cawnpore.
 Paris Boots House, Moradabad, U. P.

Prova Commercial House, Cawnpore. Sub Office, Lucknow.
 Royal General Leather Works, Cawnpore.
 S. Mohammad Ismail & Co., Meston Road, Cawnpore.
 S. Shamshad Mohammad & Sons, Cawnpore. (Saddlers).
 Shamsulqamar Mehbub Bux, No. 33, Ghalibpura, Bara, Agra.
 T. D. Leather Goods, Mfg. Factory, Daulpurwa, Cawnpore.
 Tarachand Leather Works, near Akhara, Cawnpore.
 West End Leather Co., Cawnpore.

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 Deb Brothers, Gauhati.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Gulab Seth & Co., Boddan Bazar, Hazaribagh.

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 Bisra Stone & Lime Co. Ltd., Mng. Agents: Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Bldgs., Calcutta.
 Empire Lime Co., P15, Russa Rd., Kalighat, Calcutta.
 Ganes Prasad Jagan Prasad, 150, Cotton St., Calcutta.
 Gour Prasad Ray & Sons, 8A South Sealdah Rd., Belliaghata, Calcutta.
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Street, Aligarh.

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Kela Metal Foundry, Jaiganj,
Aligarh.

Krishna Metal Works, Aligarh.

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Bombay.

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 Pathe-India, Tower House, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta. (Also Ballard Estate, Bombay).
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 Thomas Robinson & Sons (India), Ltd., 24, Park St., Calcutta.
 Thornycroft (India) Ltd., 48, Diamond Harbour Rd., Calcutta.
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Andheri Match Factory, Andheri, Bombay.

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National Match Works, Agra Rd., Ghatkopar, Bombay.

Santa Cruz Match Works, Santa Cruz. Office, 19, Bank St., Fort, Bombay.

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Gujrat Islam Match Mfg. Co., Ltd., Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.

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 M. Venkatasarma, Ayurveda Kuttaram, Tanuku, W. Godavary.
 Narayana Ayurvedic Medical Hall, Bezwada, Kistna.

Ramu Mohan Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Bezwada, Kistna.

MERWARA.

Shri Rajasthan Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Anshadli Bhandhar, Purana Bazar, Ludhiana.
 Mohan Sing Vaid & Sons, Tarn-Taran, Amritsar.
 Chandra Gupta Oushadhalaya, Tohana, Dist., Hissar.

Imperial Pharmacy, Kasur, Punjab.

Jivan Shakti Aushadhalaya, No. 11, Ludhiana.

Madan Chemical Works, Gujranwala.

Datta Pharmacy, Ludhiana.

S. V. Nagar & Co., Gujranwala.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Adarsha Oushadhalaya, Askunda Bazar, Muttra.

Anand Pracharak Aushadhalaya, Aligarh.

Ayurvedic Medical Hall, Penkahe Khandauli, Agra.

P. Lalmanji Vaidya, P.O. Jhijnjhak, Cawnpore Dt.,

Sukh Pracharak Aushadhalaya, Bareilly, U.P.

Sukhsancharak Co., Muttra.

METAL FOUNDRIES.

(See Iron & Metal Foundries).

METAL MERCHANTS.

(Also see Hardware & Mineral Merchants).

BENGAL.

Triangle Lead Mill Co. Ltd., Hide Road, Kidderpore, 24-Parganas.
 Venesta Lead Mill, Kamarhati.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Cape Copper Co. Ltd., Rakhamines, Singhbhum.
 Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., Ghatsila, Singhbhum.
 Norongo Tin Mines, Giridih, Hazaribagh. (Also Wolfram).
 Tinplate Co. of India Ltd., Golmuri, Singhbhum.

BOMBAY CITY.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; 103, Clive St., Calcutta.
 Esoofally Abdul Hussain, 94984, Sutar Chowk, Bombay.
 Indian Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd., Hararwala Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
 M. Faizullahbai & Co., Bhajipala Lane, Khalasi Chuckla, Bombay.

BURMA.

Burma Corporation Ltd., Mine Office, Namta, N. Shan States, Burma. (Lead, Silver).
 Burma Finance & Mining Co., Ltd., Tavoy, Burma. (Tin & Wolfram).
 Consolidated Tin Mines & Burma, Ltd., Tavoy.
 Hermyingyi Mine, Hermyingyi, Tavoy. (Tin & Wolfram).
 High Speed Steel Alloys Mining Co. Ltd., Tavoy, Burma. (Tin & Wolfram).
 Mawchi Mines, Ltd., Toungoo Mawchi, Bawlake State, Burma. (Tin & Wolfram).
 Tavoy Tin Dredging Corporation, Id., Tavoy, Burma. (Also Wolfram).

CALCUTTA.

Aluminium Manufacturing Co., 9, Clive St., Calcutta. (Aluminium).

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Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Parsotam Das Narsingh Das 43, Strand Rd., Calcutta. (Tin.)

S. P. De & Sons, 84A, Clive Str., Calcutta.

Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son Ltd. Meerbohor Ghat, Lohapaty, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Standard Metal Trading Co., 77, Clive Street, Calcutta.

W. Leslie & Co., "Leslie House," 19, Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta.

William Jacks & Co., D 2, Clive Bldgs., 8, Clive St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Abdulla Ahmad & Sons, Itwari Bazar, Amraoti.

MADRAS CITY.

A. Mohamed & Co., 513, Linga Chetty St., Madras.

Abdul Hussain Jeevjee & Co., 9, Linga Chetty St., Madras.

Gala Gopikrishna Gokuldass, 119, Mint Street, Sowcarpet, Madras. (German Silver).

K. C. V. M. Periyaswami Chetty & Co., 309, Mint Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.

P. S. N. S. C. Palaniappa Chetty & Bros., 405, Mint Street, Madras. (Copper sheets).

Periaswami Chetty & Co., 406, Mint Street, Madras.

S. Fazullabhoj, P.O. Box 204, Madras.

Samuel & Co., Broadway, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

G. Krishnaswamy Achary, Ayyankadai St., Tanjore. (Copper rod).

Krishna Nayak & Sons, Mangalore S. K.

M. S. M. V. Subbaraya Chettiar & Bros., Big Bazar, Palghat.

N. K. R. Jambakalakshmi Ammal, "Ramanuja Vilas," Nachiar Koil, Tanjore.

Usman Sahib, Lord Napier St., Erode, Coimbatore. (Tin).

RANGOON.

Webster Sydney & Co., Ltd., 88, Strand Rd., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

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 Banga Luxmi Chemical Works, Ghatia Bazar, Hooghly.
 British India Minerals & Manufacturing Co., Giridih.
 Indian Metal Polish Factory, Serampur, Hooghly.
 Jallo Subsidiary Industries Co., The Mall, Lahore.
 Kashmir Metal Industry & Produce Company, Srinagar.

Leather Dressings Co., 17C, Shama Charan Moitra Lane, Barnagar, Calcutta. (Glazo).
 P. C. Mukherjee, Chandernagar, Bengal.
 Punjab Manufacturing Co., Sanda Road, Lahore.
 S. Ballav, 10, Govinda Pal Lane, Cossipur, Calcutta.
Sett & Dass Co., 78/79, Beadon St., Calcutta. (Also Silver Polish).
 Water Lily Chemical Works, 141-2, Baranashi Ghosh St., Cal.

METALWARE MERCHANTS.

(Also see Bellmetal, Brassware, & Copperware Merchants).

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Radha Krishna Panda, Ishapur, P. O. Bahanga, Balasore.

BOMBAY CITY.

Devi Dayal & Sons, Anantwadi, Bombay 2.
 Lookmanji Moosajee, Diamond Bldg., Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
 Punjab Aluminium & Brass Metal Works, Dhobi Guly, Thakurwar, Bombay.
 Walter N. Cresswell & Co., Ltd., Bank of Baroda Bldg., Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Chikhalikar Bros., Nasik City.
 Gujrath Metal Factory, 21, Nehar Peth, Poona City.
 Shivaji Metal Works, Main Rd., Sholapur.
 Vaishampayan & Co., Nasik City. (Silverware).

CALCUTTA.

Gobindo Sheet Metal Works & Foundry, 210, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son Ltd., Meerbohor Ghat St., Lohapatty, Barabazar, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Singhai Mojilal & Sons, Kamania Gate, Jubbulpore. (Metal Sings & Plates).

Sulemanji & Co., Jubbulpore.

INDIAN STATES.

Chhatbar Trading Co., Jamnagar, Kathiawar. (German Silver).

MADRAS CITY.

Eastern Trading Co., 287, Lingha Chetty Street, Madras.
 Mysore Metal Industries Ltd., Bagadi Road, Bangalore City.
 Premier Metal Factory, Hoskote Road, Bangalore City.

LAHORE.

Charanjit Lal Sethi & Sons, 13, Abbot Road, Lahore.
 Hashmi Metal Works, Brandreth Road, Lahore.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Hanumantharayan Metal Works, Rajahmundry, Godavari (East).
 Sri Lakshmi Metal Factory, Kalahasti, Chittoor.

PUNJAB.

Banarasi Shah Charan Singh, Brass Works, Gujranwala.
 Kundan Mall & Baru Lal, Mall Road, Simla. (Brass, Silver & Gold Utensils).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Kazi Abid Ali Rizvi & Co., Shidi Sara, Moradabad.
 Ramnarain Shamrahi, Railway Station Road, Moradabad, U.P.

MICA MERCHANTS.

Abdul Ghani & Co., Nasirabad, Ajmer.
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Kodarma, Hazaribagh.
East India Mining Syndicate,
Jhajha, E.I.Ry.
Economic Supply Agency P.O.
Box. No. 11437, Calcutta.
F. F. Chrestien & Co., Ltd., Dom-
chanch, Kodarma, E. I. Rly.
Hazaribagh Mica Mining Co. Ltd.,
Giridih, Hazaribagh.
J. N. Ray & Co., 19, Radha Bazar
Str., Calcutta.
Jatmull & Bhojraj, Darjeeling.
John Podger & Co., Ltd., Kodar-
ma, E. I. Ry.
K. R. Darsan & Co., Jhumri
Telaiya, Kodarma, E. I. Ry.
K. Rampuria, P. O. Jhumri-Telai-
ya, Hazaribagh.
Kodarma Bissampur Mica Syndi-
cate, Ltd., Amla-Sadarpur,
Nadia.
M. D. Varaich & Co., Jhumri-Tel-
aiya, Hazaribagh.

Mica Mining & Mfg. Co., Jhū-
mri-Telaiya, Kodarma, E. I. Ry.
N. C. Chowdhury, Jhumri-Telaiya,
Kodarma, Hazaribagh.
Northern Indian Mining Syndi-
cate, Jhajha, E. I. Ry.
Nund & Samount Co. Ltd., Kodar-
ma, E. I. Ry.
Premier Mica Mining & Mfg. Co.,
11-1, Mathur Sen Garden Lane,
Calcutta.
R. K. Sahana & Sons, Kodarma,
E. I. Ry.
Rajputana Minerals Co., Ltd.,
23, Pollock Str., Calcutta.
S. S. Dass, Giridih, E. I. Ry.
Sujanpur Mica Factory, Kodarma,
Hazaribagh.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Mica Mines, Ko-
darma, Hazaribagh.
Theodore Klein, Mount Rd. Mad-
ras. (Exporter).
U. P. Mica Chimneys Mfg. Com-
pany, Shidi Sarai. Moradabad,
(Mica chimney).
Udaya Mica Works, Jhumri-
Telaiya, Kodarma, E. I. Ry.
Wynaad Mica Mines, Cheram-
badi, Calicut.

MILK PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS.

A. C. Ray's Condensed Milk, Da-
sarata, Faridpur.
Milk Powder Store, Budhwar
Peth, Poona City.
Milkol Food Works, 14-2, Old
China Bazar St., Calcutta.
Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed
Milk Company, Muker Nalla-
muthu Street, George Town,

Madras. Also Calcutta.
Palli Trading Association Ltd.,
Dasarata P.O., Faridpur. (Con-
densed milk). Br.—203-A Bow-
bazar St. Calcutta.
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C. Doctor & Co., 36, Pamarind
Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Continental Textile Stores Co.
P.O. Box No. 770. Bombay.

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E. G. Manollies & Co., 6, Rampart
Row, Fort, Bombay. Br.—Ka-
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 Holt & Co., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
 Ishverdas Jugmohandas & Co., 34-38, Bank St., Fort, Bombay.
 J. D. Jones & Co., (Bombay) Ltd., Rustom Bldg., Church Gate St., Bombay. Br.:—Calcutta, Rangoon and London.
 Jugmohandas Samuldas & Sons, 11, Tamarind Lane, Matilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay.
 Lajpton Bros. Ltd., Sole Agts.—Duncan, Stratton & Co., 5, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
 M. S. Keshvala & Sons, Bansilal Mansion, Bruce Lane, Bombay.
 Maganbhai Amin & Co., 105, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
 Mino Mill Supply Co., 8, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., Kitab Mahal, 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (Also 100, Clive St., Calcutta.).
 Narotamdas Chunilal & Co., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
 Ormerods (India) Ltd., P. O. Box No. 410, Bombay.
 Phoenix Trading Co., 69, Cawasji Patel St., Fort, Bombay.
 Sethna Katrak & Co., 56, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
 Sizing Materials Co. Ltd., Hornby Rd., Bombay.
 Sizing Stores Supply Co., 22, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
 Star Trading Co., 28, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
 T. Hiralal & Co., 63, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay.
 Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
 Volkart Bros., Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
 W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Churchgate St., Bombay; Mercantile Bldgs., Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Ahmedabad Colour Coy., Astodia Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 Alliance Trading Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Bhagvantrai Maganlal Doshi, Astodia Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 C. B. Zaveri & Co., Broach.
 Chhaganlal Chamanlal & Bros., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 Continental Mill Gin Stores, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.
 Das & Co., Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.
 G. Mahomed Mansuri & Bros., Khodi Amli, Ahmedabad.
 General Importing & Exporting Co., 335, Raipur, Makeriwad, Ahmedabad.
 Hirachand Ranchod Doshi, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
 P. D. Padam Gati, Opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad 2.
 Popatlal Girdharlal & Co., Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.
 Tribhovandas Premji & Co., Astodia Chakla, Ahmedabad.
 Vithalrai & Co., Sankdi Sheri Lalavasa Street, Ahmedabad.

CALCUTTA.

A. N. Moitra & Co., Hedger Rd., Alumbazar, Calcutta.
 Das & Company, 22, Canning St., Calcutta. H. O.:—Apollo Street, Bombay. Br.:—Ahmedabad.
 K. B. Sen & Sons, 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
 M. S. Agarwala & Co., 22-A, Machua Bazar Street, Calcutta.
 Railway & Mill Stores, Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Cal.
 S. C. Bose & Bros., 206, Cornwallis St., Room 19, Calcutta.
S. C. Sons Ltd., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son Ltd., Meerbhor Ghat, Lohapaty, Barabazar, Calcutta.

DELHI.

A. Woral & Co., Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
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Bangalore City.
Lohmann & Stollerfoht A. G.
Agent—A. Seth & Co., Mehta
Pole, Baroda.

KARACHI.

Mill Stores Co., Napier Road,
Karachi.

MADRAS CITY.

Deccan Sugar & Atbari Co., Ltd.,
Parry's Bldgs., 1st Line Beach,
Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Pollachi Trading Co., Market
Road, Pollachi, Coimbatore.
Seth Atmaram Nandaram, Bazar
St., Erode.
South Indian Commerce Co.,
Pennington Road, Tanjore.
Sri Anjaneya Mill Stores, Rama
Engineering Works, Viziana-
gram, Dt. Vizagapatam.

UNITED PROVINCES.

H. R. Brothers & Co., Swami
Shraddhanand Park, Meston
Road, Cawnpore.
Ramnarain Chela Ram, Sudder
Bazar, Meerut.
Shiam Narain Kishen Narain,
Chouk Bazar, Cawnpore, U. P.

MINERAL MERCHANTS.

(Also see Metal Merchants).

BENGAL.

D. Mullick & Sons, Panchanan-
tala Rd., Howrah. (China clay).
Venesta Tea Lead Rolling Mills,
and Venesta Box Factory, Ka-
marhati 24-Pargas.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Kaimsi Burn Chromite Mines,
Chaibasa.
W. Young & Co., Kalunga, Singh-
bhum, B. N. Rly., (Also Mining
Contractors). Br.—Gua, B. N.
Rly.

BOMBAY CITY.

Eastern Mining Co., P. O. Box
N. 687, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Pioneer Manufacturing Co., Sugar
Lane, Ahmedabad. Factory:—
Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.
Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd., Shiv-
rajpur, Panchmahals.

BURMA.

Burma Corporation, Ltd., Namtu,
N. S. State, (Lead and Silver).

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Mineral Supply Co., Ltd.,
31, Jackson Lane, Calcutta.
Graphite Mining Co., 5, Pollock
Street, Calcutta.
India Minerals & Prospecting Co.,
9, Dalhousie Sq., East, Calcutta.
Indian Graphite Co., Ltd., Char-
tered Bank Bldgs., Calcutta.
Oriental Minerals Syndicate, 6,
Commercial Bldgs., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

B. P. Byramji & Co., Nagpur.
Bazaj & Co., Khairi Mines, Ram-
tek, Nagpur.
Central India Mining Co., Ltd.,
Kamptee, Nagpur.
Central Provinces Manganese Ore
Co. Ltd., Nagpur.
Netra Manganese Co., Ltd.,
Chhindwara.
Rao Saheb D. Laxminarayan's
Mines, Kamptee, Nagpur.

INDIAN STATES.

Balaghat Gold Mines, Ltd., Coro-
mandel, Kolar.
Champion Reef Gold Mines of
India, Ltd., Champion Reef,
Kolar.
Deccan Gold Fields Development
Co. Ltd., Yadgiri, Deccan.
Gypsum Mines, Bhadwasi, Mar-
war.
Mysore Asbestos Product Coy.,
Mysore.
Mysore Chromite Coy., Ltd., Arsi-
kere, Mysore.
Mysore Gold Mining Co., Ltd.,
Marikuppam, Mysore.
Nundydroog Mines, Ltd., Oorga-
um, Kolar. (Gold).
Oorgaum Gold Mining Co. of
India Ltd., Oorgaum, Kolar.
Worthington Iron Steel Branch,
Shimoga, Mysore.

THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufac-
ture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industries Book Dept. Cal.

MADRAS CITY.

K. C. Narasimhachariar, 24, Llyods Road, Royapettah, Madras. (Exporter).

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Bellary Manganese Mining Co., Bellary.

Garbham Mines, Chipurupalli, Vizagapatam.

General Sandur Mining Co. Ltd., Kammatharuvu, Sandur, Bellary. (Manganese Ores).

Magnesite Syndicate, Ltd., Salem. Oakley Duncan & Co., Ltd. Oaklipuram, Madras Presy.

Sankar (Gold) Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Sydapuram, Dist. Nellore.

Vizianagram Mining Syndicate, Main Road, Vizianagram P.O., Vizag. Dist. (Also Graphite, China Clay, Red Oxide, Manganese, Liolon, Silica, Plumbago, etc.).

MINERAL OIL DEALERS.

(See Oil & Lubricant Manufacturers & Dealers).

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.

G. Paul & Sons, 6, Kashi Mitter Ghat Street, Calcutta.

Govind Mistry, Church Gate, Chunar, Mirzapur.

Llewelin & Co., 9, Waterloo Str., Calcutta.

Ornamental Fibrous Plaster Ceiling Mnfg. Co., Ladwada, Baroda. (Busts, Statues, etc.).

P. Swaries & Co., 9, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Powell & Co., 71-3, Bentinck Str., Calcutta.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS & NETS DEALERS.

Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ahmedabad.

Bepin Behari Paul, 70, Clive St., Calcutta.

Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Empress Mill, Nagpur.

Chatra Industrial Co., Old Bazar

Road, Serampur, Howrah.

G. S. Mhaskar, 205, Girgaon Road, Bombay 4.

Swadeshi Mills, Bombay.

Tata Mills, Bombay.

Union Trading Co., 166, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEALERS.**BIHAR & ORISSA.**

Alakh Narain & Co., Moradpore, Patna.

Motor Accessories Co., (1921), Muzaffarpur.

Patna Motor Works, Bankipore, Patna.

Standard Motor Works, Hassalapur, Maheshu, Patna.

BOMBAY CITY.

Bulsar Motor Stores, Vallabhadas Kanji Building, 177-A, Princess Street, Bombay.

Fisk Tyre Co., (India) Ltd., Ford Automobile Co.'s Premises, Hughes Road, Bombay.

General Motors India Ltd., General Motors Building, Fosbery Road, Sewree, Bombay.

Hormasji Sorabji & Sons, 33-35, New Queen's Rd., Bombay.

K. R. Baldev & Co., Near Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay.

Kant & Co., Minerva Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Laxmidas & Dwarkadas, Laxmi Bhuwan, 464-66, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay 4.

Motor and Carriage Stores, 155, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay 9.

Paramount Motor Co., 5-6, Gamdevi, Bombay.

Rane I. B., Queen's Rd., Bombay; Mount Road, Ma. A. 1.

Universal Automobiles, 58, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bariya Motor Stores, Station Rd., Nadiad, Kaira.

Ebrahim & Co., East St., Poona.

Parikh Motor Stores, Station Rd., Nadiad, Kaira.

THE SPHERE OF TEA: An exposition of the cultivation, manufacture and trade of Tea in India. Rs. 3/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Vasant Motor Stores, Navipeth, Sholapur.

BURMA.

Watson & Son Ltd., 163, Phayre St., P.O. Box No. 178, Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

Asiatic Motor House, 91, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Calcutta Automobile Stores, 43, Bentinck St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Motor & Cycle Co., Mercantile Bldgs., 11-B, Lall Bazar St., Calcutta.

Clive Motor Accessories Co., 23, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Continental Motor House, 22, Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd., Cal.

Cornwallis Cycle, Motor & Electrical Works, 61, Bentinck St., Calcutta.

D. P. Chakrabarti & Co., 40/4 Hriday Kristo Banerjee Lane, Howrah (Old Rubber Tyres).

Eastern Motor & Coach Works, 10-5, Nebutala Row, Calcutta.

Eastern Motor Stores, 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

India Motor Stores, 14, Ashutosh Mookherjee Road, Calcutta.

Marwari Motor Accessories Co., 25, Chittaranjan Avenue, North, Calcutta.

Nandlal & Co., 31, Chittaranjan Avenue (South), Calcutta.

Nundy Bros., 14, Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

Park Motor Co., 38A, Park St., Calcutta.

Prosperous Motor Accessories Co., 100, Beadon St., Calcutta.

Punjab Motor Stores, 20, Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd., Calcutta.

Walter Locke & Co., 4, Esplanade, Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

John Bright & Co., Post Office Road, Mhow.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

B. M. P. & Co., Cantonments, Jubbulpore.

Jamnadhar Potdar, Akola, Berar.

Singhai Mojilal & Sons, Jubbulpore.

DELHI.

Commercial Motor Works, Queen's Road, Delhi.

French Motor Car Coy., Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

General Engineering Co., Dilkusha Theatre, 38, Civil Lines, Delhi.

Imperial Cycle & Motor Coy., Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

Pioneer Motor Works, Queen's Road, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Deonath Pitamber, Statue Sq., Mysore.

Gopinath Lal Behari, Rewa.

Imperial Motors, Main Road, Trivandrum, Travancore.

J. D. Malaviya & Co., Junagadh, Kathiawar.

Popular Motor Mart Ltd., Statue Inc., Trivandrum, Travancore.

R. Patel & Co., St. Marks Road, Bangalore.

Sarada & Co., Mysore Bank Bldg., Mysore.

V. P. Abraham, Thirunakara, Kottayam, Travancore.

Vaishya & Mukherji, Jayendra Ganj, Gwalior.

KARACHI.

Naraindas & Co., Ltd., Garden Road, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Barker & Hooper Ltd., The Mall, Lahore; The Mall, Peshwar;

The Mall, Rawalpindi; Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

MADRAS CITY.

Auto & Hardware Stores, 193, Mount Road, Madras.

Auto Supply Co. Ltd., Kardyl Bldgs., Mount Rd., Madras.

Automobile & Accessories Co., 7, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras.

Continental Tyre & Rubber Co., 160, Mount Road, Madras.

English Cycle & Motor Importing Co., 9, Broadway, Madras.

Imperial Motor & Cycle Trading Co., 195, Mint St., Madras.

Madras Motor Sales Co., "Khaleel Mansions," Mount Road, Madras.

Motor & General Trading Co., Mount Road, Madras.

Motor Reconditioning Station, 161, Mount Rd., Madras.

GUIDE TO FIRST AID: An indispensable guide for every home.

As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

P. Simon & Co., 23-24, Errabalu Chetty St., G. T., Madras
Standard Motor Electric Works, General Patter Rd, Madras.
Union Co., 17, Mount Road, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Misquith Motor Company, Hampankatta, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
R. Thandapani Chettiar, Negapatam, Tanjore.
Rathanasingh Stores, Near Fund Office, West Tower St., Madura.
Seth Kallomal Lalchand, Erode.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Khyber Automobile Stores, Saddar Road, Peshawar.

PUNJAB.

Amolak Ram Motor Co., Sargodha.
L. Brindaban Murarilal, Kalka, Ambala.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Amba Pd. Jain & Co., Sudder St., Meerut.

Basant Lall & Sons, Sudder, Meerut.

Bharat Business Co., Nagina, Bijnor, U. P.

Cawnpore Automobile Company, Cawnpore.

Colonelgunj Cycle & Motor Agency, 12, Cawnpore Road, Allahabad

Eduljee Bottlewala & Co., Railway Road, Aligarh.

Girja Motor Works, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarnagar.

Gokalchand Babulal, Gokal Building, Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar.

Hussain & Co., Maidagin, Benares City.

Indo Oriental Traders, Fort, Esplanade, Jhansi.

Joti Sarup & Bros., Etawah.

Mahadeo Lall Ram Kumar, Belangunj, Agra.

Makund Lal & Co., Azamgarh.

Sunder Lall & Bros., Meerut Cantt.

MOTOR CAR DEALERS.

ASSAM.

Chakravorty & Co., Gauhati, (Dodge).

Himmatsinghka Ltd., Gauhati, (Chevrolet).

K. K. Sen, Gauhati. (Ford).

BIHAR & ORISSA

S. Zahid & Co., Arrah (Shahabad).

BOMBAY CITY.

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., "Ford Building," Hughes Road, Bombay.

Indian Automobile Co., Ltd., 4, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

Lamington Cycle & Motor Coy., Churchgate Str., Fort, Bombay.

Rolls Royce Ltd., Hughes Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay; 57, Park Str., Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bhagwat, Medi & Co., Agra Rd., Nasik.

Hansa & Co., Nasik.

Mody & Co., East St., Poona.
Br:-29, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

S. R. & Co., Sholapur.

Sarosh Motor Works, Ltd., King Rd., Ahmednagar.

Sholapur Motor Stores, Murarjee Peth, Sholapur.

CALCUTTA.

A. Milton & Co. Ltd., 156, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

Allen Berry, & Co., 24, Park St., Calcutta; Queen's Rd., Delhi.

Anglo Asiatic Automobile Co., 40B, Free School St., Calcutta.

Bengal Motor Car Co., 243, Upper Circular Rd., Calcutta.

Breakwell & Co., 44, Free School Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta Motor Car & Electric Co., 9A, Dalhousie Sq. East. Cal.

Eastern Bengal Motor Co., 40, Park Street, Calcutta.

Ford Motors (Calcutta), Ltd., 110-112, Russa Road, Calcutta.

French Motor Car Co. Ltd., 234-3, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

International Tires & Motors Ltd., 2, Rowland Rd., Calcutta.

G. McKenzie & Co. (1919) Ltd., 268, Lower Circular Rd., Cal.

Great Indian Motor Works Ltd., 12, Govt. Place, East, Calcutta.

GUIDE TO FIRST AID: An indispensable guide for every home.

As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Jalan Mitra & Co., 14, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
 Leyland Motors Ltd., 76, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.
 Mathews & Co., 44A, Park Mansion, Calcutta. (Motor Cycles).
 Steuart & Co., Ltd., 38/1, Panditya Rd., Ballygunge, Calcutta.
 Thornycroft (India) Ltd., 48, Diamond Harbour Rd., Calcutta.
 W. Leslie & Co., Leslie House, 19, Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta.
 Walfords, 71-73, Park St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Malwa Automobile Co., Hari Phatak, Green Gate, Mhow.
 Nowshirwan & Son. Simrole Rd., Mhow.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

B. M. Penty & Co., Victory House, Jubbulpore.
 Motor House, Wright Town, Jubbulpore.

DELHI.

Allied Motors Ltd., Delhi.
 Astra Motor Car Coy., Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
 Delhi Automobile Co., Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
 Wolsely Motors Ltd., 6, Alipore Road, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Ali Mohammad Giga, Junagadh, Kathiawar.
 Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., Main Rd., Trivandrum, Travancore.
 Chimanlal N. Badshah, Station Road, Baroda.
 Hari Narain & Sons, Jaipur.
 J. D. Malavia & Co., Junagadh, Kathiawar.
 M. Puttiah & Sons, Sayaji Road, Mysore.
 Mathurandas Samji & Co., Junagadh, Kathiawar.
 Pierce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Valiatharay, Trivandrum, Travancore.
 R. Patel & Co., St. Mark's Road, Bangalore.
 Rama Krishna Chettiar Co., Ltd., Trivandrum, Travancore.
 S. Bhola Ram & Co., Jaipur.
 T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Alumundu Rd., Trivandrum, Travancore.
 V. Ramaswami Naidu, Sree Krishna Bldgs., Malleswaram, Bangalore.

LAHORE.

Maddens Ltd., Lahore.
 Narain Das & Co., The Mall, Lahore.
 Paris Motor Coy., McLeod Rd., Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Addision & Co., Ltd., Mount Rd., Madras.
 Advance Motor Co., Madras.
 Byramshaw & Co., Ltd., 29, General Patter's Road, Madras.
 Eastern India Agency, 36-A, Mount Rd., Madras.
 English Cycle & Motor Import Coy., Broadway, Madras; Lansdowne Bazar, Mysore.
 George Ltd., Mount Rd., Madras.
 Oakes & Co., Ltd., Market Road, Madras.
 Romer Dan & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Simpson & Co., Market Road, Madras. (Tyres, etc.).
 Standard Motor Electric Works, 33, Mount Road, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Anneesham & Co., Sultantpet, Palghat, Malabar.
 City House, West Tower Street, Madura.
 Lakshmiji Rao, Nellore.
 Modern Motor Co., Hampankata, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 Nabhi Bros., Motor House, Berhampore, Ganjam.
 Pierce Leslie & Co., Bunder, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 Row Bros., Bezwada, Kistna.
 United Motors (Coimbatore) Ltd., United Motors Building, Avannashi Road, Coimbatore.

MERWARA.

Rajali Motor & Cycle Garage, Mayo Road, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Dharam Chandra Agarwal & Bros., Karnal.
 Gupta Workshop, Montgomery.
 Mangal Singh & Bros., Sargodha.
 Seth Kanshi Ram & Sons, Sargodha.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Braj Raj Brother, Azamgarh.
 Eduljee Boyce & Co, Civil Lines, Jhansi, U. P.

CATTLE BREEDING AND DAIRYING: A hand book on keeping Cows. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Kapoor Motor Stores, Moradabad.
King Motor Car Co., Barhampur
House, Fyzabad.
Mau Motor Car Co., Mau-Nath
Bhanjan, Dist. Azamgarh.

Mohamed Ekram Khan & Co.,
5/41, The Mall, Benares City.
Motor Stores, Chauk, Fyzabad.
Oriental Motor Works, Huzrat-
ganj, Lucknow.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT & GRAMOPHONE DEALERS.

(Also See Gramophone Record Manufacturers).

ASSAM.

M. R. Haq & Bros., Gauhati.

BENGAL.

Eastern Gramophone Depot,
Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Jatin & Co., Patuatuly Rd., Dacca.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

A. C. Das & Bros., Ranchi.

Das & Co., Bankipore, Patna.

Nephew Mukherjee & Co., Kal-
yani, Muzaffarpur.

Raghunath Chowdhury & Sons.
Sarayaganj, Muzaffarpur.

Utkal Cycle Stores, Bahu Bazar,
Cuttack. (Also Cycles).

Verma & Co., Hazaribagh.

BOMBAY CITY.

Alexandra Industrials, 4, Alex-
andra Rd., Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

Bombay Phone & General Agency,
520-522, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

Chait Singh Gurbax Singh &
Bros., 292M, Sandhurst Rd.,
Bombay.

G. Bose & Co., 508, Kalbadevi
Rd., Bombay.

Gangaphone Talking Machine Co.,
432-434, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

Gramophone Co., Ltd., 28, Ram
part Row, Bombay.

James & Co., Navsari Bldg., Hor-
nby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A. Annett & Co., 2432, East Street,
Poona No. 1.

Chandbhai Mohamedbhai, Ahme-
dabadi Bazar, Aaira .

G. A. Madhavlal Pankornaka,
Ahmedabad.

Shri Gajanan Cycle Works, Sada-
Shiva Peth, Poona, City.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Musical Stores, 5, Lower
Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.

Carr & Mahalanobis, 3, Chow-
ringhee Road, Calcutta. (Also
Sporting goods).

Dwarkan & Sons, 11 & 12, Espla-
nade, Calcutta.

H. Paul & Co., 3, Wellesley St.,
Calcutta. Godown:—2, Shama
Ch. Dey St., Calcutta.

K. C. Dey & Sons, 96, Lower Chit-
pore Road, Calcutta,

M. L. Shaw, Ltd., 5-1, Dharmatala
St., Calcutta.

Megaphone Co., 48, Harrison Rd.,
Calcutta.

Miller & Co., 7, Lower Chitpore
Rd., Calcutta.

Mullick Bros., 182, Dharamtala St.,
Calcutta.

N. B. Sen, 11, Esplanade, Cal-
cutta.

Paul & Sons, 9-1-2, Arpuly Lane,
Calcutta.

R. B. Das, 8-C, Lal Bazar St.,
Calcutta.

S. Das & Sons, 11, Lower Chitpore
Road, Calcutta.

S. N. Bhattacharya, 5, Dharam
tala St., Calcutta.

Star Harmonium & Co., 69, Upper
Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

T. E. Bevan & Co. Ltd., 21, Old
Court House St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

De Guerre Music House, Post
Office Road, Mhow.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Bhargava Book Co., Bhargava
Bhawan, Jubbulpore C. P.

Mishri Lal, Bandubpur, Damoh.

DELHI.

Central Gramophone Agency,
Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Inder Singh Bros., Nai Sarak,
Delhi.

Kailash S. Harmonium Works, Nai
Sarak, Delhi.

Punjab Music Ware House, Con-
naught Place, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Bapalal M. Musician, Bajwada
Khatri Pole, Baroda.

City Harmonium Works, 228,
Rama Vilas Agrahar, Mysore.

CATTLE BREEDING AND DAIRYING: A handbook on keeping
Cows. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Jacob & Co., Main Rd., Trivandrum, Travancore.
K. V. Mathews, Ernadulam, Cochin.

M. D. Duttatraya & Co., Residency Bazar, Hyderabad, Deccan.

P. A. Rama Iyer & Sons, Wadakkanchery P. O., Cochin State.
Phono & General Agency, Sayaji Road, Mysore.

Reid & Co., Reid Bldgs., Oxford St., Secunderabad, Deccan.

Rupchand & Sons, Bhamburda Bazar, Bahawalpur.

Saraswathi Harmonium Factory, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

Vyavan & Co., Balamore Road, Nagercoil, Travancore.

KARACHI.

Apollo House, Elphinstone St., Karachi.

Hemandas Chellaram, Bunder Rd., Karachi.

Khemsing & Sons, Bunder Rd., Karachi

LAHORE.

British Piano Saloon, 11, Sir Shadi Lal Bldgs., Lahore.

Music House, Anarkali St., Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Homer & Co., Broadway, Madras.
Hutchins & Co., 185, Broadway, Madras.

Mahomed. Ebrahim & Co., Rattan Bazar, Madras.

Orr's Columbia House, Mount Road, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. R. Swamy & Co., New Columbia House, Srivaikuntam, Dt. Tinnevely.

Kanthappa & Bros., Maidan Rd., Mangalore S. Kanara.
Star Music House, Erode.

T. P. Marimuthu & Co., Tanjore.

MERWARA.

Rajputana Music House, Kaiser-gunj, Ajmer.

Ram Dayal & Sons, Inside Madar Gate, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

B. Lal & Co., Mall Road, Simla.
Globe Trading Co., Outside Kot Rukan Dm, Kasur, Punjab.

London Pipe Co., Sialkot City.

M. D. Deura & Co., Sialkot City.

Majid & Co., Majid Bldg., Amritsar.

Paras Ram & Bros., Solan, Simla.

Petro Brothers, Sialkot City.

Mohammad Yar & Sons, Sialkot.

S. Henry & Co., Sialkot City.

RANGOON.

Burma Talking Machine Co., 483, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Callard & Co., 72, Phayre St., Rangoon.

Misquith Ltd., 278, Dalhousie St., Rangoon.

Sen Brothers, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

A. Godia & Co., Bombay Bazar, Meerut.

Balbir Bros., Aligarh.

Benares Radio Gramophone Stores, Godhoulia, Benares City.

Cawnpore Gramophone Agency, Mall Road, Cawnpore.

H. & F. Gregory, Bombay Bazar, Meerut.

Misri Flute Co., Chowk Bazar, Aligarh.

R. C. Graduate Bros., 114-A, Bridge St., Graduate Buildings, Meerut.

WANTED STOCKISTS IN EVERY HARMONIUM MAKING CENTRE FOR OUR WELL ESTABLISHED,

MONARCH BRASS TONGUE REEDS

AND

MAJESTIC STEEL TONGUE REEDS

FOR HARMONIUMS.

Large stocks of ready made Harmoniums from the cheapest to most expensive model. Only trade supplied. Send your specifications for rates.

MAJID & CO., Majid Buildings, Amritsar.

Ram Singh & Bros., Chowk Bazar, Aligrah.
Sakhri Bros., Kambli Gate, Meerut City.

Singh & Co., Near Choti Deokali Temple, Ajodhya, Fyzabad.
Sultan Co., Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

MYROBALAN DEALERS.

Akbar Khan & Sons, Jonesganj, Jubbulpore.
Kona Krishna Rao, Narasapatnam, Vizagapatam.
Lakhmichand Keshrichand, Betulganj, P. O., Betul.

Mangtural Rewashwas, Betulganj P. O., Betul.
Mathuradas Mulchand, Katni.
Mulla Ali Ahmed & Sons, Morisganj, Katni.
P. Mathuradas & Co., Parasias P.O., Parasias.

NEWSPAPER AGENTS.

Excelsior News Agency, Vizianagaram City.
Hirji Govindji, Gandhigunj, Jubbulpore.
Indian Trade Courier, Kasur, Lahore.
Madras News Agency, 183, Mount Road, Madras.
News Agency, Kothawalsavadi St., Trichinopoly.
News Agency, 6173, Chipitola,

Agra, U. P.
Premier News Agency, Nagercoil, S. Travancore.
Saharya & Co., 8, Viceroy Road, Dehra Dun.
Singhal News Agency, Aligarh City.
Sree Ram News Agency, Sree Ram Institute Bldgs., Erode.
Wadhu Mal & Co., Fish Market, Sehwan, Larkana, Sind.

NIB MANUFACTURERS.

C. M. Karmakar & Co., Comilla.
F. N. Gooptu & Co., 12, Beliaghata Rd., Calcutta.
G. C. Law & Co., 33, Canal East Road, Calcutta.
Ideal Pen Works, Sialkot, Punjab.
Ishar Singh, Roberts Rd., Lahore.
Kulkarni Bros., Pannalal Terrace, Bombay 7.
M. Hriday Narayan, 32, La Touche

Road, Lucknow.
Nib Manufacturing Co., Gopiwalla Mansions, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay.
Orient Ltd., 14, Balai Singhee Lane, Calcutta.
Puri Iron Works, Gujrat, Punjab.
Tambat Bros., Lashkar, Gwalior.
V. S. Ball & Co., 240, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.
Wajse Bros., Sialkot, Punjab.

NURSERYMEN & SEEDS MERCHANTS.

ASSAM.
Bibijia Tea Seed Company, P.O. Hoogrijan, Dibrugarh, Assam.

BENGAL.
Agriculture & Horticulture Farm, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.
G. Ghosh & Co., Town End, Darjeeling.
K. & B. Bros., Panchanantala St., Bally, Howrah.
Nau Rang Lall Agarwala, P. O. Kalimpong, Dt. Darjeeling.

BIHAR & ORISSA.
Darbhanga Nursery, Rusera, Darbhanga.
Grand Nursery, Darbhanga.
Maharaja Garden Nursery, Rusera,

Darbhanga. (Also Fresh Fruits & Grapes).
Mihijam Nursery, Mihijam, S. Parganas.
Muzaffarpur Orchard & Nursery, Muzaffarpur.
Pupunki Ajachak Ashrama Industries & Agriculture, P. O. Chas, Manbhum.
BOMBAY CI

Amin Nursery, Girgaon, Bombay.
Devram Ramji, Opp. Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Post No. 8, Bombay.
Palekar & Co., Sitaram Bldg., Near Crawford Market Bombay.

**TELL YOUR STORY WHERE IT WILL BE READ.
[WRITE TO MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.]**

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Green Wood Nursery, P. O. Decan Gymkhana, Kothrud, Poona.
Gujrat Seed Stores, Nadiad, Kaira.
N. Cooper & Co., Napier Road, Poona.
Patel Seed Stores, Near New Post Office, Nadiad, Kaira.
Pestonji P. Pocha & Sons, 8, Napier Rd., Poona Camp.
Vishnool Sadashiv & Co., Camp, Poona.

CALCUTTA.

Agri-Horticultural Society of India, 1, Alipur Park Rd., Cal.
Bose Sons & Co., 6-9, Biswas Nursery Lane, Belliaghata, Calcutta.
Das's Nursery & Flower Garden Roy Bahadur Rd., Behala, Calcutta.
De & Co., 210, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
Ghugudanga Nursery, Dum Dum Junction, Calcutta.
Globe Nursery, 25, Ramdhone Mitter Lane, Calcutta.
Indian Gardening Association, 162, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
J. Mullick & Co., 81, Jessore Rd., Phulbagan, Dum Dum, Calcutta.
Manna & Co., 6-1-1, Ramdhone Mitter Lane, Calcutta.
Model Nursery, 5-1, Tiljala Rd., Ballygunge, Calcutta.
Nurjehan Nursery, 2, Kankurgachi 1st Lane, Narkeldanga, Calcutta.
Purna Chandra Seth, Ghugudanga, Dum Dum Junction.
Royal Gardening Association, 59, Bentinck St., Calcutta.
Sulav Nursery, 206, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Sutton & Sons, 35 & 59, Park Mansions, Park St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Minam Mali, Bandubpur, Damoh. **DELHI.**

Delhi Seed Stores, Near Rama Theatre, Delhi. (Seeds).
Mohan Lal & Sons, Near Rekabganj, Gurdwara, N. Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Empire Nursery & Gardens, Lal Bagh, Fort Rd., Bangalore City.
International Seed Co., Lal Bagh, Fort Rd., Bangalore City.
M. Obalappa & Bros., P. O. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Majestic Nursery, Lal Bagh, Fort Rd., Bangalore.

KARACHI.

Khoja Alloobhai Kassim, Near Boulton Market, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Punjab Seed Stores & Nursery, 12, Sir Shadi Lal Bldgs., Lahore.

SIKKIM.

Chandra Nursery, Rhenock, Sikkim. (Bulbs, plants, orchids).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Acclimatised Seed Stores, "The Ranche" P. O., Dehra Dun.
Bertryl Seeds, Mussoorie, U. P.
Brookfield Seed Stores, "Brookfield," Dehra Dun.
Dehra Dun Seed Stores, P. O. Dehra Dun.
Ghaziabad Nurseries, 31, Grand Trunk Road, Ghaziabad.
Govt. Botanical Garden, Saharanpur.
Himalaya Seed Stores, Barlowganj, Mussoorie.
Shri Sitaram Krishi Shala, Benares City.

OIL CLOTH MANUFACTURERS.

(See Waterproof Manufacturers).

OIL LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

(Also See Kerosene Oil Dealers).

ASSAM.

Assam Oil Co., Ltd., Digboi, Lakhimpur, Upper Assam.
Budderpore Oil Co., Ltd., Badarpur Ghat, Cachar.

BENGAL.

Balchand Tejmall, Siliguri, Darjeeling.
Himalayan Petrol Supply Co., Kurseong.

CHANDI CHARAN NAYAK, 124/1, BOWBAZAR ST., CALCUTTA
Distinguished Distributor of "Rohtas" Brand Portland Cement.

R. N. Paul, Dig Bazar, Narayan-ganj.

Upendra Nath Ghose, Rajpur, Sonarpur, 24-Pargos.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Doongarsidas Murlidhar & Sons, Buxi Bazar, Cuttack. (Petrol).

BOMBAY CITY.

Chandulal T. Parikh, 299, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Str., Bombay. Also Karachi, Ahmedabad and Lahore.

L. C. Jain & Co., 84, Bhuleshwar Road, Bombay No. 2. (Lubricating Oil).

Motor & General Stores Supplying Co., Kothari Mansion, P. O. Box No. 492, Fort, Bombay 1.

National Petroleum Co., Amir Bldg., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

W. Crowder & Co., Ltd., Ballard Pier Road, Bombay.

Western Indian Oil Distributing Coy., Amir Chand Bldg., Ballard Estate Bombay. (Russian Petrol).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Gati & Co., Opp. Railway Station, Ahmedabad 2. (Texaco Lubricants).

BURMA.

Nathsingh Oil Co., Ltd., Yenangyaung, Magwe, Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Anglo-Persian Oil Co., (India) Ltd., Hongkong Bank Building, Calcutta.

Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India, Ltd., Hongkong House, Calcutta. (Also Bombay, Karachi, New Delhi & Madras).

C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., 7, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (Also Bombay, Delhi, Karachi, Lahore, Madras & Rangoon).

Don Watson & Co., 8, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

International Oil Products, 25 C, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

Pioneer Lubricating Oil & Belt-ing Supply Co., 4, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta.

Ramackers & Co., Ltd., 7, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

Robert McLean & Co., Ltd., Mercantile Bldg., Lalbazar Street, Calcutta.

Road Oils (India), Ltd., 20, Tangra Road, Calcutta.

Scroggie Bros., 2, Clive Ghat St., Calcutta.

Silvertown Lubricants (India), Ltd., Chartered Bank Bldgs., Cal. Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 6, Church Lane, Calcutta. (Also Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon).

Texas Co., (India) Ltd., Gooptu Bldg., Esplanade East, Calcutta. Also Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Tide Water Oil Co., (India), Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta. Br:— Bombay, Madras, Lahore.

Valvoline Oil Co., B-5, Clive Bldgs., Calcutta; 2-4, 2nd. Line Beach, Madras.

Victor Oil Co., Ltd., 11, Clive St., Calcutta.

INDIAN STATES.

Bombay Stores, Big Bazar, P. O. Malleswaram, Bangalore.

Ghulamali Tayabali, Neemuch, Gwalior.

Kasturchand, Kishan Sarup, Katra Nauharian, Patiala.

N. Ramaswamy Iyer, Moovattupuzha, Travancore.

KARACHI.

Mills Store Co., Napier Road, Karachi.

Shah Bagwanlal Ranchordas, Napier Road, Karachi.

MADRAS CITY.

Best & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road, Madras.

J. Balagurunath Chetty & Co., 32, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. M. Nanjappa Chettiar, Near Railway Crossing, Coimbatore.

A. P. Sankaralinga Nadar, Arupukottai, Ramnad.

A. S. Manickram & Co., Tanjore.

Asiatic Petroleum Co., Cocanada.

B. Sitaramiah & Sons, Ellore, Godavary.

Burma Oil Co., Cocanada, Godavary.

L. Sadasivam, 23/264, Big Bazar Street, Coimbatore.

CHANDI CHARAN NAYAK, 124/1, BOWBAZAR. ST., CALCUTTA.
Distinguished Distributor of "Rohtas" Brand Portland Cement.

Nalam Subramanyam, Ellore, W. Godavary.

R. Thandapani & R. Sattamuthu Chettiar, Negapatam, Tanjore.

Vizianagram Mining Co., Ltd., Chipurupalle P. O., Vizagapatam.

PUNJAB.

Attock Oil Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi. Rawalpindi Refinery, Rawalpindi.

RANGOON.

British Burma Petroleum Ltd., 8, Strand Road, Rangoon.

Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., 622, Merchant Str., Rangoon; 8, Clive St., Calcutta.

Rangoon Oil Co., Ltd., 8, Strand Road, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

P. D. Gupta & Co., Generalganj, Cawnpore.

Ram Narain Chela Ram, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

United Oil Co., (India), Ltd., The Mall, Cawnpore.

OIL CAKES DEALERS.

Agra Oil Mill, Pathwari, Agra. Balchand Kusturchand, Amalner, E. Khandesh.

Gangaram Dhondiba, Kinggalli, Ahmadnagar.

Jaganath Baijnath Oil, Mill, Co-operganj, Cawnpore.

Jalu Ram Gobinda Ram, Jogbani, Purnea.

Madan Mohan Oil Mills, Bhushawal.

Mathuradas Haridas, 34, 2nd Panjrapole Lane, Bombay.

Radha Kishan & Co., Gauhati.

OIL MERCHANTS.

(Also See Oil Mills).

BENGAL.

Protap Chandra Saha, Khagra, Baichitolla, Murshidabad.

BOMBAY CITY.

Asian Oil & Margarine Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kadi, Bombay.

Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakur & Co., Jail Road, Babula Talav, Umar-khadi, Bombay.

Ismail Tarmohmed, 6, Tank St., Upper Duncan Rd., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Shah Bros., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Shah Gandabhoy Gopalji, Bilimora, Surat.

Shah Keshrichand Bhanbhoy, Bilimora, Surat.

BURMA.

Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co., Upper Pazundaung.

Ko Awe Ya, Myothil Qr., Pyaw-bwe, Burma. (Onion & Oil).

Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Allammyo, Burma. (Cotton Seed Oil).

CALCUTTA.

Bamapada Ghosh & Sons, 17-4, Canal West Road, Calcutta.

D. M. Lockat, 66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Gouripur Co., Ltd., 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Hurgobind Rai Mathuradas, 70, Cotton Virjee & Co., 34, Armenian St., Calcutta.

Khimjee Hansraj, 165, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Lolit Mohan Seal & Sons, 243, Manicktalla Main Rd., Calcutta.

Mahmood Moosajee Salehjee, 158-59, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Mohin & Co., 10, Beadon Row, Calcutta. (Mohua Oil).

Ramdayal Dey & Sons, 22/12, Canal West Road, Calcutta.

S. C. Sons Ltd., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

R. N. Waghmare, Hinganghat, Wardha.

INDIAN STATES.

Chandaj Khubani & Co., Guntur. (Groundnut Oil).

D. Ramaswami & Co., Guntur. (Groundnut Oil).

Dasari Eriah Co., Ellore, W. Godavary. (Tannin & Pungam Oil).

Ellur Kushviah, Raichur. (Groundnut Oil).

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P. V. Ramaier & Bros., Big Bazar, Palghat, Malabar. (Oil Mundy).

P. Srinivas Jettulal Singi, Bellary. (Groundnut Oil).

S. S. Palanisamy Nadar, Aruppukottai, Ramnad.

S. Veeraswamy Chetty & Sons, Kalahasti. (Groundnut Oil).

Surampally Venkateswarulu, Tuni, Godavari. (Gingelly Oil).

Thulasi Das Dangarjee Sait, Perundurai Road, Erode.

Vakkat Pockoo & Sons, P.O., Maranchery, Ponani, Malabar. (Copra & Coconut Oil).

RANGOON.

Jamal Bros., Kemmendine, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Narain Dass Lachman Dass, Cawnpore. (Linseed Oil).

Radha Krishna Sita Ram, Couperganj, Cawnpore.

OIL MILLS.

ASSAM.

Dasurani Mirzamull Oil Mill, Gauhati.

Sree Ganesh Oil & Rice Mills, P. O. Tezpur, Assam. Br.:—188, Cross Street, Calcutta.

BENGAL.

Acme Oil Mills, Co., 38, Sudder Ghat, Ramkrispur, Howrah.

Haribhusan De Oil Mill, Alamgunj, Burdwan.

Howrah Oil Mills, Ramkrispur, Howrah & 135, Foreshore Rd., Howrah.

Kunjall Gouridutt Oil & Rice Mill, Barakar, Burdwan.

Nuffer Chandra Atta, Oil Mill, 22, Benares Road, Howrah.

Sham Lall Oil Mill, Pangsa, Faridpur.

Sreemanta Oil Mill, Khagra, Murshidabad.

Surajmall Fulchand Oil Mill, Rajshahi.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Hindusthan Oil Mills, Chaulia-gunj, Cuttack.

Laxminarayan Oil Mill, Jharia.

Shew Mills Co., Bhagalpur.

Sri Krishna Oil Mills, Kedarnath Rd., Muzaffarpur. (Til Oil).

Sri Madhab Mills Ltd., Patna.

Victoria Oil Mill, Bhagalpur.

BOMBAY CITY.

Elephant Oil Mill, Bombay Island.

Haji Valimahomed Oomerbhoy, Babula Talao, Bombay.

Practical Engineering Co., 92-4, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

Ramji Murarji, Banian Street, Goghari Mahal, Bombay.

Swastik Oil Mill, 27, Bastion Rd., Fort, Bombay. (Linseed Oil).

Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

Vallimahamad Dossabhoy, Parsee Statue, Byculla, Bombay.

Vishnu Oil Mill, Old Anjirwadi, Mazagaon, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Babu Balsher, Janjira Murud, Kolaba.

Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Asarva, P. O. Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

Manik Oil Mills, Manikpura Bldg., Sholapur.

Manikbag Oil Mills Ltd., Belgaum. (Also Soap).

New Laxmi Oil & Chemical Works Ltd., Derol, Panchmahal.

Shah Bros., Richey Rd., Ahmedabad.

Saturn Refinery (Regd.), Abrama, Surat Dt. Via:—Vedchha.

CALCUTTA.

Banshidhar Doorgadutt Oil Mill, 153, Upper Circular Rd., Cal.

Bharat Oil Mill, 242, Upper Circular Rd., Calcutta.

Bishweswar Oil Mill, 67-40, Strand Rd., Calcutta.

Deokarandass Prabhudayal Oil Mills, 36/1, Canal West Rd., Cal.

Ganesh Oil Mills, 43, Ultadanga Rd., Calcutta.

Hanumandas Ramkumar, 35, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.

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 Jamshedji Oil Mill, 37, Canal West Road, Calcutta.
 Jatindra Mohan Sarkar & Kanai Lal Barik, 156/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
 Mohin & Co., Hatpookur Road, Lilooh. (Linseed & Mohua).
 Rai Sahib Benod Behary Sadhu's Oil Mill, 156, Upper Circular Rd., Calcutta.
 Ramdas Mahadecoparsad, Works Swaika Oil Mill, Lilooh. (Linseed).

INDIAN STATES.

Abdul Hussain Abdul Kadar & Co's Oil Mills, Palluruthy, Cochin.
 Dharsey Khetsey's Oil Mills, Palluruthy, Cochin.
 Mathem Varkey's Oil Mills, Shertally, Travancore.
 N. C. Chacko Oil Mill, Alleppey, Travancore.
 Ramakrishna Oil Mills, Bangalore.
 Sivaji Soapnut & Oil Mills, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.
 St. Anthony's Oil Mill, Kuthiathodu, Thuravoor, Travancore.
 Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Ernakulam, Cochin.
 V. J. Pompazi, M. V. Oil Mills, & Iron Foundry, Shertally, Travancore.

MADRAS CITY.

C. K. Samarapuri Chetty, 14, Cunniah Naidu Street, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Badam Subbarao's Oil Press, Cocanada, Godavary.
 Guntakal Oil Mill & Dect. Factory, Trumenchirla, Guntakal.

OILMAN'S STORES DEALERS.

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B. N. Das & Co., Walter Road, Dacca. (Crushed Food).
 J. Tarapore & Co., Kurseong, Darjeeling.

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Malabar Rice & Oil Mills, West Hill, Malabar.

P. Kadhar Mohideen Rowther, Lord Napier St., Erode, Coimbatore.

Ramdas Haridas Rice & Oil Mill, West Hill, Calicut, Malabar.

Shri Krishna Oil Mills Co., Mangalore. S. K. (Cocoanut Oil).

PUNJAB.

Amritsar Oil Mills, Amritsar.
 Amritsar New Steam Roller Flour & Oil Mills, Amritsar.
 Ganesh Flour Mill, Lyallpur. (Hydrogenated Oil).
 Krishna Oil Mills, Prop. Sheo Parshad Shikrishan Das, Ludhiana.
 Kuldip Oil Mills, Lahore.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Amritlal Gulzarilal Oil Mills, Firozabad, Agra.
Bansidhar Premasukhdass Oil Mills, Maithan, Agra. Head Office: Calcutta. Br.:—Dacca, Mymensingh, Narayangunj, Bhairab Bazar & Khulna.
 Bharat Industrial Oil Mills, 39, La Touche Rd., Lucknow.
 Dina Nath Narpatrai Oil Mills Co., Couperganj, Cawnpore.
 Ganga Oil Mills & Ginning Factory, Couperganj, Cawnpore.
 Jugilal Kamlatpat Oil Mills, Couperganj, Cawnpore.
 L. Jagannath Prasad & Sons, Sipad Bazar, Meerut.
 L. Rattanlal Jai, Sipad Bazar, Meerut.
 Munnalal Oil Ginning & Flour Mills, Dalcpurwa, Cawnpore.
Naraindass Lachhmandass, Naya-ganj, Cawnpore.
 New Premier Oil Mills, Couperganj, Cawnpore.
 Radha Krishna Sita Ram, Bawandukan, Couperganj, Cawnpore.

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 Yazdani & Co., Crawford Market, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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wingyi, Burma.

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Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Lakshmi Narayan Bhandar, Croa-
tus House, Baranagore, Calcutta.
Mookerjee & Co., 20, Bertram St.,
Calcutta.

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Amerjee & Son, near Police Sta-
tion, Mhow.

Rustomjee & Co., Montieth Road,
Camp, Mhow.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Dinkar Trimbak & Co., Akola,
Berar.

M. M. Patel & Co., Akola, Berar.

DELHI.

Shco Parshad Daya Chand, Raja
Bazar, New Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

C. M. & Sons, Lansdowne Bazar,
Mysore.

Sree Rama Chandra Stores, 18,
Temple Street, Malleswaram,
Bangalore.

KARACHI.

K. J. Panchand & Co., Bunder
Road, Karachi.

Royal Stores, Bunder Road,
Near N. J High School, Karachi.

Victory Stores, Hospital Road,
Karachi.

LAHORE.

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Lahore.

PUNJAB.

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Ambala.

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Bazar, Meerut.

OPTICIANS.

BENGAL.

Diamond Optical Hall, Barabazar,
Midnapore.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

S. A. Majid, Bankipur, Patna.

BOMBAY CITY.

Mansukhlal Jathalal & Co., P. O.
Box 2065, Bombay 2.

Universal Optical Co., 340, Kalba-
devi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

C. Govind & Co., Gandhi Road,
Ahmedabad.

Chandrakant Premchand & Co.,
Three Gates, Ahmedabad.

P. M. Dastur & Co., 3092, Three
Gates Road, Ahmedabad.

Standard Optical Co., Budhwar-
peth, (near Post Office), Poona.

BURMA.

Medicine Mart, Maymyo, Upper
Burma.

Moulemein Pharmacy, Corner of
Dalhousie & Mission Rd., Moul-
mein, L. Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Ahsan & Co., 31-15-16, Lower
Chitpur Rd., Calcutta.

Amwell & Co., 12, Lindsay St.,
Calcutta.

B. K. Paul & Co., 1 & 3, Bonfields
Lane, Calcutta.

Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., Bankshall
St., Calcutta.

Bengal Optical Mart, 145, Dhara-
mtala St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Optical Co., 45, Amherst
Street, Calcutta.

Ghosh & Sons, 16-1, Radhabazar
Street, Calcutta.

James Murray & Co., 5, Old Court
House Street, Calcutta.

K. Edulji & Sons, 5, Dharmatala
Street, Calcutta.

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd, 16, Old
Court House St., Calcutta; 17,
Mount Road, Madras.

London Optical Co., 306, Bow-
bazar Street, Calcutta.

Lyon & Lyon Ltd., 10, Park Str.,
Calcutta.

Optik Haus, 11, Esplanade East,
Calcutta.

Optics Manufacturing Co., 300-303,
Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

Stephens & Co., Ltd., 33, Bow
Bazar Street, Calcutta.

United Optical Co., 265, Bow
Bazar St., Calcutta.

Walter Bushnell Ltd., 21, Old
Court House St., Calcutta.

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Hope Optical Co., Esplanade Road, Delhi. Mumtazuddin Faiyazuddin, Bazar Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Punjab Spectacles Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Simla Spectacles Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

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KARACHI.

Bombay Spectacle Co., Muradkhan Road, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Dr. B. B. Dewan & Sons, 10, The Mall, Lahore.

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M. Pathe & Co., 185, Mount Road, Madras.

Norton & Co., 2 & 4, South Beach Road, Madras.

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G. T. Sarma & Co., Vizagapatam. K. Sanyasi Rao, Vizagapatam. Martin Vas & Sons, Church View, Hampankatta, Mangalore, S. K. P. Subramiah & Co., Vearanki Lock, Kistna. Ram & Sons, Bezwada, Kistna. Sanny & Co., Vizagapatam. Y. Rama Rao & Sons, Brito Bldg., Hampankatta, Mangalore, S. K.

PUNJAB.

A. N. Janjira & Sons, Chowk Bazar, Multan City. Hari Singh & Sons, Hall Bazar, Amritsar. Phool Chand & Co., Mall Road, Simla.

RANGOON.

Coombes & Co., Ltd., 12, Phayre St., Rangoon. E. M. De Souza & Co., 271, Dalhousie St., Rangoon. Optical Emporium, 153, Suley Pagoda Road, Rangoon.

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Benares Optical Coy., Chowk, Benares City. K. Krishna & Bros., Benares City. Metaul & Co., Bareilly. Raza Hussain & Sons, Naubasta, Lucknow. Sen & Co., Cawnpore. Union Optical Works, Moradabad.

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 Champalall Sohanlall, Italghatta, Tallyganj, 24-Pargs.
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 Fakir Chandra Halder, Diamond Harbour.
 Gaganchandra Das, Sidheswari, Bansewar, Cooch Behar.
 Ganpat Roy, Sagru Mall, 19, Bridge Road, Calcutta.
 Haripada Ghose, 2, Chetla Road, Calcutta.
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 Indrachand Tolaram, Gauripur, Goalpara, Assam.
 Jadab Chandra Kailash Chandra, Sorupeta, Kamrup.
 Jagannath Inderchand, Parbatipur, Dinajpur.
 Keshab Ch. Samanta & Sons, 20, Chetla Road, Calcutta.
 M.M. Ispahani, 108, Chetla Road, Calcutta.
 Motilal Shah, Matla Bazar, Canning Town.
 Nagendra Nath Laha & Sons, 25, Chetla Rd., Calcutta.
 Pulin Behari Bose, 62-2, Chetla Road, Calcutta.
 Radha Govind Pramanick, Ranaghat, Nadia.
 Rajnarayan Roy, 69-2, Chetla Rd., Calcutta.
 Rakhal Das Addy, 78, Chetla Road, Calcutta.
 Sachindra Nath Mari, Birampur, Dinajpur.
 Sadhan Mondal, Betbaria Bansa, 24-Pargs.
 Satish Ch. Addy, 66, Chetla Road, Calcutta.
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Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Rustom Building, Churchgate St., Bombay.

Cooper & Co., 53, Abdul Rehman Str., Bombay.

Dawoodi Indian Paint Co., 93, Nagdevi St., Bombay 3. Br.—Three Gates, Ahmedabad.

Gahagan Paint and Varnish Co., Ltd., Ferguson Road, Bombay.

Haridas Keshavjee, Moolji Jetha Market, Krishna Raj Lane, Bombay 2.

Indian Clay & Raw Products Supply Co., Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

Kapadia Bros., Alahi Baug, Abdul Rehman St., Pydhoni, Bombay.

Silvertown Lubricants (India) Ltd., Agts. Killick Nixon & Co., Home St., Bombay; Chartered Bank Bldgs., Calcutta.

Wilkinson Heywood & Clark, Exchange Bldg., Sprott Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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Abinash Chandra Dutt, 23-2, Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

Akhoy Kumar Laha, 1, Dharamtalla St., Calcutta.

Aluminium Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 9, Clive St., Calcutta.

B. K. Datta & Co., 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Barry & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Batley & Kemp, Ezra Mansions, Waterloo St., Calcutta.

Bengal Paint Supply, 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

Bengal Paint & Varnish Works, 24 Strand Rd., Calcutta.

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Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 8, Clive St., Calcutta.

Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd., 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Hoyle Robson Barnett & Co., (India) Ltd., 26, Middle Rd., Cal.

Ivan Jones Ltd., 8, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.

Jenson and Nicholson (India) Ltd., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Joy Gopal Dutt & Bros., 40, Clive St., Calcutta.

Kailash Chandra Dutt & Sons, 20, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

Kearsley Robert & Co., 11, Clive Str., Calcutta.

Kundu & Co., 42-5A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Law Paint, Colour & Varnish Works, 16, Ezra St., Calcutta.

Macfarlane & Co., Ltd., 18, Tangra Road, Entally, Calcutta; 45, Hughes Rd., Bombay.

Manik Lal Pal & Co., 173-1, Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

McGavin & Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

McGregor & Balfour Ltd., 11, Clive St., Calcutta.

Murarka Paint & Varnish Works, 137, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Napier Paint Works, 3, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta.

P. K. Dutt & Co., 94, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Pragjee Brothers, 37, Canning St., Calcutta.

Robert Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., 11, Clive St., Calcutta. Br:—

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Robert Kearsely & Co., Ltd., 11, Clive St., Calcutta. Br:—Ballard

Estate, Bombay.

Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son. Ltd., Meerbohor Ghat, Lohapatty, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Shalimar Paint Colour & Varnish Co., Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Cal.

Shaw Wallace & Co., 4, Bankshall Str., Calcutta.

Sarkar & Co., 96, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

Standard Paint Works, 10, Beadon Row, Calcutta.

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William Jacks & Co., D-2, Clive Bldg., 8, Clive St., Calcutta. Br:—

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CENTRAL PROVINCE.

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Kailash Bros., Katra Reori, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

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Mahoob & Co., Bunder Road,
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Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Arme-
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Parry & Co., Post Box No. 12,
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Roda & Co., 1K, Venkata Chela
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Vizagapatam.

PUNJAB.

Inayut Ullah & Co., Rawalpindi.

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R. & D. Colour Company, 20,
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Saxena Bros. & Co., Subzi Mundi,
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bay.

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cess St., Bombay.

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Krishna Paper Mart, 26, Mangal-
das Rd., Princess St., Bombay.

Mohamedally Abdulally & Co.,
Sutar Chawl, Bombay.

Mojilal & Co., 6, Mirza Street,
Bombay.

Parekh & Co., 58-60, Goa Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Sudama Paper Mart, 142, Medows
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Bazar St., Bombay.

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Chandra Mohan Sur & Co., 105,
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Ghose Paper House, 8, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta.

H. K. Ghose & Co., 41, Radhabazar St., Calcutta.

J. N. Chatterjee & Co., 63B, Radhabazar St., Calcutta.

J. N. Paul & Co. Ltd., 103, Old China Bazar St., Calcutta.

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor House, Calcutta; 9, McLean St., G.T., Madras. Also Bombay and Rangoon.

L. K. Chowdry & Bros., 19, Radha Bazar St., Calcutta.

Mukherjee, Dutt & Co., 31, Jackson Lane, Calcutta.

Oriental Paper Mart, 14-2 Old China Bazar St., Calcutta.

Purna Ch. Kundu & Sons, 139, Old China Bazar St., Calcutta.

Universal Cardboard Hall Ltd., 98, Clive Street, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Radhamohan Ram Narayan, Jubulpore.

DELHI.

Gopal Sahai Ram Keshore, Khari Baowli, Delhi.

Raghabdayal Pannalal, Chauri Bazar, Delhi.

Rup Chaud Sarup Chand, Chowri Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Bahulal Chhotalal & Co., Mahajans St., Wadhwan, Kathiawar.

MADRAS CITY.

British India Paper Co., Anderson St., Madras.

C. N. D. Swamy & Co., 56, Anderson St., Madras.

Chakravarthi Co., 11, Mount Road, Madras.

J. B. Advani & Co., Ltd., Scottish Press Bldg., Loane Sqr., Madras.

M. Akbar & Bros., 'Bia Bldgs.' Anderson St., Madras.

M. Hussan Ali & Sons, 50, Bunder St., Madras.

Md. Musa Hajee Ebrahim & Co., 3-1, Godavari St., Madras.

Wilson & Co., 5-8, Jehangir St., G. T., Madras.

PUNJAB.

J. Mahabeer & Co., Ganpat Road, Lahore.

Narain Das Jaggan Nath, Rawalpindi Cantt.

Sialkot Stationery Mart, Sialkot.

UNITED PROVINCES

Hari Nath Onkar Nath, Muttra.

Kashii Paper Stores, 21, Bullanala, Benares City.

Ramkishan Sri Gopal, Old Generalgunj, Cawnpore.

Ram Lal Muni Lal, Kachari Gate, Benares City.

Raman Lal Bas Deo, Chhatta Bazar, Muttra.

Sitaram Bholanath, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

PAPER MILLS.

Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.

Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd., 103, Clive St., Calcutta.

Deccan Paper Mills Co. Ltd., 815-816, Bhowanipeth, Poona. Mills:

Reay Paper Mills, Mundhwa, Poona & Pudumjee Paper Mills, Byculla, Bombay.

Girgaum Paper Mills, Girgaum, Bombay.

Indian Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 8, Clive St., Calcutta; Factory: Halisahar, Naihati.

Lucknow Paper Mills, Lucknow.

Meenakshi Paper Mills Co., Pathanapuram, Travancore.

Mohamed Bhai Jamaluddin, Paper Mills, Surat Gate, Surat.

Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Punalur, Travancore State.

Punjab Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Jagadhri, Lahore.

Titaghur Paper Mills, Chartered Bank Bldgs., Calcutta.

Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Lucknow.

PASTE & STRAW BOARD MERCHANTS.

City Paper & Board Mills Ltd., 84, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Jaggiandas & Co., 38, Colootola

St., Calcutta.

Kashirbhai Lalbhai & Co., 22, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

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Rajabally Gulamhusein & Bros.,

41-43, Mirza St., Bombay 3.
Universal Cardboard Hall Ltd.,
98, Clive St., Calcutta.

PATENT & TRADE MARK AGENTS.

Acme Trading & Manufacturing
Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
All India Trade Mark Registration
Agency, Agraharam St., Erode.
Br.:—Madras, Salem, Coimbatore.

Law Morris & Co., 19, Strand Rd.,
Calcutta.

Alum & Co., 31, Ice Factory Lane,
Calcutta.

M. C. Rutnagur & Co., Noor
Mahal, Military Sq., Meadows St.,
Fort, Bombay.

Cantwell & Co., 288, Ezra Man-
sions, Calcutta.

Mazumder Bros., 47, Pataldanga
St., Calcutta.

Central Trading Co., Katra Barian
Street, Delhi.

P. Lodge & Co., 7, Bhuban Baner-
jee Lane, Calcutta.

DePenning & DePenning, 10,
Govt. Place East, Calcutta.

Ray & Co., 9, Hastings Str., Cal.
Regall Co., Railway Road, Lahore.

Dutt & Co., 107, Harrison Rd.,
Calcutta.

Remfry & Son, Grosvenor House,
21, Old Court House St., Cal.

H. V. Williams & Co., Suit No. 7,
8, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

Royal Trading Company, Kalka,
Ambala.

Sarkar & Co., 9, Hastings St., Cal.
Sen & Co., P. B. No. 10008, Cal.

Star Commercial Agency, 10,
Collins St., Calcutta.

PEARL MERCHANTS.

(See under Diamond & Precious Stone Merchants).

PENCIL MANUFACTURERS.

F. N. Gooptu & Co., 12, Bellia-
ghata Rd., Calcutta.
Madras Pencil Factory, Washer-

manpet, P.O. Box 84, Madras.
Maruthi Pencil Factory,
Tumkur.

PENHOLDER MANUFACTURERS.

Calcutta Horn Mnfg. Co., 18,
Ananda Palit Rd., Entally, Cal.
F. N. Gooptu & Co., 12, Bellia-
ghata Road, Calcutta.

G. C. Law & Co., 33, Canal East
Road, Calcutta.

T. S. C. Pani & Co., W. Kada-
langudi, Kumbakonam.

PERFUMERY & TOILET GOODS MANUFACTURERS.

(Also see Perfumery Raw Materials Dealers).

BENGAL.

Amritlal Shaha, Islampur Road,
Dacca.
Boston Chemical Corporation,
Babubazar, Dacca.
Industrial & Chemical Works,
Kalagachia, P.O. Midnapore.
Ivy Chemical & Industrial Works,
94, Naskerpara Road, P.O.
Ghusuri, Howrah.

Mukherjee & Co., Chandpur, Tip-
pera.

Sircar & Co., Banarhat P.O.
Jalpaiguri.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bihar Soap & Perfumery Works,
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BOMBAY CITY.

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 Indo-Foreign Perfumery and General Stores, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
 Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd., 83/85 Tardeo Road, Bombay.
 Mohini Chemical Works, Bombay 4. (Himadri Snow).
 R. S. Attarwalla & Sons, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay 3.
 Stewart Industrial Works, & Co., Thakkershi Keshavji's Chawl, Nawroji Lane, Ghatkopar, Bombay.
 V. L. Kandolia & Co., Girgaum Back Rd., Bombay 4.
 Venus Trading Co., 31, Girgaum Back Rd., Bombay 4.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Commercial Perfumery Works, P.O. Mirpurbatorc, Sind.
 D. Ganesh & Co., Sadashvpeth, Poona 2.
 Khashinath & Co., Old Town, Dhulia, W. Khandesh.
 Lamba Perfumery & Chemical Works, Bhagowal, Gujrat.
 Patel Chemical Works, Patel House, Broach.
 R. Ray & Co., Pharmaceutical Works, Gandhi Road, Mehsana, Gujrat (North).
 Saturn Refinery (Regd.), Abrama, Surat Dt. Via:—Vedchha.
 Shah Chemical & Perfumery Works, Modasa, Ahmedabad.
 Sri Laxmi Perfumery & Industrial Works, Dharwar.
 Taper & Co., Nasik City.

CALCUTTA.

Basak Factory, 3, Braja Dulal St.,

Calcutta. (Radium Snow).
 Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., 31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
 Bengal Drug & Chemical Works, 33-A, Canning St., Calcutta.

Bengal Perfume Co., C 37 & 38. College Street Market, Calcutta. (Betel Essence).

Bhubaneswar Chemical Works, 10, Prannath Pundit St., Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

Bihar Miscellany, 2, College Sqr., Calcutta.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ltd., 29, Colootola St., Calcutta.

Dabur (Dr. S. K. Burman), Ltd., P. 18B, Chittaranjan Avenue North, Calcutta.

Eastern Essence Distillery, 12, Bolai Dutt St., Calcutta.

Feedally Mohmedally 8, Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta.

G. Ghose & Co., 20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (Br.:—Mymensingh, Sylhet, Rangpore, Benares & Dacca).

H. Bose, 52, Amherst St., Calcutta.
 Hajee Khoda Buksh Nabi Baksh, 87, Colootola St., Calcutta.

Himani Works, 59, Belgachia Rd., Calcutta. (Himani Snow).

Indian Medical Laboratory Ltd., 44, Badur Bagan Street, Cal.

Jewel of India Perfume Co., 19-A, Sree Gopal Mullick Lane, Cal.

Kishori Lal Choudhury, 151, Mechua Bazar St., Calcutta.

Kishorilal Khetri, Post Box No. 11407, Beadon St., Calcutta.

Kohinoor Perfumery Works, P138 Russa Rd., Calcutta.

Laxmi Chemical Works, 9, Sukea Lane, Calcutta.

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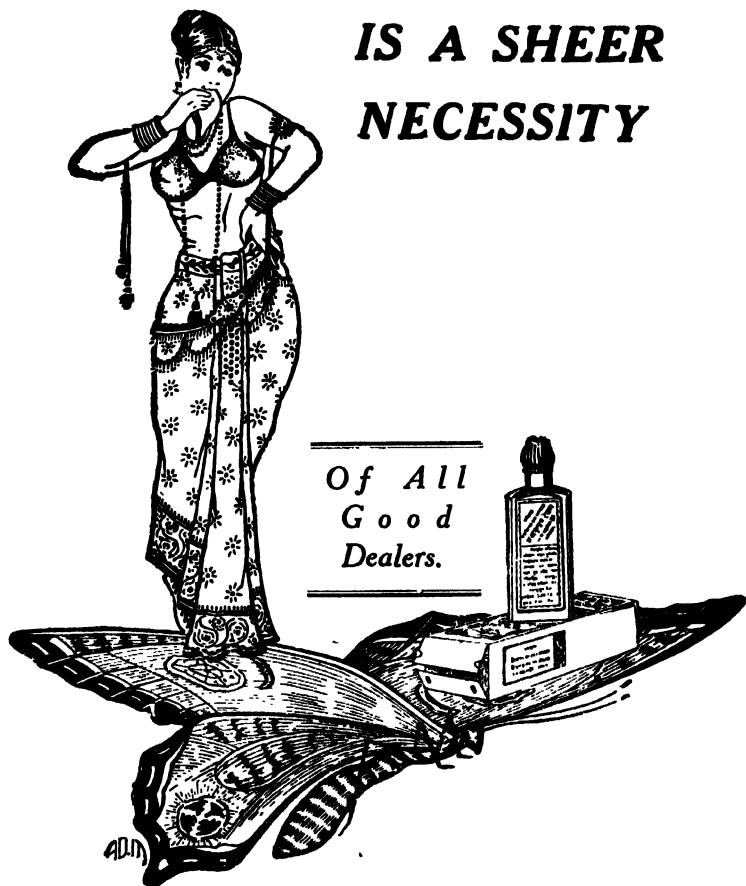
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 Nagendra N. Sen & Co., Ltd., 18-1-19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
 Oatine Co., 17, Prinsep St., Calcutta.
 Odorol Perfume Co., P101 New Circular Rd., Calcutta.
 P. M. Bagchi & Co., 38, Masjid-bari Street, Calcutta.
 Paramount Perfumery Works, 34/1, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.
 Promila Toilet Products, 8-B, Raja Naba Kissen Street, Calcutta.
 Punjab Perfumery Works, 55, Canning St., Calcutta.
 Rampur Ayurved Bhawan, 4, Baitakkhana 2nd Lane, Calcutta.
 Ray Chemical Works, 13, Badur Bagan Lane, Calcutta.
 Ruby Perfumery Works, 11, Madhu Gupta Lane, Calcutta.
 Star of India Perfumery Works, 124, Sovabazar St., Calcutta.
 Sterling Chemical Works, Shirley House, Sambhu Nath Pandit St., Calcutta.
 Suri & Co., 54, Canning St., Calcutta. (Also Soap Requisites).
 Synflor Company, 3, Amratolla St., Calcutta.

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 S. G. Deousker & Sons, Saugor, C. P.

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 Gupta & Co., Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
Sonion-ki-Dukan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Abdul Sahebjee Sahib, Kadur, Mysore.
 Ajettappa & Sons, Mysore. (Agarbatti).
 Indian Perfumery Syndicate, Bangalore.
 Mahalaxmi Sugandha Karyalaya, Kolhapur City. (Agarbatti).
 Mustary Perfumery Works, P.O. Hebbal, Bangalore.
 Mysore Agarbati Co., 271, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
 Perfumery Hall, Sayyaji Road, Mysore.
 Royal Perfumery Works, Raikot, Kathiawar.
 Vakil Bros., & Co., near Laxmi Vilas Press, Baroda.
 Vasanji Anandji & Co., Jungadh, Kathiawar.

KARACHI.

Albert Perfumery Works, Karachi.
 Chaman Perfumery Co., Marriot Road, Karachi.
 H. Hotchand & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
 Krishnachand Dharamdas, Old Market, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Beli Ram & Bros., Main Bazar, Anarkali, Lahore.
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 Luckman & Co., 302, Lingachetty St., Madras.
 T. A. Rahman & Sons, 10, China Bazar Road, Madras.
 T. L. Pathy & Co., 1-2 & 67, Malaiperumal Street, George Town, Madras.
 T. M. Oosman Sahib & Sons, Dev-raja Mudali St., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

- Bombay Ware House, Coimbatore.
 Dara Raju, Vizianagram City.
 Dawood Sahib & Sons, Bazar St., Kumbakonam, Tanjore.
 Great Indian Trading Co., Vizianagram City.
 Lachmi Vilas Stores, Pennington Road, Tanjore.
 M. Kather Sahib & Sons, East Chittrai St., Madura. (Attar).
 New Trading Co., Bezvada.
 Shah Company, Mangalore, S. K. Shokela Perfumery Works, Anantapur.
 South Indian Perfumery House, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 T. P. S. Chary & Co., Mettu St., Kumbakonam (Sandalwood & Attar).
 Toilets Manufacturing Co., Madakkoil St., Chittoor.

PUNJAB.

- Bhagwan Das Sant Das, Gole Bazar, Lyallpur.
 M. Rubenstein & Co., Mall Road, Simla.
 Paris Perfumery Works, Kalka, Ambala.

"Perfumery House" Ludhiana.

- Ritwal Perfumery Mart, Bazar Pansarian, Ludhiana.
 Sant Perfumery Mart, Rawalpindi.
 Venus Products Co., Batala, Punjab.

RANGOON.

- Ever Ready Perfumery Co., 242, Mogul Street, P.O. Box No. 376, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

- Ajudhya Prasad, Shrikrishna Lall, Kanauj, Farrukhabad.
 Ambarin Perfumery, Sahaswan, Budaun Dt.
 Bengal Perfumery & Chemical Works, Cawnpore.
 Beni Ram Mool Chand, Kanauj.
 Bithaldas Purushottam Das, Bishramghat, Muttra.
 C. L. Agarwala & Sons, Chouk, Fyzabad.
 Chhotelall Munshi Ram, Saddar Bazar, Jhansi, Cantt.
 Debiprasad Chandrika Prasad, Kanauj, Farrukhabad.
 Ghasiram Shamlal & Co., Kanauj, Farrukhabad.
 Giridhari Lal & Sons, Lala Ka Bazar, Meerut.
 Great Indian Perfumery Co., Farrukhabad.
 Hindustani Perfumery Factory, Kanauj, Farrukhabad.
 Jai Narain Parmatha Narain, Old General Ganj, Cawnpore.
 Kailash Karyalaya, Mandhan, Cawnpore.
 Kamal Manufacturing Co., Kashmiri Mohalla, Lucknow.
 Mohammad Aziz Khan & Sons, Baheri, Rampore, Ghazipore.
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National Chemical Works, Post
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Saksena Perfumery Works, Kan-
auj, U. P.
Sitaram Ayodhiaprasad, Kanauj,

Farrukhabad. *
Thakur Prasad Sheoprasad & Co.,
Kanauj, Farrukhabad.
Young India Trading Co., Cawn-
pore.

PERFUMERY RAW MATERIALS DEALERS.

**Bengal Perfume Co., Block C-37,
& 38, College Street Market,
Calcutta.**

Calcutta Crown Cork Co., 24, Ban-
stolla Street, Calcutta.

Chhediram Moolchand, Perfum-
ery Kothi No. 32, Kanauj,
Farrukhabad, U. P.

D. G. Gore, 31, Mangaldas Road,
Bombay 2.

Essence Supply Agency, 75/2,
Colootola Str., Calcutta.

K. R. Patwardhan, 72, Canning St.,
Calcutta.

M. D. & Sons, Asarva, Ahmeda-
bad.

Maganlal Dayalal & Co., Marriot
Road, Karachi.

Mohammad Maidan, 79, Colootola
Street, Calcutta.

New Oriental Trading Co., Kurla,
Bombay.

P. Muncherjee & Co., 10, Ham-
am St., Fort, Bombay.

Paradise Perfumery House, 75,
Colootola Street, Calcutta.

Parry & Co., St. Mark's Road,
Bangalore.

Perfumery Ingredients Co., 31,
Mangaldas Rd., Market, Bombay.

Sikri & Co., 55-8, Canning St.,
Calcutta.

PETROLEUM MERCHANTS.

(See Oil & Lubricant Dealers).

PHOTOGRAPHERS & PHOTO STORES DEALERS.

ASSAM.

G. C. Das, Gauhati.

Ghosal Bros., Gauhati.

BENGAL.

Ghose Bros. & Co., Ghoramara,
Rajshahi.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Gulab Lal & Sons, Chitertoli Rd.,
Arrah, Dist. Shahabad.

Purulia Scientific Stores, Purulia,
Manbhum.

Ray's Electric Studio, Chowhatta,
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Lane, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay 2.
Hamilton Studios Ltd., Graham
Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Houghton Butcher (Eastern) Ltd.,
Currimbhoy Road, Ballard
Estate, Bombay.

Movie Camera Company, "Walker
House" Lamington Road, Bom-
bay. Br.:—Bangalore, Delhi.

Universal Photo Enlarging Co.,
519, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

Wellington & Ward Ltd., Cooks
Bldg., Hornby Rd., Bombay;
Tower House, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Agarwal Bros. Trading Co., Budh-
war Peth, Poona, No. 2. Br.:—
Laxmi Road, Poona City.

G. C. Gokhale, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

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Agfa Photo Co., 13C, Russell St., Calcutta; 25 Mount Rd., Madras; Canada Bldgs., Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

Bathgate & Co., 17, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

Boto Krishna Dutt & Co., 8/1, Hospital Street, Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Bourne & Shepherd, 141, Corporation Street, Calcutta.

C. Guha, 15, College Sqr., Calcutta.

Calcutta Camera House, 37, Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Camera Stores, 8-2, Hospital St., Calcutta.

Chowringhee Camera Stores, 12, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Crown Photo Studio, 12, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. Ratan & Co., 22-1, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

De Luca & Co., 34, Park Mansions, Calcutta.

Dey's Mercantile Stores, A13, Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Calcutta.

H. K. Roy, 4, Goaltoli Rd., Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

John Blees & Co., 4, Chatawala Lane, Calcutta.

Kodak Ltd., 17, Park St., Calcutta, Br.:—Bombay, Madras, Lahore.

M. L. Shaw, 5-1, Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

Photographic Stores & Agency Co., 154, Dharamtolla St., Calcutta.

Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co., Block C-37 & 38, College Street Market, Calcutta.

Sen's Studio, 183, Dharamtalla St., Calcutta.

Universal Cardboard Hall Ltd., 98, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Walter Bushnell Ltd., 21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

C. P. Art Studio, Andherdeo, Jubbulpore.

Photo Frame Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dhantoli, Nagpur.

Sharma Photo Art Studio, Jonesgunj, Jubbulpore.

DELHI.

A. R. Dutt & Sons, Curzon House, Alipore Rd., Delhi.

Bombay Photo Co., 35, Punch Kuin Rd., New Delhi.

Fine Photographic Mart, Chowri Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Bangalore Photo Stores, S. Parade, Bangalore.

British Photo Stores Co., Mallwada St., Junagadh, Kathiawar.

G. S. Chaliah & Sons, Nagercoil, S. Travancore.

Jaywant Bros., Maliwada St., Junagadh, Kathiawar.

K. R. Sharma & Sons, Jaipur.

Madholal Radhasiam & Sons, Jaipur.

Photo Fine Art Studio, Vadasery, Nagercoil, S. Travancore.

Raja Deen Dayall & Sons, The Parade, Secunderabad, Deccan.

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H. R. Salwalekar & Co., 85 Mall, Lahore. Br.:—85, Mall, Simla.
Photo Engraving Stores, Anarkali, Lahore.
Shunkerdas Co., Sir Shadilal Buildings, The Mall, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

A. Ratna Co., 3-33, Mount Rd., Madras.
Bangalore Photo Stores, 23, Mount Road, Madras.
Doss Brothers, Punnamalle High Rd., Madras.
Photo Emporium, 3-169, Mount Rd., Madras.
R. Dasen Studio, 134, Mint Str., Sowcarpet, Madras.
Universal Studio, Mount Rd., Madras.
Venkiah, Mount Rd., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. Marris & Sons, Churchgate Bldg., Hampankatta, Mangalore.
Nishtala Photo Stores, Main Rd., Vizagapatam.
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Radha Studio, Agraharam St., Erode.

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S. Vasudeva Rau's Photo Mart, Anantapur.

MERWARA.

J. Navrosjee, Kaisarganj, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Bhasin Photographic Stores, Khandwala Bazar, Gujranwala.
Puri Bros., Kangra.
Satwalkar & Co., Mall Rd., Simla.

RANGOON.

Samuel Photographer, Pagoda Rd., Rangoon.
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UNITED PROVINCES

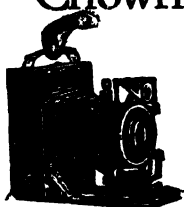
B. Dorab, Phoenix Studio, 183, Taj Road, Agra.
Bhargava Bros., Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur.
Brajbasi Friend & Co., Muttra.
H. P. Goel, The Mall, Cawnpore.
Hari Sharan & Sons, Mussoori.
John Peters & Co., Jhanshi.
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Friend's Physical Culture Leagues, 4th & 5th Koli Lanes, Lower Colaba, Bombay.
Ghosh's Physical Culture Association, 4, Garpar Rd., Calcutta.

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Rajshahi Art Gallery, Rajshahi.

BOMBAY CITY.

A. K. Joshi & Co., Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

Bombay Art Agency, Bombay, No. 4. (Also Calendars).

Bombay Fine Art Gallery, 69, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.

Joshi Bros., 113, Bazar Gate St., Bombay.

Navalakhi & Co., Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay, 2.

Star Art Framing Works, 90, Meadows St., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Fidally N. Vilayatwala, Richey Rd., Ahmedabad.

Zadhasingh Manghasingh, Bahru's Padhar, Ladha Lodge, Larkana. (Sind).

CALCUTTA.

A. K. Ghose & Sons, 165, Lower Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.

Calcutta Commercial Bureau, Kalighat, Cal. (Picture postcards).

Dey & Co., 2-2 & 2-3, Corporation St., Calcutta.

G. C. Babajee, 178, Lower Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.

Imperial Art Gallery, 57, Taltala Lane, Calcutta.

Indian Art School, 257-A, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

National Art Gallery, 152, Lower Chitpur Rd., Calcutta.

Pun Cheong & Co., 2, Lindsav St., Calcutta.

Punjab Fine Art Association, 122, Corporation St., Calcutta.

Roy Babajee & Co., 182, Lower Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.

Universal Cardboard Hall Ltd., 98, Clive Street, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Hem Chandra Bhargava, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Muttra Pershad, near Ganga Mandal, Bharatpur City.

Narain Dass & Bros., Kishen Pole Bazar, P. B. No. 4, Jaipur City.

School of Art, Jaipur. (Also Paintings).

KARACHI.

Adamji Abdulali & Sons, Bunder Road, Karachi.

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LAHORE.

Berlin Novelty Stores, Gawalmandi Road, Lahore.

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(Also see Cloth Dealers, Cotton Mills and Piecegoods Importers).

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Idreshali Bepary, Nalitabari, Mysensingh.

Kali Pada Kundu, Kumarkhali, Nadia.

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Beg Raj Pat Ram, Biratnagar, Jogbani, Purnea.

Ramesh Chandra Dass, Chapai, Nawabganj, Malda.

BOMBAY CITY.

Belapore Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

Continental Textile Stores Co., P.B. No. 770, Bombay.

Gibbs Trading Co., 32, Nicol Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Haji Ali Mohamed Shirazi, Chotani House, 233, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Harkisandas Manilal & Co. Sancha Galli, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay. (Cotton Blanket).

Jaithabhai Watji & Co., 42, Lakshmidas Market, Bombay.

Mohandas Ratanji, Ganesh Chowk, M. J. Market, Bombay 2.

Pheroazshaw Pestonjee Sethna, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Rasiklal Nagindas & Co., 32, Moolji Jetha Market, Bombay.

Wadhooram Bhojraj, Nagdevi St., Bombay 3.

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N. A. Geria & Son, 1682, Sir Chinnubhai Road, Ahmedabad.

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B. C. Nawn & Bros., 7, Bowbazar Str., Calcutta.

Beinraj Hookumchand, 30, Cotton Str., Calcutta.

Chaturbhuj Gordhandas & Co., 23, Pollock St., Calcutta.

Indian Textile Co., 16, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Jaharlal Pangalal & Co's College Str. Market, Calcutta.

Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

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Radha Kristo Dutt & Sons, 125, Old China Bazar St., Calcutta.

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Bansidhar Jailan & Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

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Bombay Co., Ltd., Queen's Road, Delhi.

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H. Ghansham Das & Co., Near Imperial Bank, Delhi.

Jainy Brothers & Co., Kuncha Natwan, Delhi.

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M. R. Ramchand & Co., Ltd., Nai Sarak, Delhi.

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Padamchand & Co., Delhi Cloth Market, Delhi.

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R. S. Dwarka Nath & Co., Delhi Cloth Market, Delhi.

Ram Narain & Co., 145, Kucha Ghasi Ram, Delhi.

Ram Pershad Khanna & Co., Delhi Cloth Market, Delhi.

S. Nasir-ud-din, Belimaran, Delhi.

T. J. Kishore & Co., Delhi Cloth Market, Delhi.

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Bulchand Anandram, Cloth Market, Karachi.

Doulratram Mohandas, Cloth Market, Karachi.

Gobindram Malkani & Sons, Govind House, 30, Amil Colony, Karachi.

Grahams Trading Co., Ltd., MacLeod Road, Karachi.

Motilal Govindhandas, Cloth Market, Karachi.

Tekchand Gangaram, Cloth Market, Karachi.

Textile Products Ltd., McLeod Road, Karachi.

Virbhandas Chainrai, Bombay Bazar, Karachi.

Yussafali Alibhoy Karimji & Co., Napier Rd., Karachi.

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Jum Sait, Rattan Bazar, Madras.

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Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., 22,
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Calcutta.Haribux Doorga Prasad, 132-1,
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Shimwell Bros, 3, Fairlie Place,
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Sir Sarup Chand Hukum Chand,
30, Clive St., Calcutta.

Steiners & Co., A-3, Clive Bldgs.,
Calcutta.

Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., 5, Royal
Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Trikamdas Rowjee & Sons, 45-2,
Wellington St., Calcutta.

Uday Chand Pannalal, 62, Cross
St., Calcutta.

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Advance Tube Co., 84A, Clive St.,
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Burn & Co., 12, Mission Row,
Calcutta.

C. A. Sumair & Co. Delhi.

E. Salebhoy & Co., 19, Mangaldas
Road, Princess St, Bombay.

Indian Hume Pipe Co., Bombay.

J. C. Bose & Co., 10, Raja Wood-
munt Str., Calcutta.

K. C. Ghose & Co., 29, College
St, Calcutta

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Ltd., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Rd.,
Fort, Bombay. (Also Stoneware
Pipe). Works.—Katni, C. P.

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Woodmunt Str., Calcutta.

Laha Bros., 110, College Str., Cal-
cutta.

N. Dutt & Co., Ltd., 39-1, College
St., Calcutta.

Nooroodin Shaikadam & Co., 159,
Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

Panalal Mohanlal & Co., 156, Nag-
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Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son
Ltd., Meerbohorghat, Lohapatty,
Barabazar, Calcutta.

Simplex Concrete Pipes, (India)
Ltd., 8, Strand Rd., Calcutta.

Standard Tube Co., 123, Nagdevi
Street, Bombay.

Stewarts & Llyods Ltd., 6, Royal
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Diamond Playing Card Co., Ltd.,
231, Eden St., Rangoon.

Indian Playing Cards Co., 55,
Canning Street, Calcutta; 1,
Abbott Road, Lahore.

New Popular Press, 57, Simla St.,

Calcutta.

Ravi Varma's Playing Cards,
Agent, Jorasanko Store, 370,
Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

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(Dealers).

PLUMBERS' ACCESSORIES DEALERS.

(Also see Eng., Hardware, Pipes Pottery and Sanitaryware Sections).

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Burn & Co.'s Lalkoti Silica
Works, Raneegunj, Burdwan.

De's Crucible Factory, Baksha,
Jonai, Hooghly.

Kunja B. Roy's Pottery Works,
Uttarpara.

Malda Cement Industrial Co., En-
glish Bazar, Malda.

Raneegunj Pottery Works, Rane-
gunj, Burdwan.

Utterpara Pottery Works, Utter-
para, Hooghly.

BIHAR & GUSSA.

Kumardhubi Fine Clay & Silica
Works, Kumardhubi, Manbhum.

N. D. Mukherjee & Bros., Mosaq-
chuck, Bhagalpur.

CALCUTTA.

Banerjee & Co., 7, Swallow Lane,
Calcutta.

Behar Firebricks & Potteries Ltd.,
3/1, Bankshall St., Calcutta.

Bengal Potteries Ltd., 45, Tangra
Rd., Calcutta.

Burn & Co., 12, Mission Row,
Calcutta.

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Calcutta Cement Pottery Works,
52, Ultadanga Main Road, Calcutta.

Reliance Firebrick & Pottery
Co., Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

G. H. Cook & Son's Pottery
Works, Katni, Jubbulpore.

Jubbulpur Pottery Works, Mng.
Agents. Burn & Co., Jubbulpore.

Perfect Pottery Co., Ltd., Hanu-
mantal, Jubbulpore.

DELHI.

Delhi Pottery Works, Ltd., Fac-
tory Road, Delhi.

Ishwar Pottery Works, Ishwar-
nagar (Okhla), Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Cochin State Pottery Works,
Cochin.

Finix Pottery Works Co., Gan-
devi, Navsari, Baroda.

Gwalior Potteries Ltd., Lashkar,
Gwalior.

Indian Pottery Works, Wankaner.

Morvi State Pottery Works,
Morvi, Kathiawar.

Parsram Pottery Works Co., Ltd.,
Morvi, Kathiawar.

Standard Pottery Works, Alwaye,
Tavancore.

Thomas Stephenson & Co., Ltd.,
Quilon, Travancore.

Tiles & Pottery Works, Bilimora,
Navsari, Baroda.

Vetcha Ramalingayya Sons, Mng.
Agts., Andhra Flame Works,
Rajahmundry. (Plumbago Cru-
cible).

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Commonwealth Ceramic Factory,
Jeppore, Mangalore, Kanara.

Standard Tile & Clay Works, Ltd.,
Feroke, S. Malabar.

PUNJAB.

Punjab Pottery Works, Muslim
purah, Gujrat, Punjab.

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Anand Trading Agency, Anand
Kuti, Chunar, Mirzapur.

Chunar Pottery Works, Chunar,
Mirzapur.

J. Tandon & Co., Mirzapore.

Nath Bros., Chunar.

Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban,
Muttra.

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

Associated Press, Ltd., Parliament
Road, New Delhi; 26/7, Dal-
housie Sq., Cal; McLeod Road,
Karachi.

Free Press of India, Ltd., Bombay.

Indian Press Cuttings Agency,
Wazirali Buildings, Ferozepore
Cantt.

International News Distributing

Co., Elphinstone Str., Camp.
Karachi.

Photo News Agency, 26, General
Patters' Road, Madras.

Press Photo Bureau, 9, Triplicane
High Road, Madras.

Reuters Ltd., 26/7, Dalhousie Sqr.,
Calcutta.

United Press of India, 8, Dalhousie
Sq., Calcutta.

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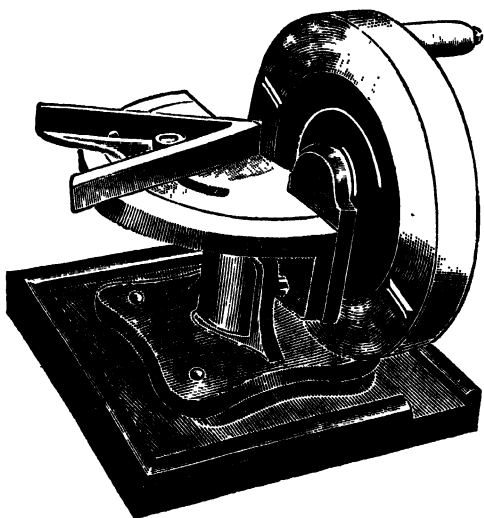
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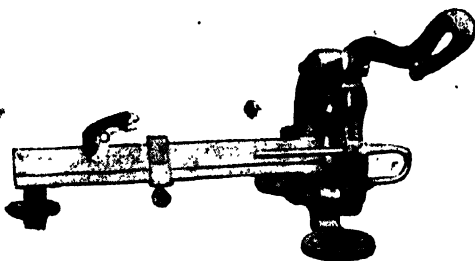
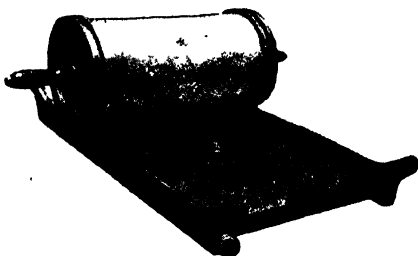
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PRINTING MACHINE & ACCESSORIES DEALERS.

(Also see Type Foundries).

BOMBAY CITY.

Hiralal Prabhudas & Co., P. O. Box 457, Bombay.

Indian States & Eastern Agency, Ltd., 1st Floor, Harawalla Bldg., Whittet Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay; Mercantile Bldg., Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

Indo-Europa Trading Co., Ltd., 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Br.: -662, Chandni Chawk, Delhi, and Calcutta.

M. C. Modi & Co., 76/84, Kande-wadi, Bombay 4.

Sudama Paper Mart, 142, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Madhav Printing Agency, Poona No. 2.

CALCUTTA.

A. N. Maitra & Co., Hedger Rd., Calcutta. (Roller Composition & Ink).

A. Lall & Son, 15, Baloram Bose 2nd Lane, Bhowanipore, Cal.

Indo-Swiss Trading Co., Ltd., 2, Church Lane, Calcutta.

Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd., Fairlie Place, Calcutta. (Type metal).

John Dickinson & Co., 21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

K. Banerjea, 8, Canning St., Calcutta. (Also Roller Composition).

Lanston Monotype Corp., Ltd., 27-5, Waterloo St., Calcutta.

Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., 21, Bowbazar St., Calcutta; 18A, Mount Road, Madras; 21, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bom-bay.

Printing Machinery & Equipment Co., 30, Strand Rd., Calcutta.

Relief Roller Casting Co., 45, Police Hospital Rd., Calcutta. (Roller Composition).

S. C. Dutt & B. K. Dutt, 100, Durga Charan Mitter St., Calcutta. (Home Printer).

Small Machineries Mfg. Co., 22, R. G. Kar Rd., Calcutta. (Printers' Sundries).

Wise Bros., Ltd., 303, Bowbazar St., Calcutta. (Roller Composi-tion Mfg.).

INDIAN STATES.

E. P. Ram & Sons, near Wadai Bridge, Alleppey, Travancore.

Kathiawar Printing Works, Raj-kot. (Printers' Sundries).

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MADRAS CITY.

Norton & Co., 1-16, Baker Thiruvengada Mudali St., Choolai, Madras. (Printing machine).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Indian Industrial & Commercial Service, Allahabad.

PRINTING PRESSES.

ASSAM.

Aruna Press, Gauhati.
Assam Printing Works, Callv Bldgs., Jorhat. (Assam).
Assam Printers & Publishers Ltd., Gauhati, Assam.
Bijoya Press, Dhubri, Assam.

BENGAL.

Art Press, Banglabazar, Dacca.
Bani Press, P.O. Itinda, 24 Pargs.
Bijoya Press, Patuatuli Street, Dacca.
Harinath Machine Press, Naba Roy's Lane, Dacca.
India Press, Banglabazar, Dacca.
Kashi Printing Works, Banglabazar, Dacca. (Also Gopalganj, Faridpur).
Manju Press, Dacca.
Manomohan Press, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Narayan Press, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Satsang K. S. Press, P.O. Satsang, Pabna.
Shakha Press, Patuatuly, Dacca.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Chandra Press, Dinapore Cantt., Patna.
Chandrodaya Press, Balu Bazar, Cuttack.
Dutt Press, Balu Bazar, Cuttack.
Kamala Press, Motihari, Champaran.
Kamal Press, 32, Purani Bazar, Muzaffarpur.
Khadgavilas Press, Patna.
Lakshmi Narayan Press, Kazi Bazar, Cuttack.

Lightpress Printer, Marshal Bazar, Dinapore, Patna.
M. P. Press, 12, Grand Sq., Dinapore Cantt., Patna.
Patna Law Press, Patna City.
Saraswati Printing Works, Arrah.
Sudama Art Printing Works, Gulzarbagh, Patna.
T. P. Shaw & Co., Imlital, S. Bazar, Dinapore, Patna.
Vidyasagar Press, Burma Bldgs., Block "D," Muzaffarpur.

BOMBAY CITY.

Appcal Printing Press, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
B. R. Gobhai & Co., Opp. G. P. O. Bazar, (Also Calendar).
Ballosi Fine Art Litho Press, Tardeo, Bombay.
Crown Electric Printing Works, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Didmus Printing Press, 33, Pitha Street, Fort, Bombay.
Duyan Sagar Litho Press, Girgaum, Bombay.
G. Claridge & Co., Frere Rd., Bombay.
Hebrew Publishing & Printing Press, Kikabhai Building, Morland Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
India Printing Works, 50, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
Jam-e-Jamshed Printing Press, Ballard House, Mangalore St., Bombay.

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Krishna Press, Jackeria Bunder, Sewree, Bombay.

Lion Lithographic Press, Bazar Gate St., Bombay.

M. D. Mehta & Co., 5, Marine Str., Fort, Bombay.

Model Paper Printing Works, Cawasji Patel St., Bombay.

Ravi Fine Art Litho Press, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

Shri Krishna Art Litho Press, Girgaon Rd., Bombay.

Taj Printing Works, 126, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Vaidya Bros. Press, Naorojee St., Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

Zenith Litho Works, 106-108, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Arya Sanskrit Press, Tilak Road, Poona 2.

Aryabhushan Press, Budhwarpeth, Poona 2.

Bharat Printing Press, Sukkur, Sind.

Chitra Shala Steam Press, Poona.

Deccan Printing Works, 609, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

Gramodaya Electrical Printing Press, Navadara, Broach.

Harihar Press, 483, Shanwar, Poona 2.

Maharashtra Litho Press, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

Muslim Gujrat Press, Bhagatalal Road, Surat.

Shri Datta Printing Press, Budhwarpeth, Poona.

Swatantra Printing Press, Bazar, Bulsar, Surat.

Tiwari Printing Press, Nasik City.

BURMA.

Aung Mingala Press, Taungdwingyi, Burma.

Coronation Press, Henzada.

CALCUTTA.

Alexandra Printing Works, 216, Old China Bazar St., Calcutta.

Art Press, 20, British Indian St., Calcutta.

Baptist Mission Press 41, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.

Bharatvarsa Printing Works, 203-1-1, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Bengal Litho Press, 1, Wellington Sq., Calcutta.

Bhowanipore Press, 39, Ashutosh Mukherji Rd., Calcutta.

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Bowbazar St., Calcutta. (Also
Litho).

Calcutta General Printing Co. Ltd.
(Edinburgh Press), 300, Bow-
bazar St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Printing & Publicity Ltd.,
54, Bentinck St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Printing Co., Ltd., 76,
Dharamtala St. Calcutta.

Calcutta Trading Co., 79-9,
Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.

Caledonian Printing, 3, Wellesley
Place, Calcutta.

**Clive Advertising & Printing Ser-
vice**, 98, Clive Street, Calcutta.

D. C. Chunder & Co., 42-1, Bow-
bazar St., Calcutta. (Litho).

Dotson's Co., 331, Upper Chitpore
Rd., Calcutta.

Fine Art Press, 60, Beadon St.,
Calcutta.

Fine Printing Works, 347-1, Upper
Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.

I. S. S. D., Chittaranjan Avenue,
South, Calcutta.

Imperial Art College, 1, Tagore
Castle St., Cal. (Also Litho).

Indian Press Ltd., Dharamtala St.,
Cal. (Also Litho)

Industrial Press, 7, Swallow Lane,
Calcutta.

Industry Press, Keshub Bhaban,
22, R. G. Kar Rd., Calcutta.

Kalika Press, 21, Nanda Kumar
Chowdhury 2nd. Lane, Calcutta.

(Also Type Founders).
K. Box Bros., 9, Anthony
Bagan Lane, Calcutta.

Lakshmibilas Studio & Press, 14,
Jagannath Dutt St., Calcutta.

Lal Chand & Sons, 76, Lower
Circular Rd., Calcutta.

Mercantile Press, Chamberlain Rd.,
Lahore.

Metropolitan Prt. & Pub. House
Ltd., 56, Dharamtala Str., Cal.

Model Litho & Printing Works,
66-1 A, Baitakkhana Rd., Cal.

Modern Art Press, 1-2, Durga
Pithuri Lane, Calcutta.

Mohila Press Ltd., 27, Patal-
danga St., Calcutta.

National Ornamental Litho Works,
23, Banerjee Lane, Calcutta.

New Indian Press, 3, Duff St.,
Calcutta.

New Popular Press, 57, Simla St.,
Calcutta.

Newman's Printing Works, 21,
Meredith Lane, Calcutta.

Oriental Printing Press, 18, Brin-
daban Bysack St., Calcutta.

Punjab Fine Art Press, 170, Bow-
bazar Str., Calcutta.

Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son
Ltd., Meerboharghat, Lohapatty,
Barabazar, Calcutta.

Sri Gouranga Press, 71-1, Mirza-
pur St., Calcutta.

'Statesman' Press, Chowringhee
Square, Calcutta.

Tandan Printing Works, 7, Well-
esley St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kalika Printing Press, Jumna
Talao, Nagpur City.

Lokswa Press, Walker Road,
Nagpur City.

Maharashtra Press, Fadnis Pura,
Cir. No. 7, Nagpur City.

Marwadi Press, Jumna Talao,
Nagpur City.

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Delhi Printing Works, Chaori Bazar, Delhi.

Imperial Electric Printing Press, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Lahore Printing Works, Fatehpuri, Delhi.

National Press, Nai Wara Street, Delhi.

Peshawar Fine Art Printing Works, Kucha Chelan, Delhi.

Statesman Press, 29, Bara Khumba Road, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Rd., Bangalore City.

Gopalkar Printing Works, Rajkot, Kathiawar. (Also Stationers & Paper Merchants).

Industrial Press, Attungal P.O. Travancore.

Kathiawar Printing Works, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Kohinoor Press, Jogenmohan Palace Road, Mysore.

Laxmi Printing Works, Sayyaji Rd., Lansdowne Bldg., Mysore.

Manidhar Printing Press, Samal Bechar's Pole, Baroda.

Medina Press, Cockburn Road, Bangalore Cantt.

Mysore Residency Press, 1, Infantry Road, Bangalore Cantt.

Prem Prakash E. Press, Jauhari Bazar, Jaipur.

Rama Krishna Pillay & Co., Suvarna Praba Press, Alwaye, Travancore.

Sethia Jain Printing Press, A. C. B. Sethia Bldg., Bikaner.

Shree Sharada Litho Press, Shimoga. Branches: Rangaswami Temple St., Cross, Bangalore.

Sri Krishna Press, Lansdowne Bazar, Mysore.

Srinivas Electric Press, Lansdowne Bldgs., Mysore.

Vakil Bros' Printing Press, Kothi Pole, Baroda.

Venkateswar Press, Lansdowne Bazar, Mysore.

Viswakarnataka Press, Bangalore. Western India Press, Rajkot.

KARACHI.

Sind Samachar Press, Garden Rd., Karachi.

LAHORE.

Amrit Electric Press, Rly. Rd., Lahore.

Arorhans Press, Anarkali, Lahore. City Press, Meston Road, Cawnpore.

Kapur Art Printing Press, MacLeod Road, Lahore.

Model Electric Press, 5, McLeod Rd., P.O. Box 43, Lahore.

Rafah-i-am Steam Press, Sheranwala Gate, Lahore.

Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-am Press, Mohanlal Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

All India Prntg. Works, 19, Venkatachella Mudaly St., Madras.

Ananda Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.

Aurora Press, Davidson Street, Madras.

Associated Printers, 165, Mount Road, Madras.

Bharathi Press, 1-19, Alathur Achary Street, Choolai, Madras.

Caxton Press, 35, Chinatambi St., Madras.

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Diocesan Press, P. O. Box 455,
Vepery, Madras.
Everymans Press, 1, McLean St.,
Broadway, Madras.
India Printing Works, Sunkurama
Chetty St., Madras.
Laurel Press, 255, Thambu Chetty
Street, Madras.
Model Press, Park Town, Madras.
Monoranjini Press, 2, Ramanuja
Iyer St., Madras.
Progress Printers, 2-17, Coral
Merchant St., Madras.
Royal Printing Works, 3-11, Mount
Road, Madras.
Standard Press, 765, High Road,
Triplicane, Madras.
Thompson & Co., Broadway, Mad-
ras.
V. Ramaswamy Sastrila & Sons,
292, Esplanade, Madras. (Also
Type Founders).
Vasanta Press, Adyar, Chingle-
put, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. B. S. Press, Vizagapatam.
Abbas Printing Works, Chunn-
nagar St., Vellore, N. Arcot.
Ananda Press, Mandy St., Erode.
Bala Saraswati Press, Bezwada,
Kistna.
City Press, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
Central Press, Fisher Street,
Erode.
Dharam Prakash Press, Manga-
lore, S. Kanara.
Imperial Press, West Avani St.,
Madura.
Jayam & Co., Sivaganga, Ram-
nad.
Kanara Printing Works, Manga-
lore, S. Kanara.
Kanyaka Press, Guntur.
Kodivalbail Press, Mangalore, S.
Kanara.
Kumaran Press, 48, Nallikara Str.,
Big Conjeeveram.
Manika Villas Press, near Mari-
amman Temple, Periyakulam,
Madura.
Muthumarigamman Press, Arup-
pukottai, Ramnad.

Nadar Press Ltd., South Street,
Sivakasi, Ramnad.
P. Munirathram Naidu & Sons,
Vellore, N. Arcot.
Radha Krishna Press, Ellore, W.
Godavary.
Sadananda Printing Works,
Mangalore, S. Kanara.
Saraswathi Printing Works, Pop-
palla Bazar, Bellary.
Saraswathi Printing Works, Man-
galore S. Kanara.
Sree Menamlinga Press, South
Bank, Periyakulam, Madura.
Sree Rama Press, Main Road,
Vizagapatam.
Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Conjee-
veram.
Sri Panduranga Press, Ellore, W.
Godavary.
Sri Vani Vilas Press, Fort, Erode,
Coimbatore.
Standard Press, 120, Mandy St.,
Vellore, N. Arcot.
Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeve-
ram.
Tatwanidhi Press, Aska, Ganjam.
Tower Press, Ellore, W. Goda-
vary.
Town Press, Conjeeveram.
United Press, Conjeeveram.
United Press & Trading Co., Co-
noor, R. S., Nilgiris.
V. N. Press, Officers' Lines, Vel-
lore, N. Arcot.
Vani Press, Bezwada, Kistna.

PUNJAB.

Model Art Press, The Mall,
Simla.
Narindra Steam Press, Lyallpore.
Sewak Press, Hissar.

RANGOON.

A. B. M. Press, Rangoon.
UNITED PROVINCES.
Aftab Printing Press, Rakabgunj,
Fyzabad.

Agarwal Press, Muttra.
Bhaskar Press, Dehra Dun.
Coronation Press, P. O. Box No.
57, Pilikothli, Cawnpore.
Cosmopolitan Press Agency, Alla-
habad.
Dehra Times Press, Dehra Dun.
Ganesh Press, Panch Pir Ki Gali,
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 Jumna Printing Works, Muttra.
 Kishor Press, Pilibhit Rd., Bareilly.
 L. P. Nagar and Co., Muttra.
 Merchant Press, Railganj, Cawnpore.
 Minerva Press, The Mall, Opp. Queen's Statue, Cawnpore.
 Mukhbiri-Alam Press, Shidisarai, Moradabad.
 National Press, Katra, Allahabad.

(Also Lithographers).
 Newal Kishore Press, Huzratgunj, Lucknow.
 Nizami Press, Budaun.
 Purshottam Printing Press, 67, Narain Street, Muttra.
 Shanti Press, 12, Bank Rd., Allahabad.
 Sharman Press, Etawah.
 Shri Sita Ram Press, Ajodhia, Fyzabad.
 Star Press, Mall Rd., Cawnpore.
 Verman Press, Shah Pir Gate, Meerut City.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

ASSAM.

Chunilal Puranmall, Gauhati. (Onion).
 Dasuram Mirzamull, Gauhati.
 Ram Chandra Sew Dutt Roy, Gauhati. (Onion).

BENGAL.

Bepin Chandra Saha, Faridpur.
 Mohadeo Lall Agarwalla, Golapnagore, Damukdia, Nadia. (Turmeric).
 Mohammed Kismatulla Mirdha, Madhnagar, Rajshahi. (Onion).
 Nagarbashii Saha, Faridpur.
 Ramdoyal Matobber, Charmadhopur, Faridpur. (Onion).
 Ram Nath Shaha, Dayrampur, Rajshahi.
 Satya Kinkar Saha, Faridpur.
 Tarachand Behani, Melanda Bazar, Mymensingh. (Garlic).

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bhattanlal Dhonilal, Kishanganj, Purnea. (Turmeric Exporters).
 Bihar Grain Supply Co., Dinajpur Cantt. (Oats).
 Nildongri Sisal Hemp Estt., Sambalpur.

Ram Chander Debidutt, Bettiah, Champaran.
 Ramgulam Sah Naubat Ram, Maharajganj, Saran.

BOMBAY CITY.

Chinubhai Madhowalal & Co., Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
 Dada Abha, 425, Duncan Road, Bombay. (Onion & Potato).
 Govindji Padamshi Kathaurala, 368, Katha Bazar, Bombay 3.
 Koopal Hemraj, Damar Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
 Lakhmichand Vasanji & Co., 225-227, Samuel St., Bombay. (Spices).
 Maman Kasani Haji Ebhram, Nallabazar, Kadia Mohalla, Shop No. 193, Bombay 9.
 Moosa Jooma & Co., Duncan Rd., Bombay. (Onion).
 Navnitlal Sawailal, Modi Bazar, 64, Kazi Syed St., Bombay. (Spices).
 Rashid Jamshed Sons & Co., Kariana Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay. (Asafoetida).

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Amerchand Popatlal, Bhiwandi, Thana Dist. (Potato).

Govind Vithal Pai, Shahpur, Belgaum.

Hazarilal Roichand, Ganeshpeth, Poona. (Potato).

Kinabhai Narayandas, Dhruve's Pole, Cambay, Kaira.

Rambhoy Kasibhoy, 655, Sachapur, Poona Camp.

Ratilal H. Vasani, Dharampur, Surat. (Honey).

Shah Kearatamal Pannalal, P. O. Chinchwad, Poona.

Shambhuprasad P. Trivedi, Kapadwani, Kaira. (Castor Seeds).

Tribhuvandas Dwarkadas Dangarwalla, Bunder Road, Broach. (Grain)

Zinalal Naraindasa, Bazar, Cambay, Kaira.

CALCUTTA.

Anukul Chandra Saha & Co., 45, Manick Bose Ghat St., Calcutta.

B. K. Dangol, 103, Beadon Street, Calcutta. (Musk).

Banarsi Prosad Didwania, 40-7A, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Bhaduri Bros. Ltd., 95, Akhil Mistry Lane, Calcutta. (Kapot, Tamarind, Turmeric, Spices, Oil Seeds).

Grain Supply Co., 3, Moti Sil's St., Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Himalayan Musk Depot, 118, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Indian Grain Stores, 15A, Romesh Mitter Road, Calcutta.

Indian Produce Supply Co., 198, Cross St., Calcutta.

Indo-Burma Forest Syndicate, 65-1, Darmahatta St., Calcutta.

J. C. Ghosh, 8, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.

Jogindranath Das, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

Kassim & Ismael, 5-2, Garstin Place, Calcutta.

Polson Mfg. Co., 44, Dhurumtolla Str., Calcutta. (Coffee).

S. P. Mookherjee, 2, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

Sahu Dharmaman Purnaman, 168, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Hanooman Persad, Darujahi, Jubbulpore.

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Himalaya Novelty Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Kunj Lal Kundan Lal, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

G. Yellappa Setty, Kadur, Mysore. Gudampara Cardamom Estt., Surinalle, Devicolum, Travancore.

Hindu Foreign Trading Co., 31, Chicapet, Bangalore City.

Kashmir & Tibet Trading Co., Gowkadal Rd., Srinagar, (Crude drugs, Asafoetida, Silajit, Saffron, Musk).

Kashmir Shilajit Depot, Srinagar, Kashmir. Br.:—Lahore.

M. Dasappa Setty & Sons, Kadur, Mysore. (Onion & Potatoes).

N. K. Razdan & Co., Dedi Kadal, Tankipora, Srinagar. (Saffron).

Sultan Ahmed, Muttra Gate, Bharatpur City.

T. Nedungadan & Bros., Chittur Rd., Ernakulam, Cochin State. (Seeds).

Travancore Produce & Industrials Ltd., Alleppey, Travancore.

KARACHI.

Bishandas Gobindram, Serai Rd., Karachi. (Cotton & Grain).

Bombay Company Ltd., Karachi. (Cotton, Wool, Sugar, Metal).

Jaichndbhai Jivabhai, South Napier Road, Karachi. (Cotton).

Louis Dreyfus & Co., McLeod Rd., Karachi. (Also Pondicherry).

LAHORE.

Owen Roberts & Co., Ltd., Hall Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Ganesh & Co., 39, Thambu Chetty St., Madras. (Peaberry, Coffee).

Girdharidas, Radhakishandas, 111, Mint St., G. T. Madras. (Indigo, Tamarind, Turmeric, Groundnut Kernels & Nuxvomica).

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MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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 N. Seshachalam Chetty & Co., Nellore. (Tamarind).
 Bolunthur Srimatham, Prabhu, Gollikata, Mangalore, S. K.
 C. C. Achuthan & Co., Chava, Cannanore, Malabar. (Coconut).
 D. Swamy & Co., P. O. Box 41, Madras.
 East India Produce Co., Cocanada, Godavary.
 Garuda Pattabhiramayya & Co., Vizagapatam.
 Indian Produce & Co., Nandalur, Cuddapah. (Forest Products).
 Kastoolikar & Co., Gollikatta, Mangalore, S. Kanara.
 M. T. Ponnappa Chettiar, Mandy St., Erode, Coimbatore, (Cotton Seed).
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 Pandurang Laxman Pai, Mangalore, S. Kanara. (Cashew).
 Pasumarti Somiah, Ellore, W. Godavary.
 Pollachi Trading Co., Pollachi, Coimbatore Dt.
 R. Mahadeva Pillai, Pondicherry. (Gingelly seeds).
 R. N. Ahamed & Co., Mettupalayam, Nilgiris.
 Rural Products Co., Manalur, Narasingampettai, Malabar. (Rice, Cloths, Coconuts, Plantains).
 S. V. R. C. Rao & Co., Cocanada, Godavary.

PUNJAB.

Abdulla Inayat Ullah, Mohalla Khoji, Ambala City. (Bamboos).

A. N. Malik & Son, Solan, Simla Hills. Hd. office:—Rawalpindi. (Also Cotton, Wool & Stone).

B. D. Ohri, Hoshiarpur, (N. India).

Chamba Honey Co., Chamba, Punjab.

Eastern Commercial Syndicate, 1200-9, Barkat Manzil, Gurgaon. (Bees Wax, Anise, Cumin, Nux Vomica, Tamarind).

Eurasia Trading Co., Karmon Deorhi Market, Amritsar.

Faqir Chand Puri, Solan Hill, Simla.

Gopal Singh Hira Singh, Jore Pipal, Amritsar.

Gour Pharmacy, Ludhiana.

Health Brand Honey Factory, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Koh-Himalaya Co., Regd., Kulu, Kangra. (Himalayan Honey).

L. Baru Ram Bhagria, Ludhiana.

Malick Bros. & Co., Saidan Gate, Jullundur City.

Mirza Abdul Hamid & Co., Karmon Deorhi, Amritsar.

Nathu Fakiria, Mohalla Khoji, Ambala City. (Bamboos).

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Punjab & Kashmir Stores (Regd.) Amritsar. (Saffron, Musk, Assafoetida and all Indian herbs).

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Seth J. N. Bansilal Talwar, Purana Bazar, Ludhiana.

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 Dinshaw & Sorabjee, Scaldah Station, Calcutta.
 Durga Pershad Udmi Ram, Ishwar Shawan, Delhi.
 Hazari Mall Ghasi Ram, Katra Para, Delhi.</p> | <p>James Anderson & Co., 8, Lindsay St., Calcutta.
 Jugal Kishore Mul Chand, Katra Paira, Delhi.
 Murli Dhar Charanji Lal, Ishwar Bhawan, Delhi.
 Rup Chand Uttam Chand, Phatak Habash Khan, Delhi.
 Rustamji Maneckji Masalawala, Null Bazar, Opp. Round Temple, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay.
 Sind Punjab Trading Co., Campbell Street, Karachi.</p> |
|---|--|

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 Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd., Gateway Bldg., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

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 Bengal Pump House, 29, Strand Rd., Calcutta. (Also Fittings).
 Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Bldgs., Calcutta. (Pearn Pump).
 Holmes Wilson & Co., Ltd., 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.
 Indian Pump Co., 22, Alipur Park Road, East, Calcutta.
 Limaye Bros., 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
 M. S. Vernal & Co., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.
 Mather & Platt Ltd., 7, Hare St., Calcutta.
 Mirrless Watson Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 9075, Calcutta; Whit-

- tet Road; Ballard Estate, Bombay; Civil Lines, Cawnpore.
 N. A. Hussunaly & Co., 28, Strand Road, Calcutta.
 Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son, Ltd., Meerbohorghat, Lohapatty, Barabazar, Calcutta.
 T. E. Thomson & Co., 9, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
 Worthington Simpson Ltd., 10, Cilve St., Calcutta.

LAHORE.

- Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., The Mall, Lahore.
 M. Mohd. Din & Sons, Pump Factory, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

- Best & Co., P. O. Box 63, Madras.
 McDowell & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 36, Madras.
 Richardson & Cruddas, 1st Line Beach, Madras.

PUNJAB.

- Metal Works, Kotli Loharan, E. Sialkot. (Also Vermicelli machines and Cutlery).

PURCHASE DEPARTMENTS.

BENGAL.

- Agent, Assam Bengal Railway, Railway Bldg., Chittagong.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

- Executive Engineer, Public Health Works, Ranchi.
 Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Dept., Jamshedpur.

BOMBAY CITY.

- Controller of Stores, Bombay

- Baroda & Central India Railway, Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
 Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay.
 Controller of Stores, Great Indian Peninsular Rly., Parel, Bombay.
 Controller of Purchase, Indian Stores Dept., Bombay Circle, Hararwala Bldgs., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CHANDI CHARAN NAYAK, 124/1, BOWBAZAR. ST., CALCUTTA.
IMPORTER OF VARIOUS PAINTS AND CEMENT COLOURS.

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Chief Engineer, East Bengal Railway, 3, Koilaghat St., Calcutta.

Controller of Purchase, Indian Stores Dept., Calcutta Circle, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

Controller of Stores, Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, 8, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpur, Calcutta.

Controller of Stores, East Bengal Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta.

Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive St., Calcutta.

Dy-Controller of Stationery, 3, Church Lane, Calcutta.

1st. Deputy Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Dept., New Delhi. (Engineering and Textile Branches).

INDIAN STATES.

Stores Purchase Committee, Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore.

Stores Supdt., G. Baroda State Railways, Goyagate, Baroda.

KARACHI.

Chief Storekeeper, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Controller of Purchase, Indian Stores Dept., Karachi Agency, Artillery Maidan, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore.

Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Empress Rd., Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Chief Engineer, Madras & Southern Marhatta Railway Co., P. T., Madras.

Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, Madras.

RANGOON.

Agent, Burma Railway, Rangoon.

PUNJAB.

Director of Contracts, Army Head Quarters, Simla.

Director of Contracts, Master General of Ordnance, Branch, Army Head Quarter, Simla.

Secy. Railway Board, Simla.

Stores Purchase Dept., Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Dept., Simla.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Dy-Agent, Rohilkhand & Kumaon Rly., Izatnagar, Bareilly.

Indian Stores Dept., Cawnpur Inspection Branch, 254, Nawabganj, Cawnpur.

RADIO STORES DEALERS.

(See Wireless Accessories Dealers)

RLY. LOCOMOTIVES & ROLLING STOCKS MNFRS.

(Also See Engineering Works).

Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Parry's Engineering Ltd., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Railway Engineering Co., 33-4, Middle Rd., Entally, Calcutta.

Robert Hudson (India) Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Skoda (India) Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Venus Engineering Co., 142-1, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.

RAZOR BLADES MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

Bengal Cutleries, 151, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

Gulati Bros., 12/1, Nesbet Road, Lahore.

K. R. Bidani & Co., Bidani Bldg., Multan City.

London Commercial Corporation, Katra Jaimal Singh, Amritsar.

Mirza Abdul Hamid, Lahore Gate,

Amritsar.

National Mnfg. Works, Bazar Haveli Jamadar, Amritsar.

P. G. Sadhwani Coy., Old Postal Road, Hyderabad, Sind.

Pratap Industrial Works, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

S. Amdu M. Yusuf, 56-1, Canning Street, Calcutta.

CHANDI CHARAN NAYAK, 124/1, BOWBAZAR. ST., CALCUTTA. IMPORTER OF VARIOUS PAINTS AND CEMENT COLOURS.

RICE MERCHANTS.

(Also see Paddy Merchants & Rice Mills).

ASSAM.

Dasuram Mirzamull, Gauhati.

BENGAL.

Munsi Abdul Jalil Talukdar, P. O. Kasiani, Faridpur.

S. N. Saha, P. O. Gopalganj, Faridpur.

Umesh Ch. Mandal, Vill. Paikerdanga, P. O. Mary-Gopinathpur, Faridpur.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bhagwan Das, P. O. Bahanga, Balasore.

Kushu Sahu, P.O., Bahanga, Balasore.

Paresh Ch. De, P. O. Bahanga, Balasore.

BOMBAY CITY.

Hirjee Ghellabhoy & Coy., 31, Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

Kurpal Harsi & Co., New Chinch Bunder, Bombay.

Shamji Velji & Co., 242, Dongre Street, Bhat Bazar, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Radhakrishna & Co., Bhadrakali, Nasik City.

BURMA.

Ko Ba Thein, North of Bazar, Pyawbwe, U. Burma.

U. Po San Sons, Paungbyin, Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Amulyadhan Auddy, 78, Chetla Road, Calcutta.

Golak Chandra Sarkar, 21, R. G. Kar Road, Calcutta.

Visanji Damodar Sampat, 4, Malik St., Calcutta.

INDIAN STATES.

A. T. A. Lukhmanam Pillai, Chalai, Trivandrum, Travancore.

Kadir Pillai, Alwaye, Travancore.

Kolsu Pillay, Kattuputhoor, Thittuvilal P. O., S. Travancore.

Kuppayand Pillai, N. Parur, Travancore.

M. Lingappa Setty & Bros., Kadur, Mysore.

Muthian Chettiar, Kuzithurai, Martandam P.O., S. Travancore.

P. K. Subbiah Pillai, Chalai, Trivandrum, Travancore.

P. R. M. T. Subbiah Naidu, Chalai, Trivandrum, Travancore.

lai, Trivandrum, Travancore.

Sivarama Panicker, Kattuputhoor, Thittuvilal P. O., S. Travancore.

Thomas Nadar, Manaka Vilai, Mulagumoodu, Travancore.

V. K. Abdul Rahiman, Kadur, Mysore.

V. M. Hassaner Pillai, Vallakadan, Trivandrum, Travancore.

V. N. Kunjan & Bros., Vallakadam, Trivandrum, Travancore.

MADRAS CITY.

Bhawanjee Moorji & Co., Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Chamanlal & Co., Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Dalloram Jainarayan, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Hajee Jamal Noor Md. Sait, Chinnathambi St., Madras.

Haji Habib Dawood Sait, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Hassambhai Premji, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

K. T. P. Thegaraya Chetty & Co., Revoo Godowns, Madras.

K. Sabapathy Chetty, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Keshavjee Devchand, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

M. B. Chengalvaraya Chetty & Co., Revoo Godowns, Madras.

M. S. Thangavelu Chetty & Co., Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Mohanlal Kaniyalal, Mint Street, Madras.

P. M. Hameed Rowther & Co., Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Poonja Thakersee & Co., Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Raichand Motichand, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Ramchand Sivdayal, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

Ramchander Banarasidas, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

S. N. Sivaji, Revoo Godowns, Madras.

T. M. A. Doraiswamy Chetty & Co., Revoo Godowns, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. M. Palaniswami Mudaliar, Ekambarapuram, Conjeeveram.

A. T. P. Kayer, Virapandianpatnam, Tinnevely.

CHANDI CHARAN NAYAK, 124/1, BOWBAZAR. ST., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT OF "SIGMAINE" THE SUPREME ENAMEL.

Balabhadra Rama Krishniah,
Ellore, W. Godavary.
Best Rice Co., Buckinghampet,
Bezawada, Kistna.
C. Ramaih Chetty & Sons, Nawab-
pet, Nellore.
C. S. A. Aghakanamliya Pillai,
Trivandrum, Travancore.
E. Muhamed Mustafi, Vallene-
darm, Trivandrum, Travancore.
Essak Bros., Tellicherry.
Hajee Shaik Madhar Sahib,
Mandy, Erode.
M. S. Doratisami Mudaliar, Con-
jeeveram.
Maganti Subrahmanvam, Ellore.
Manepalli Subba Rao, Ellore.
Mothey Krishna Rao, Ellore.
N. C. Masilomoni Mudaliar, Con-
jeeveram.

P. Nachimuthu Chetty, Valayakara
St., Erode.
P. Subbaraya Chetty, Fisher St.,
Erode.
P. Thanga Nadar, Aruppukottai,
Ramnad.
S. S. Shanmugavel Nadar & Bros.,
Aruppukottai, Ramnad.
Yellampalli Seshiah, Ellore.

PUNJAB.

Bholasingh Gopal Singh, Chawal
Mandi, Amritsar.

RANGOON.

Fairweather Richards & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Saharya & Co., 8, Viceroy Road,
Dehra Dun.

RICE MILLS.**ASSAM.**

Banshidhor & Muralidhor Rice
Mill, Tihu.
Lalchand Ramdeo Rice Mill, Nal-
bari, Kamrup, Assam.
Nagormal Gajadhar Rice & Oil
Mill, Tihu, Assam.

BENGAL.

Adi Kali Rice Mill, Tollygunge,
24-Pargs.
Anath Bandhoo Rice Mill, Chan-
ditola, Tollygunge, 24-Pargs.
Annapurna Rice Mills, Katwa,
Burdwan; Kasimbazar, Murshi-
dabad.
Aparna Rice Mill, Rajshahi.
Atul Krishna Dutt's Rice Mill,
Shahapur, Tollygunge, 24-
Pargs.
B. B. Dutt & S. B. Dutt's Rice
Mill, Santhia, Birbhum.
B. B. Sircar's Khardaha Rice Mill,
Khardaha, 24-Pargs.
Ballygunge Rice Mill, Kusba
Road, Dhakuria, Calcutta.
Bandgorah Rice Mill, Bandgorah,
Bolepur, Birbhum.
Banga Laxmi Rice Mill, Italghat-
ta, Tollygunge, 24-Pargs; Sur-
diah, Jhargram, Midnapore.
Bharat Luxmi Rice Mill, Radha-
mohanpore, Debra, Midnapore.
Bhogobhat Rice Mill, Raiganj, Di-
najpur.
Bhubaneswari Rice Mill, Bogra.

Bijoygopal Madanlal's Rice Mill,
Bankura.
Bimal Rice Mill Chanditola, Tol-
lygunge, 24-Pargs.
Binapani Rice Mill, Burra Shib-
tola Main Rd., Tollygunge.
Bishnupriya Rice Mill, Santahar,
Bogra.
Biswanath Rice Mill of Purna Ch.
Das, Chanditola, Tollygunge.
Bonomali Rice Mill, Rantrol,
(Pabna).
Chand Mohan Rice Mill, Hili,
Bogra.
Chandi Rice Mill of Bhupal Ch.
Manna & Sons, Chanditola, Tol-
lygunge.
Chanditola Rice Mill, Chanditola,
Tollygunge, 24-Pargs.
Chowdhury Rice Mill, Bankura.
D. B. Rice & Oil Mills, P.O. Gal-
galia, Bhadderpore, D. H. Ry.
Durga Rice Mill, Old Tollygunge,
Kamarhatti, 24-Pargs.
Dianan Rice Mill, Kolaghat, Mid-
napore.
Dwarkanath Rice Mill, Nowgaon,
Rajshahi.
Gopal Bhagar Rice Mill, Malda.
Govinda Rice Mill of Gobardhan
Seal, Khadnia, Chinsura.
Govinda Chandra Das's Saraswati
Rice Mill, Bolepur, Birbhum.
Hara Gouri Rice Mill, Italghatta,
Tollygunge, 24-Pargs.

CHANDI CHARAN NAYAK, 124/1, BOWBAZAR ST., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT OF "SIGMAINE" THE SUPREME ENAMEL.

- Haripada Ghose & Sons, Ram Ch. Rice Mill, Burra Shibtoia Main Rd., Ballygunge, 24-Pargs.
- Jadu Nath Rice Mill, Dangapara, Rajshahi.
- Jagarnath Rice Mill, Birampur, Dinajpur.
- K. M. Sadhukhan, Khardaha Rice Mill, Khardaha, 24-Pargs.
- Kali Rice Mill, 2, Chetla Road, Tollygunge, 24-Pargs.
- Kalyaneswari Mill Ltd., Rice & Oil Mills, P. O. Samdi, Via Sitarampur, Burdwan.
- Kamala Rice Mill, Ballychak, Midnapore.
- Kurseong Rice & Oil Mills, P. O. Kurseong, Darjeeling.
- Lakshmi Rice Mill, Birampur, Dinajpur.
- Lakshmi-Narayan Rice Mill, Ballychak, Midnapore.
- Lakshmi Narayan Rice Mills, Khardaha, Titaghur.
- Lakshmi Rice & Flour Mills, Kasimbazar, Murshidabad.
- Lal Chand Kushichand Rice Mill, Santhia, Pabna.
- Makrampur Rice Mill, Makrampur Ghat.
- Modern Rice Mill, Italghatta, Tollygunge, 24-Pargs.
- Mollarpur Rice Mill, Mollarpur, Birbhum.
- Motilal Mahurlal Rice Mill, Bolepur, Birbhum.
- N. C. Attar's Bodyharpara Rice Mill, Nadanghat, Burdwan.
- New Rice Mill, Alamganj, Burdwan.
- Nitya Kali Rice Mill, Matibagh, Burdwan.
- North Bengal Trading & Banking Co., Ltd., Hili, Bogra.
- Panchanan Addy, Chetla Mayarpur Road, Alipore, 24-Pargs.
- Port Canning Rice Mill, Canning Town, 24 P.
- Radhia Madh Rice Mill, Hili, Bogra.
- Raja Ram Rice Mill, Atrai, Rajshahi.
- Rajlakshmi Rice Mill, Kolaghat, Midnapore.
- Ratan Lal Ramratan's Mahabir Rice Mill, Tollygunge, 24-Pargs.
- Rup Narayan Rice Mill, Kolaghat, Midnapore.
- Sagarmal Chouthmall, Siliguri, Darjeeling.
- Sarbamangala Rice Mill, Baburbag, Burdwan.
- Satish Ch. Mandal & Shaik Nabi Bux Mondal's Rice Mill, Hooghly.
- Satyanarayan Rice Mill, 4 & 5, Chetla Road, Tollygunge, 24-Pargs.
- Shahpur Rice Mill of Krishnakali Roy, Behala.
- Sonthalia Rice Mill, Shahapur, Behala.
- Sree Hari Rice Mill, Barrackpore, 24-Pargs.
- Sree Satya Narayan Rice Mill, Bogra.
- Syam Sunder Rice Mill, Old Tollygunge Rd., 24-Pargs.
- Syam Sundar Rice Mill, Khardaha, Titaghur.
- Tamluk Trading & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hamirpur, Ballychak, Midnapore.
- Taraprosanna Rice Mill, Italghatta, 24-Pargs.
- Union Rice Mill, Surendranath Ray Rd., Shahapur, Behala, 24-Pargs.
- Woorna Charan Rice Mill, Shahapur, Tollygunge, 24-Pargs.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

- Annapurna Rice Mill, Raxaul P. O., Champaran.
- Bhairodah Jethmull Rice Mill, Jaleswar, Balasore.
- Bismilah Rice Mill, Narkatiaganj, Champaran.
- Durga Rice Mill, Chakulia, Singhbhum.
- Hariprasad, Rameshwar Prasad Rice Mill, Sikta, Champaran.
- Jagannath Prasad, Raxaul P.O., Champaran.
- Janakpur Road Rice Mill, Janakpur Rd., Pupri, Muzaffarpur.
- Kamala & Co.'s Rice Mill, Jayanagar, Darbhanga.
- Motihari Rice Mill, Motihari, Champaran.
- Murlidhar Gopikissen Rice Mill, Balasore.
- Orissa Rice Mills, P. O. Chauliaganj, Cuttack.

CHANDI CHARAN NAYAK, 124/1, BOWBAZAR ST., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT OF "SIGMAINE" THE SUPREME ENAMEL.

- Ramawatar Prasad, Adapore, Motihari.
 Shree Krishna Rice Mill, Madhubani, Darbhanga.
 Sone Valley Rice Mill, Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad.
 Sree Biswanath Rice Mill, Narkatiaganj, Champaran.
 Sree Ganesh Rice Mill, Raxaul, Champaran.
 Sree Lakshmi Rice Mill, Nirmah, Bhagalpur.
 Sree Mahabirjee Rice & Oil Mills, Darbhanga, B. & N. W. Ry.
 Sree Mohan Pannalal Oil Mill, Mozahidpur, Bhagalpur City.
 Sree Pashupati Nath Rice & Flour Mills, Raxaul, Champaran.
 Sree Sankar Rice Mills, Ghora-saham, Champaran.
 Sri Das Rice Mills, Dinapur, Patna.
 Sri Sitaram Mills Rice Millers, Nirmali, B. N. W. Ry.
 Sri Sitaram Rice, Flour & Oil Mills, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur.
- BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**
 Bashomal Pritamdas, Sehwan, (Sind).
 J. J. Vasanja & Co., Bangya-Faha, Bilimora, Dist., Sura.
- BURMA.**
 A. C. Baroocha's Rice Mill, Weth-lagalay, Tharawaddy.
 A. I. Rice Mill, Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy.
 A. T. K. P. L. M. Lakshamana Chetty's Rice Mill, Letapadan, Tharrawaddy.
 Acha's Rice Mill, Thinbawgyin Qr., Bassein.
 Aungmingala Rice Mill, Thor Binkwin, Henzada.
 Bala Rice Mill, Sitkwin, Tharrawaddy.
 Burma Co., Ltd., Rice Mill, Lay-u-zu-gt, Tharrawaddy.
 Chee Whee Shain's Kadonsi Mill, Paung, Thaton.
 Dhamika Rice Mill, Pungdawthi, Pegu.
 Excelsior Rice Mill, Sitkwin, Tharrawaddy.
 Favourite Rice Mill, Letpadan, Tharrawaddy.
 Gamnibi & Ahmed Hussein's Rice Mill, Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy.
- Haji Vally Mohamed's Rice Mill, A. Road, Mandalay.
 Khain Gwan Au Co.'s Rice Mill, Strand Road, Bassein.
 Ko Po Cho's Rice Mill, 5, Wayon-zeik, Myaungmya.
 L. M. S. Mitchella's Rice Mill, Moulmein, Amherst.
 Law Ngwe Thet's Rice Mill, Minhla, Tharrawaddy.
 London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd., Kanountoe, Myaungmya.
 M. B. Hamadani's Rice Mill, Nattalin, Tharrawaddy.
 M. B. Hamadani's Yadana Bala Rice Mill, Gyobinguk, Tharrawaddy.
 M. M. P. L. Palaniappa Chettiar's Rice Mill, Nazirpara, Akyab.
 Mahumadul Haque's Rice Mill, Akyab.
 Mg. Ba Htu's New Seinpu, Rice Mill, Myanaung, Henzada.
 Mg. Ba Sein's Rice Mill, Ingabo Road, Henzada.
 Mg. Kyi Oh's Rice Mill, Okpo, Tharrawaddy.
 Mg. Kyin Nga's Rice Mill, Othegon, Tharrawaddy.
 Mg. Sah Myint's Rice Mill, Othegon, Tharrawaddy.
 Mingalathiri Rice Mill, Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy.
 Mollandiam Mill, Kanountoe Creek, Hanthawaddy.
 Mupun Rice Mill & Co., Mupun, Amherst.
 Murga Rice Mill, Minhla, Tharrawaddy.
 N. C. Malaka's Rice Mill, Thinbawgyin, Bassein.
 New Rice Mill Co., Okkan, Insein.
 Ogilve & Martin's Rice Mill, Neikban, Henzada.
 Pylon Chantha Rice Mill, Thegon, Prome.
 Ranchoddass Jeyram & Co's Shree Krishna Rice Mill, Okpo, Tharrawaddy.
 Saw Eu Hoke's Rice Mill, Manugan, Amherst.
 Satubonmika Rice Mill, Okpo, Tharrawaddy.
 Satugala Rice Mill, Zainganaing, Pegu.
 Sen Hong Lyan's Rice Mill, Kywebwe.

CHANDI CHARAN NAYAK, 124/1, BOWBAZAR ST., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT OF "SIGMAINE" THE SUPREME ENAMEL.

Seth New Rice Mill, Thinbawgyin, Bassein.
 Shwebontha Rice Mill, Ayanaung, Katha.
 Sinobo Rice Mill, Sinobo Qr., Bassein.
 Sriganesh Rice Mill, Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy.
 Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Kallandan Rice Mill, Moulmein, Amherst.
 Talaing Nyum Rice Mill, Wakema, Myaungmya.
 Thukhawuntha Rice Mill, Natmaw, Henzada.
 Tiger Brand Rice Mill, Kanaung, Henzada.
 Tong Lee Gwan & Co., Okpo, Tharrawaddy.
 U. Chin New Rice Mill, Moulmeingymun, Myaungmya.
 U. Nyo Ng's Rice Mill, Kanhla Qr., Henzada.
 U. Pan Boo's Rice Mill, Sitwin, Tharrawaddy.
 U. Po., Rice & Cotton Mill Co., Sagaing.
 U. Sanya's Shwelawin Rice Mill, Kadok, Pegu.
 U. Thein's Zatila Rice Mill, Henzada.
 V. M. C. P. Periana Chettyar's Rice Mill, Tawkanoot, Wakema, Myaungmya.
 Virajlal Narayan Dass & Co., Insein Shore, Insein.
 W. Kim Mun's Wong Chee & Co.'s Rice Mill, Moungan, Amherst.
 Yeo Kin Sein's Rice Mill, Letpandan, Tharrawaddy.

CALCUTTA.

Bagmari Rice Mill of Lal Mohan Roy, 35, Bagmari Rd., Calcutta.
 Dhanyakuria Rice Mill, Co., 60, Belgachia Road, Calcutta.
 Ganesh Rice Mill Co., 31, Tollygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.
 Govind Rice Mill Co., Ltd., 30, Banstola Gully, Calcutta.
 H. N. Ballav Rice Mill, 7-1, New Canal Road, Daspara, Calcutta.
 New Canal Rice Mill, Co., 24 & 25, Baghmari Rd., Calcutta.
 Onkarmull Hiralall, Surendra Nath Roy Rd., Behala, Calcutta.

Purna Lakshmi Rice Mill, 16-29, Raja Manindra Rd., Paikpara, Calcutta.
 Santi Rice Mill, 2, Gurudas Dutt Garden Lane, Ultadinghee, Calcutta.
 Satyanarain Rice Mill, 7A, Gurudas Dutt Garden Lane, Ultadanga, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Mahabir Rice Mill, Akaltara, Bilaspur.
 Ramjasmal Nawarang Rai, Rice Mill, Baradwara, Bilaspur.
 Shri Krishna Rice Mill, Naila, Bilaspur.
 Surajmal Brijlal Rice Mill, Naila, Bilaspur.

INDIAN STATES.

Commercial Rice Mills, Kokkalai Trichur, Cochin.
 Dharmappa's Rice Mill & Decorating Factory, Tumkur.
 Erinjery Rice Mills, P. O., Ollur, Cochin State.
 M. A. T. Z. Co.'s Rice Mill, Shimoga, Mysore.
 M. E. A. & Co.'s Rice Mill, Kadur, Mysore.
 Meenakshi Rice Mills, Chittur, Cochin.
 Sreevilasam Rice Mills, Kokkalai, Trichur, Cochin.
 St. Thomas Rice & Oil Mills, Ollur, Cochin State.
 St. Thomas Rice & Oil Mills, Kokkalai, Trichur, Cochin.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A. Balakrishna Reddiar, Conjeeveram.
 A. E. Enamuthu Konar, Tadalankoil St., Shivali, Tanjore.
 A. Kanmappa Mudaliar, Rajampet, Conjeeveram.
 A. M. K. Sri Anasambandar Rice Mill, Coleroon, Tanjore.
 Ahmadiya Rice Mill, Nidadavole, E. Godavary.
 Anjenaya Mills, Park Rd., Erode.
 Dhanalakshmi Gin and Rice Mill Co., Mangalagiri, Guntur.
 Dwarampudi Venkiah's Rice Mill, Maruter, Godavary.
 E. K. M. Ahmed Mills, Erode.
 Ellore Rice Mill, Ellore W. Godavary.
 Haridravadi Rice Mill, Mannargudi, Tanjore.

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY. An up-to-date manual on oil milling and refining. Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Islamia Rice Mill, Nidadavole, E. Godavary.
 Jannoo Hussan Sait, Rice Mill, Koleroon, Tanjore.
 Kadaklatla Rice Mill, Tadepalligudem, Godavary.
 Kakarparthy Bhava Narayan, Bezwada, Kistna.
 Kanaga Durga Rice & Oil Mill, Bezwada, Kistna.
 Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd., Trichinopoly.
 Kulla Oodayar, Rice Mill, Valavanur, S. Arcot.
 Lakshmi Vilas Rice Mill, Senu-
 lam, Trichinopoly.
 M. K. Mohamed Sultan Sahib,
 Fort, Erode.
 M. Rangaswami, Nayagar, Con-
 jeevaram.
 Maniyam Murugesu Pillai Rice
 Mill, Valavanur, S. Arcot.
 Nataraja Rice Mills, Mangudi,
 Tanjore.
 Nidamangalam Rice Mill, Nida-
 mangalam, Tanjore.
 Pollachi Trading Co., Pollachi,
 Coimbatore. (Rice & Ground-
 nut).
 Pomaniar Rice Mill, Nidamanga-
 lam, Tanjore.
 S. M. A. Rice Mill, Kuttalam,
 Tanjore.
 Sree Ram Krishna Rice Mill Co.,
 Repalle, Guntur.
 Sri Basavireddi Rice Mill, Nidada-
 vole, E. Godavari.
 Sri Kanan Rice Mill, Shivali, Tan-
 jore.
 Sri Kasi Visweswara Ginning &
 Rice Factory, Bezwada, Kistna.
 Sri Krishna Rice Mill, Nos. 1, II,
 III, IV, Tadepalligudem, Goda-
 vari.
 Sri Krishna United Mills, Tade-
 palligudem, Godavari.
 Sri Krishna Vilasa Rice Mill, Bez-
 wada, Kistna.
 Sri Lakshmi Vilas Kanaka Durga
 Rice Mill, Jeganadapuram,
 Godavari.
 Sri Mahalakshmi Rice Mill, Pal-
 cole, Godavari.
 Sri Mahalakshmi Rice Mill, Ami-
 dalayalasa, Ganjam.
 Sri Maruthi Rice Mill, Ellore, W.
 Godavari.

Sri Narasaraaja Mills, Tadepalli-
 gudem, Godavari.
 Sri Parthasarathy Rice Mill,
 Penugonda, Godavari.
 Sri Polavaram Zamindar's Rice
 Mill, Samalkot, Godavari.
 Sri Ram Krishan Rice Mill, Samal-
 kot, E. Godavari.
 Sri Rama Rice Mill, Gudivada,
 Kistna.
 Sri Rama Rice Mill, Pulla, W.
 Godavari.
 Sri Ramavaraprasada Rice Mill,
 Tadepalligudem, Godavari.
 Sri Satyanarayan Rice Mill,
 Dosapadu, Kistna.
 Sri Sita Ram Rice Mill, Cocanada
 S. Godavary. (Also Anaparti,
 E. Godavary).
 Sri Srinivasa Rice Mill, Ellore,
 W. Godavari.
 Sri Suryanarayan Rice Mill,
 Amidalayalasa, Ganjam. (Also
 Tunj, E. Godavari).
 Sri Vasava Kanyakaparameswari,
 Rice Mill, Pennugonda, E. Go-
 davari.
 Sri Vasavamba Rice & Oil Mills,
 Bezwada, Kistna.
 Sri Venkateswara Rice Mill, Ja-
 ganaickpur, Cocanada, E. Goda-
 vary.
 Sri Venugopala Rice Mills, Thoz-
 upudi, E. Godavari.
 Subramania Mudaliar, Conjeeve-
 ram.
 Tallakulam Rice Mills, Madura.
 Tapnku Rice Mill, Taunku, Goda-
 vari.
 Tiruvalur Rice Mill, Vijapapu-
 ram, Tanjore.
 Vungathur Rice Mill, Vungathur,
 W. Godavari.
 Zamindar Rice Mill, Ellore, W.
 Godavari.

PUNJAB.

Punjab Rice & General Mills,
 Amritsar, Punjab.

RANGOON.

Aik Chaing Beng & Co., Kanoun-
 toe, Rangoon.
 Anglo-Burma Rice Co., Ltd.,
 Pazundaung, Rangoon.
 Asha Bibi's Angyi Rice Mill,
 Dallah, Rangoon.
 Bulloch Bros. & Co. Ltd., Kem-
 mendine, Rangoon.

Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co. Ltd., Dawbong, Rangoon.
 Fair Weather & Richard & Co., Dd., Kemmendine, Rangoon.
 Tan Cheong Hanis Star Rice Mill & Co., Kanountoc, Rangoon.
 U. Thwin's Rice Mill, Kanountoc, Rangoon.

Wa Chong Lone Co.'s Rice Mill, Dallah, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Manohar Oil & Rice Mills & Ice Factory, Deokali, Fyzabad.
 Sri Krishna Rice & Oil Mills, Metera, Bahraich.

RICE MILLING MACHINERY DEALERS.

Bantra Engineering Works, 233, Belilios Road, Bantra, Howrah. (Also lathes, flour mills).
 Eastern Machinery & Engineering Co. Ltd., 15, Canning Street, Calcutta.
 G. G. Dandekar & Co., Bhiwandi, Thana.
 Indo Trading Co., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 International Trading Co., 13, Clive St., Calcutta.

Lakshmi & Co., 3A, Errabalu Chetty Str., Madras.
 Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., 99, Clive St., Calcutta.
 Maya Engineering Works, Ray Bahadur Road, Behala, Calcutta.
 Reliance Engineering Works, 133, Belilios Rd., Howrah.
 S. C. Das & Co., 177, Belilios Rd., Howrah.
 Shankerlal Bissierlal, 30, Clive St., Calcutta.

RIVETS & NUTS MANUFACTURERS.

Kirloskar Bros., Kirloskarwadi, Satara.

S. B. Rivet Co., 3, Braja Dulal St., Calcutta.

ROPE MANUFACTURERS.

Azeece Steam Rope Works, Thamaing, Rangoon, Burma.
 Bally Rope Works, 95, Clive St., Calcutta.
 Bengal Rope Manufacturing Co., Serampore, Hooghly.
 Bengal Rope Works, 14, Paikpara Road, Cossipore, Calcutta.
 Burma Steam Rope Works, 90, Prome Road, Burma.
 Calcutta Rope Mfg. Co., 48, Dum Dum Rd., Calcutta.
 Chatra Rope & Twine Works, Chatra, Serampore.
 D. E. Attia & Sons, 90, Prome Rd., Kamayut, Rangoon.
 Gangadhar Banerjee & Co.'s Rope Factory, 51 & 52, Benares Rd., Howrah.
 Ganges Rope Co. Ltd., M/A. Macneil & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
 Ghosery Rope Works, 149, Old Ghosery Rd., Salkia, Howrah.
 H. A. Azeez & Sons, 28, China St., Thamaing, Rangoon, Burma.
 Indian Rope Works, 70, Goureebaree Lane, Calcutta.

P. C. Sirkar & Co., 47-2, Badridas Temple St., Calcutta.
 R. B. Boota Singh & Sons, Rawalpindi.
 Reliance Trading Co., 43, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 S. C. Mullick & Co., 23-1, Strand Road, Calcutta.
 S. P. M. M. Abubaker & Bros., Thingengyum, Insein, Burma.
 Salkia Rope Works, 204, Grand Trunk Road, N. Salkia, Howrah.
 Shalimar Rope Works, Ltd., Shalimar, Howrah. M/A. Turner Morrison & Co., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
 Tembavati Cotton Rope Mfg. Co., Custom House Rd., Bombay.
 Victoria Steam Rope Works, 88, College Rd., Shibpur, Howrah.
 Vrajlal Bechards, 355, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
 W. Evans & Co., 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (Wire Ropes).
 W. H. Harton & Co., 8, Canning St., Calcutta.
 Western India Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 388-402, De Lisle Rd., Chinchpokli, Bombay.

RUBBER ESTATES.

Atchencoil Estate, Travancore.
 Bharno Riverine Rubber Estt.,
 Bharno, U. Burma.
 Burma Para Rubber Co., Ltd.,
 King Island, Mergui, Burma.
 Burma Rubber States Ltd., Belin,
 Thaton, Burma.
 Central Travancore Rubber Co.,
 Ltd., Mundakayam, Ernakulam,
 Cochin.
 Clovelly Rubber Estate, Tutta-
 pullum, Kotagiri, Nilgiris.
 Cochin Malabar Estates Ltd.,
 Nilambur, S. I. Ry.
 Cochin Rubber Co., Ltd., Vellan-
 kara, Trichur, Cochin.
 Diwala Rubber Co., Ltd., Geggalla,
 Ceylon.
 Kedamakal Rubber Syndicate Ltd.,
 Mercara, Mangalore.
 Kerala Calicut Estt., Ltd., Sida-
 manna, Calicut.
 Kinalur Rubber Co., Ltd., Kinalur,
 Via Quilandy, Calicut.
 Koliakanam Estate, Fairfield,
 P.O. Peermade, Travancore.
 Kombutuki Estt., Salem, Yercand,
 Boramidi, S. I. Ry.
 Kuttiadi Rubber Co., Ltd., Kuttiadi,
 N. Malabar.
 Malankara Rubber & Produce Co.,
 Ltd., Thodupuzha, Travancore.
 Malayam Plantations, Ltd., Qui-
 lon, Travancore.
 Mergui Crown Rubber Estt. Ltd.,
 Sandawut, Mergui.
 Moganaad Peak Coffee & Rubber
 Estt., Nagalur, Salem.
 Moulmein Rubber Plantations,
 Ltd., Thanbyuzayat, Ahmerst.
 Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co.,
 Thuckalay, S. Travancore.
 Munjamullay Tea & Rubber Es-
 tate, Travancore.
 Munjamullay Tea & Rubber Es-
 tate, Travancore.
 Mysore Rubber Syndicate, Pala-
 pilly, Padukad, S. I. Ry.

Nenmeny & Red Lyanch Estates,
 Mundakayam, Kottayam.
 Ossor Rubber Estt., Hassau,
 Mysore.
 Palapilly Rubber Factory, Pala-
 pilly, Cochin State.
 Periyar Rubber Co., Ltd., Thatta-
 kaad, Via. Alwaye, Travancore.
 Portland Rubber Co., Ltd., Makur,
 Via, Tellicherry, Coorg.
 Pudukad Rubber Co., Ltd., Pala-
 polly, Nellayi, S. I. R.
 Rangoon Para Rubber Estt., Ltd.,
 Twante, Hanthawaddy, Burma.
 Rani Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd.,
 Vedeserikara, Travancore.
 Rubber Plantations Investment
 Trust Ltd., Quilon, Travancore.
 Settaung Valley Rubber Estate
 Ltd., Sunthaik, Toungoo, Burma.
 Sheernally Rubber Estt., Olavak-
 kot, Cochin.
 Southern India Rubber Co., Ltd.,
 Palparai, Coimbatore.
 Stagbrook Rubber & Tea Estt.,
 Ltd., Mundakayam, Travancore.
 Tamok Rubber Estt., Tamok,
 Mergui, Burma.
 Teekoy Rubber Estt., Ltd., Erat-
 tupetta, Dt., Kottayam.
 Tenasserim Hevea Plantations,
 Mergui, Burma.
 Thodapuzha Rubber Co., Ltd.,
 Thodapuzha, Travancore.
 Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd., Mun-
 dakayam, Ernakulam, Cochin.
 U. Po Thin, Shwegyin, Burma.
 U. Tun U., Shwegyin, Burma.
 Vaikundam Co., Ltd., Martendam,
 Travancore.
 Valalakadie Peak Coffee & Rub-
 ber Estate, Nagalur, Salem.
 Vaniampara Rubber Factory,
 Vaniampara, Cochin State.
 Vellanikera Rubber Factory, Tha-
 lanikara, Trichur, Cochin.
 Yendaya Estate, Mandakayam,
 Travancore.

RUBBER GOODS DEALERS.**BENGAL.**

D. P. Chakravarty & Co., 40-4,
 Hriday Krista Banerjee Lane,
 Howrah. (Old Motor Tyres).

BOMBAY CITY.

Dunlop Rubber Co., (India) Ltd.,

Dunlop House, Bombay; 42,
 Free School St., Calcutta;
 Mount Road, Madras.
 Mancintosh (India) Ltd., Dunlop
 House, P. O. Box 535, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Bhattacharya Rubber Works, 18, Sura East Road, Belegkata, Calcutta.

Calcutta Rubber Works, 1, Sura Cross Lane, Belegkata, Calcutta. Continental Tyre & Rubber Co., 12, Russel St., Calcutta.

Dhandnia & Co., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd., 60, Chowringhee, Calcutta; Puttalows Rd., Madras.

India Rubber Guttapercha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., 7, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Agents, Burn & Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Michelin Tyres Co., Galstaun

Mansions, Calcutta.

North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 40-A, Free School St., Calcutta.

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd., Tower House, Chowringhee Sqr., Calcutta.

W. Billington & Co., 11, Clive Str., Calcutta.

LAHORE.

M. L. Sahni, Lahore (Rubber Baloon).

W. J. Knott & Co., Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Indian Tyre & Rubber Co. (G. B.) Ltd., Second Line Beach, Madras.

Royal Cord Tyres, 202, Mount Rd., Madras.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd., 202, Mount Road, Madras.

RUBBER SOLUTION MANUFACTURERS.

Bengal Waterproof Works, 2, Nazarali Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

Cochin Chemical Co., Ayalur, Palghat.

Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., 42, Free School Str., Calcutta.

Indian Rubber Works, Giridih.

Young Bengal Rubber Solution Co., 22, Park Lane, Calcutta.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

BENGAL.

Dey & Co., 1, Wiseghat Rd., Dacca.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Arunodaya Rubber Stamp Factory, Balu Bazar, Cuttack.

BOMBAY CITY.

G. A. Bitbawker & Co., Esplanade Rd., Bombay.

Mankama Bros., Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

Masani & Co., 43, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

P. P. Rele & Sons, 36 Tamarind Lane, Bombay 2.

Rubber Solution Manufacturers Cechin Chemical Co., Ayalur, Palghat.

Young Bengal Rubber Solution Co., 22, Park Lane, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Vithal & Mandali, Main Rd., Nasik City.

CALCUTTA.

B. N. Bysack, 1-1, Ram Chand Ghose Lane, Beadon St., Cal.

Deb Sarma & Co., 96, Raja Nobo Krishna St., Calcutta.

Durgabati Trading Co., 100, Durga

Charan Mitter St., Calcutta.

Economic Rubber Stamp Mfg. Co., 4-B, Kasi Bose Lane, Cal.

Genuine Rubber Stamp Mfg. Co., 133, Canning St., Calcutta.

H. C. Biswas & Co., 38, Radha Bazar St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

G. J. Bhargava & Sons, Lordganj, Jubbulpore.

Singhai Mojilal & Sons, Kamania Gate, Jubbulpore.

INDIAN STATES.

C. P. Sivam & Co., Puthenthathai, Trivandrum, Travancore.

Srinivas Electric Press, Lansdowne Bldgs., Mysore.

Universal Rubber Stamp Co., Station Rd., Secunderabad.

Yajaman & Sons., Chickpet, Bangalore City.

KARACHI.

H. R. Mans & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

Karachi Art Works, Serai Rd., Karachi.

Narman Photo Engraving Co., near Central Bank, Karachi.

Rubber Stamp Bureau, Bunder Road, Karachi.

Vishnoo & Baboo, Yunkah Lines, Lawrence Rd., Karachi.

LAHORE.

Ram Chand & Co., Nila Gumbad Post No. 13, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Best Rubber Stamp Manufacturing Co., 19, Kasi Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.

L. Logonatham & Co., 165A, Broadway, Madras.

L. Pathy & Co., 228, Govindappa Naick St., G. T., Madras.

M. K. Swamy & Co., 27, Swamy Naicken St., Madras.

Rubber Stamp Makers' Assocn.,

19, Kasi Chetty St., G.T., Madras.

Somemudaly & Co., China Bazar, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

B. N. Reddy & Co., Cocanada.

K. Gurusamy, Wedderburn St., Erode.

Gupta & Co., Agraharam St., Erode.

RANGOON.

Royal Stationery Supply Co., 76, 32nd St., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Chhitarmal Shankarlal Misra & Sons, G. T. Rd., Aligarh.

Raj Kishore Bajpai Rubber Stamp, Chowk, Cawnpore.

SAGO MANUFACTURERS.

(See Barley & Arrowroot Manufacturers).

SALT MANUFACTURERS.

Nadu Salt Works, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

National Salt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 137, Canning St., Calcutta.

Okha Salt Works, Okha, Kathiawar.

Oriental Salt Co., Cocanada.

Premier Salt Mnfrs. Co., 84A, Clive St., Calcutta.

Tuticorin Salt Works, Tuticorin.

R. P. Umrigar & Co., Umrigar Bldg., 49, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhonie, Bombay.

Sumandi Salt Factory, Gopalpore.

SANDALWOOD OIL MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

Debiprasad Pryagdutt Pandit, 89, Lower Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.

Govt. Sandal Wood Oil Factory, Bangalore.

Indian Sandal Oil Factory, Kup-pam, N. Arcot.

Kangundi Industrial Works, Kup-pam, Chittoor. (Also Patchouli Oil, Cardamom Oil, Clove Oil).

SANITARY GOODS MANUFACTURERS.

A. M. Row & Co., Ry. Station Road, Tanjore.

Assam Bengal Engineering Coy., 108-B, Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd., P.O. Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

Bengal Pottery Works, Ltd., 45, Tangra Rd., Calcutta.

Burn & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Central Scientific Supplies Co., Periana Maistry St., G. T. Madras.

Civil & Sanitary Engineering Co., Ltd., 11, Convent Rd., Calcutta.

Delhi Plumbing & Sanitary Engineering Co., New Delhi.

Rhyne Engineering, 12A, Mohini Mohon Rd., Calcutta.

S. K. Chakraverty Ltd., 1-1A, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Sanitary Goods Depot., Chowri Bazar, Delhi.

Sanyal & Co., 309, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

T. A. Ponnur & Co., 96, Sarasawalkum High Road, Kilpauk, Madras, W.

W. H. Deeth & Co., P. O. Box No. 2278, Calcutta; P. O. Box No. 320, Bombay, P.O. Box 218, Madras; P. O. Box 174, Colombo; P. O. Box 226, Karachi.

COMMON FAULTS AND ERRORS: A guide to writers and speakers in English. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

SATI FOOD MANUFACTURERS.

(Also see Barley & Arrowroot Manufacturers.)

Amulya Dhan Paul, 113-114, Khen-grapatty St., Calcutta.

P. C. Paul & Co., 80, Clive Street, Calcutta.

R. C. Chakraverty, 105, Cornwallis Str., Calcutta.

Srinath Chemical Works, 2, College Square, Calcutta.

SAW MILLS.**ASSAM.**

Assam Saw Mills & Timber Coy., Ltd., Murkongselek, Sadiya Frontier Tract, Assam.

Calcutta Saw Mill, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpore, Assam.

Margherita Saw Mill, Margherita, Lakhimpore, Assam.

Mecklanadi Saw Mill, Laimakuri, Sadiya Frontier Tract, Assam.

Vencer Mills & Sleeper Treatment Paint Works, Margherita, Lakhimpore, Assam.

BENGAL.

Jalpaiguri Timber & Lead Mills, Rajabhatkhawa, Jalpaiguri.

BOMBAY CITY.

McKenzies Ltd., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Dhulchand Gamnaji Rice & Saw Mills, Amalsad, Surat.

BURMA.

A. C. Kundu's Saw Mill, Moulmein. (Also at Amherst).

Aungtha Saw Mill, Seinbaw Qr., Mandalay.

Baboo H. Rookmaund's Saw Mill, Tavoyzoo, Moulmein. (Also at Amherst).

Burma Corporation Ltd., Namtu, Northern Shan State.

Burma Oil Co., Ltd., Saw Mill Chaw, Magwe, Burma.

Mg. Ko Gyi Saw Mills, Kywede, Pakokku, Burma.

Mg. San Mg. Nyos Saw Mill, Zigon, Tharrawaddy.

Mg. Shaungu's Tharrawaddy Saw Mill, Nyanggu, Myingyan.

N. C. Bowdhury's Saw Mill, Yedash, Toungoo, Burma.

Nam Choung Lon Saw Mill, Nawin, Prome, Burma.

Oo-Daung Saw Mills, Thirimala Qr., Mandalay.

R. Shawbux's Saw Mill, 2nd Dn., Moulmein, and Amherst.

Swa Saw Mill, Toungoo, Burma.

T. D. Findlay & Sons, Ltd., Mukum, Moulmein, & Amherst.

U. Ba Oh's Forester Saw Mill, Ela, Yamethin.

U. P. The's Saw Mill, Zaingga-naing, Pegu, Burma.

Yatana Thiri Saw Mill, Myinmu, Sagaing, Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Annapurna Saw Mill, 2, Canal East Rd., Ultadanga, Calcutta.

East India Saw Mills Co., 10, Government Place, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Govt. Saw Mill, Allapalli, Chanda.

INDIAN STATES.

Government Saw Mill, Shimoga, Mysore State.

KARACHI.

Karachi Saw Mill, Karachi.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Dutch Saw Mill, Kallai, Malabar.

Government Saw Mill, Paruppu, Kasaragod, S. Kanara.

Government Saw Mills, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

Kirwatti Govt. Saw Mill, Kanara.

Kohinoor Saw Mills Ltd., Kallai, Malabar.

New Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills Ltd., Kallai, Malabar.

PUNJAB.

Hayat Saw Mill, Jhelum, Punjab.

RANGOON.

Government Saw Mill, Ahlone, Rangoon.

Macgregor & Co. Ltd., Kemmendale, Rangoon; & Seikkyi, Rangoon.

Steel Bros. & Co., Saw Mill, Money Point Rd., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Forest Research Inst., New Forest, Dehra Dun.

Silver Saw Mills, Railganj, Cawnpore.

Dental Preparations: An excellent hand book on making Tooth Pastes, Creams, Powders, Cements, etc., Re. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dent. Co.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS DEALERS.**BOMBAY CITY.**

Dr. Byram N. Khambata, 305 Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.
Fidally Gulamali, 163, Janjekar St., Bombay.
S. V. Sovani, 239, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Relu Mal Pesu Mal, Dhak Bazar, Sehwan, Larkana, Sind.

CALCUTTA.

Adair Dutt & Co., Stephen House, 5, Dalhousie Sqr. East, Calcutta.
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., 31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., 31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
Bengal Scientific Apparatus & Minerals Co., 146, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
Bengal Stores Supply Co., 19, Sukea's Lane, Calcutta.
Fairfield Syndicate, 16, Bonfield Lane, Calcutta.
Jewel Export Filter Co., 10, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Medico Scientific Stores, 30, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
Nadia Chemical Works, C44 & 46, College St., Market, Calcutta.
Ruth & Co., 50, Radha Bazar St., Calcutta.
Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co., Block C-37 & 38, College Str., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Eastern Scientific Supply Co., Residency Rd., Nagpur.

DELHI.

National Trading Co. Ltd., Esplanade Road, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad Engineering House, Hyderabad, (Deccan).
Laboratory Supplies Co., Main Road, Trivandrum, Travancore; 9, Sree Krishna Bldgs., Avenue Rd., Bangalore City.
M. B. Subba Rao, 942, Hanmantekdi, Hyderabad, Deccan.

LAHORE.

Ghulam Nabi & Sons, 51, Hospital Road, Anarkali, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Janarthanam & Co., 100, Govindappa Naick St., Madras.
P. Orr & Sons, Ltd., Mount Rd., 369, Esplanade, Madras.
Scientific Advance Co., Ltd., 21-22, Lingha Chetty Street, Madras.

PUNJAB.

Biological Supply Depot, Hall Gate, Amritsar. (Microscope Specialists, Erkameter, Aseptor).
Imperial Stores, Kasur, (Punjab).
Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop, Hill Road, Suddar Bazar, Ambala Cantt.
Science Apparatus Supply House & Workshop, Hall Gate, Amritsar.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Educational Supply Co., Bularnala, Benares City.
Kishor Scientific Works, McNair Road, Bareilly.
Scientific Apparatus & Chemical Works, Ltd., Dhulagunj, Agra.
Scientific Instrument Co. Ltd., 5-A, Albert Rd., Allahabad.
Br: 11, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
Scientific Technical Workshop, 12, Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow.

SEALING WAX DEALERS.

B. K. Biswas, 8, Iswar Mill Lane, Calcutta.
Bengal Industrial Co., 21, Gopal Ch. Bose Lane, Cossipore, Cal.
Bhagwan Das & Sons, 43, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Imperial Trading & Manufacturing Co., 23-A, Sir Gorooodas Rd., Narkeldanga, Calcutta.

J. S. Anglo-Indian, Amritsar.
Jallo Subsidiary Industries Co., The Mall, Lahore.
N. K. Mitter & Bros., 32, Jackson Lane, Calcutta.
P. K. Mitra, Joynagar (Utterpara), 24-Pargs.
Punjab Manufacturing Co., Sanda Road, Lahore.

Dental Preparations: An excellent hand book on making Tooth Pastes, Creams, Powders, Cements, etc., Re. 1/8/- Industry Book Dept., Cal.
B. 105.

Sealing Wax Factory, Bhopal.
Sri Gopal Industrial Co., Canton-
ment, Trivandrum. (Also Twin-

es). Br.—Quilon.
Stationery Supplying Agency,
347-1, Upper Chitpur Rd., Cal.

SELF-INKING PAD MANUFACTURERS.

Kapoor Duplicator Manufacturing
Co., Lala Lajpat Rai Road,
Banskaphatak, Benares.

S. K. Haldar & Co., 22-1-1, Jel-
liatola St., Calcutta.

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS.

ASSAM.

L. & P. Gogi, Panbazar, Gauhati,
Assam.

BALUCHISTAN.

Gokalchand Tarachand & Son,
Circular Road, Quetta.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Abdul Ghani & Abdul Wali,
Wathgunj, Arrah.

BOMBAY CITY.

Joyanti Lal Keshav Lall & Bros.,
286, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay 4.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., 230
Hornby Road, Bombay; Espla-
nade Mansions, Calcutta; 218,
Mount Rd., Madras; Trivan-
drum, Travancore; Chhota Ba-
zar, Meerut.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Alah Aukhiyo, Derzi St., Seh-
wan, Larkana, Sind.
R. S. Matha, Margoa, Salsette,
Goa.

CALCUTTA.

Datta, Choudhury & Co., 172,
Dharamtollah St., Calcutta.
(Phoenix and Naumann).
Eastern Engineering Co., 62,
Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
Eastern Sewing Machines Ltd.,
25, Pollock St., Calcutta.
G. K. Seal & Co., 7-1-3, Gour De
Lane, Calcutta. (Daisy).
K. C. Mullick & Sons, 20A, Chit-
taranjan Avenue, Cal. (Adler &
Mundles Sewing Machines).

CENTRAL INDIA.

Imperial Sewing Machine Co.,
Main St., Now, C. 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Mangal & Sons, Jonesgunj, Jub-
bulpore.

DELHI.

Delhi Sewing Machine Coy. Ltd.,
Delhi.
N. N. Duli Chand & Co., Saddar
Bazar, Delhi.

Pumpa Sewing Machine Coy.,
Cloth Market, Delhi.

KARACHI.

Hassanand & Co., Bunder Road,
Karachi.
Pfaff Sewing Machine Agency,
Bombay Bazar, Camp. Karachi.
Tolaram Ramdas & Co., Bunder
Road, Densohall, Karachi.
(Durkoff).

LAHORE.

L. R. Bhandari & Sons, Ram-
galli, Lahore.
Mehar Chand Sethy & Co.,
Anarkali, Lahore.
Pfaff Sewing Machine Co.,
Lahore; Mount Road, Madras.

MADRAS CITY.

Mandhara & Co., P.T., Madras.
R. C. & Co., 107, China Bazar Rd.,
Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Abdul Haq. Bezwada, Kistna.
(Phoenix).
Natesan & Co., Coimbatore.
(Phoenix).
S. Vasan & Co., Big Bazar,
Trichinopoly.

PUNJAB.

Bharat Sewing Machine Co., Sar-
godha.
Darbar Sewing Machine Co., Cam-
bellpore.
Davrrah Sewing Machine Co.,
Sargodha.
L. Wazir Chand, Kangra.
Ram Narain & Sons, Kamalia,
Montgomery.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Diamond Jubilee & Sewing Co.,
Meston Road, Cawnpore.
Durkoff Sewing Machine Agency,
New City, Etawah.
Jokhan & Sons, Rekabaganj, Fy-
zabad.
M. Mishra & Co., Banska Phatak,
Benares City.

HAND SPINNING AND WEAVING: Contains detailed methods.
As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

SEWING THREAD & THREAD BALL MNFRS.

- Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Ptg. Co., Ahmedabad.
 Bharat Trading Co., 22, Sukea Lane, Calcutta. (Crochet Cotton, Sewing cord, Golden silk and Twine balls).
 Calico Mills. Ahmedabad.
 Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Empress Mills, Nagpur.
 Continental Textile Stores Co., Post Box No. 770, Bombay.
 Ebrahim Alibhai Bros., 67, Sutar Chawl, Bombay.
 Everstrong Sewings Manufacturing Co., Chitoor.
 Indian Silk Works, 73, Muktaram Babu St., Cal. (Silk Yarns).
 J. E. Billimoria & Sons, Assa House, King's Way, Nagpur.
 Karamchand Thadaram, 200, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay.
 Karim Bux & Elahi Bux Bros., 58-4, Canning Street, Calcutta.
- Kesoram Cotton Mills, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
 Khirod Prosad Mandal, 25A, Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.
 Krishna Lal Basak, 81, Kutighat Road, Cal. (Crochet Cotton).
 M. Bagh & Co., Agt. M. Carlton & Co., 5, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
 New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dharwal, Punjab.
 Nicholdas Kishindas & Co., Marriott Road, Karachi.
 Raiolin & Co., 123, Haris Mukherjee Rd., Kalighat, Calcutta. (Ball Thread).
 Satya Narayan & Co., Sadar Bazar, Delhi. (Cotton Ball).
 Swadeshi Silpa Mandir, Rani Dighirpar, Comilla. (Ball thread, Crochet cotton, Twine thread).
 Twine Ball Manufacturing Co., 27, Fakir Chand Chakravarty Lane, Calcutta.

SHARE BROKERS.

(See under Stock & Share Brokers).

SHAWL MERCHANTS.**CALCUTTA.**

- Charandas Harmandas, 37, Cross Street, Calcutta.
 Dunichand Kishan Chand Khanna, 46, Cross Street, Calcutta.
 Jaharlal Pannalal & Co., 68, Cross St., Calcutta.
 L. H. Lilaram & Co., Ltd., 7 & 9, Park Street, Calcutta.
 Tara Stores, 87-2, College Street, Calcutta.

DELHI.

- Kanshi Ram Kesho Ram, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Kishan Chand & Sons, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Mirzaji & Sons, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

- C. M. Hadow & Co.'s Carpet Weaving Factory, Srinagar, Kashmir.

- Gwasha Lal & Bros., Gundi Ahlmar, Srinagar, Kashmir.
 Ishwar Dass Tikoo & Sons, Srinagar, Kashmir.
 Kashmir Weaving Co., Srinagar, Kashmir.
 Mitchell & Co., Srinagar, Kashmir.
 Zutshi & Co., Srinagar, Kashmir.

KARACHI.

- C. Mohidin & Bros., Elphinstone Street, Karachi.

LAHORE.

- Raji Abdul Subhan Khan, Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore.

PUNJAB.

- Abdullah Sons & Co., Lohari Gate, Sialkotian St. Amritsar.
 Bharat Industrial Co., Amritsar.
 D. C. Mehra & Co., Raja Ram St., Amritsar.
 Sadal Pashmina House, Ludhiana.

SHELLAC EXPORTERS.**CALCUTTA.**

- A. M. Arathoon & Co., 5, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.

- Becker Grey & Co., 9, Council House Street, Calcutta.

HAND SPINNING AND WEAVING: Contains detailed methods.
 As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

E. D. Sassoon & Co., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
 Gillespie Rogers Pyatt & Co, 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
 Johannes & Co., 142, Dharamtala St., Calcutta.
 Lall Marshall & Co., 25, Mangoc

Lane, Calcutta.
 M. M. Isphani & Sons, 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
 R. K. Modi & Co., 111, Canning Street Calcutta.
 Turner Morrison & Co., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

SHELLAC MANUFACTURERS.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

A. M. Arathoon's Shellac Factory, P. O. Jhalda, Manbhum
 Debi Prasad Mewalal, Balrampur, P.O. Rangadih, Manbhum.
 Hindpiri Lac Factory, Hindpiri, Ranchi.
 India Lac Co., P. O. Nirshachatt, Dhanbad.
 Murhu Lac Factory, Murhu, Ranchi
 Narayan Lac Factory, Murhu, Ranchi.
 S. J. Apar, Shellac Factory, Jhalda, Manbhum.

CALCUTTA.

Angelo Bros., Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
 Deokarandass Prabhudayal Shellac Factory, 50, Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.
 Kishunprasad Bansidhar, 7, Mission Row, Calcutta.
 Moran & Co., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
 Tollygunge Shellac Factory, Hatthibari, Tollygunge, Calcutta.

INDIAN STATES.

Bhopal Produce Trust Ltd., Bhopal.
 Government Lac Factory, Fort, Bangalore City.
 Rewa State Shellac Factory, Umaria.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Akhtaruzzaman, Golaguda, Narghat, Mirzapore.
 Anant Ram Ganesh Prasad, Badlikatra, Mirzapore.
 Babulal Bhagiriti, Puranianjahi, Mirzapur.
 Badlikatra Lac Factory, Badlikatra, Mirzapore.
 Balai Ram Jokhai Ram, Bhasiatola, Mirzapore.

Baldeo Prasad Surju Prasad, Muzaffarganj, Mirzapore.
 Bhagwan Das Parsotam Dass, Badlikatra, Mirzapore.
 Bishya Nath Prasad Baijnath Prasad, Dankingunj, Mirzapore.
 Buddhu Ram & Bhagwan Das, Bhasiatola, Mirzapore.
 Bujhawan Ram and Bandhu Ram, Bhasiatola, Mirzapur.
 Chedi Lall & Mewa Lall, Sabri, Mirzapore.
 Garib Ram Chedi Lall, Ganeshgunj, Mirzapore.
 Gaus Mahomed Khairuddin, Laldiggi, Mirzapore.
 Gopal Dass Kandhiya Lall, Muzafrargunj, Mirzapore.
 Hajee Shaik Abdul Karim's Lac Factory, Dakhin Phatak, Mirzapore.
 Hari Dass Bishamber Dass, Muzaffargunj, Mirzapore.
 Jagannath Rao Kasaira, Chaitgunj, Mirzapore.
 Janki Prasad & Bansi Lall, Ganshgunj, Mirzapore.
 Lachman Das & Manrakhan Lall, Ganeshgunj, Mirzapore.
 Lodi Ram & Narain Dass, Sabri, Mirzapore.
 Parsotam Dass Bindeshari Prasad, Narghat, Mirzapore.
 Ram Dass & Behari Lall, Ganeshgunj, Mirzapore.
 Ram Dass & Sewa Lall, Bhasiatola, Mirzapore.
 Rookher Ghat Co., Ltd., Rookher Ghat, Mirzapore.
 Sital Prasad & Misri Lal, Bhasiatola, Mirzapore.
 Sri Nath Parsotam Dass, Ganeshgunj, Mirzapore.
 Surjiwan Lall & Mahabir Prasad, Ganeshgunj, Mirzapore.

SHIP BUILDERS & ENGINEERS.

- Abdul Bari Chowdhury's Dockyard, Kamakasis, Rangoon.
 Arakan Flotilla Co., Ltd., Akyab, Burma.
 B. L. Engineering, Garden Reach Workshop, & Howrah Road, Salkia, Howrah.
 B. I. S. N. Co.'s Mazagaon Dock, Bombay
 Brunto & Son, Ernakulam.
 Bulloch Bros., & Co., Ltd., Foundry, Lower Pazumdaung, Rangoon.
 Calcutta Landing & Shipping Co.'s Works, 24, Howrah Road, Salkia, Howrah.
 Ganges Engineering Works, Bally, Howrah.
 Hooghly Docking & Engineering Co., Ltd., 3, Howrah Rd., Salkia, Howrah.
 Howrah Iron Works, 20, Telkal Ghat Road, Howrah.
 I. G. N. & Railway Co.'s Dockyard, 44, Garden Reach, Cal.
 Irrawady Flotilla Co., Ltd., Sein Ban Qr., Mandalay, Burma.
 Mampilli Bros., Bastion Street, Cochin.
 R. S. N. Co.'s Garden Reach Works, 43-46, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
 Shalimar Works, 63, Foreshore Road, Shippur, Howrah.
 Victoria Engine Works, Props. John King & Co., Howrah.

SHOE LACE MANUFACTURERS.

- Farashgunj Braid Factory, 43, Malakartola, Dacca.
 G. B. Ghose & Co., 2, Madan Mohan Dutt Lane, Off Nimtola Ghat St., Calcutta.

SILICATE OF SODA MANUFACTURERS.

- Bengal Silicate Works, 7 Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
 Bombay Silicate Works, 135/2, Manicktala Main Rd., Calcutta.
 Calcutta Glass & Silicate Works, 6 B, Kundu Lane, Calcutta.
 Calcutta Mineral Supply Co., 13, Jackson Lane, Calcutta.
 Gujrat Silicate Works, 241, Manicktala Main Road, Calcutta.
 Punjab Silicate Works, Bagmari Road, Calcutta.
 Sri Ratan Silicate Co., Katrasgarh, Manbhum. (Elephant Brand).

SILK FACTORIES.

- Bangalore Silk Filature, Ulsoor Gate, Bangalore.
 Benares Cotton & Silk Mills, Agnts.: Sital Prasad Kharag Prasad, 31-1, Burtala St., Cal.
 Bengal Silk Mills, 13, Ariff Rd., Ultadanga, Calcutta.
 Bhadrapur Silk Factory, Bhadrapur, Birbhum.
 Bombay Silk Mills, Colaba Causeway, Bombay 5.
 Chandiram Weaving Factory, Rohri.
 Chhoi Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 Chouksi Silk Weaving Factory, Shajahanpur.
 Coopwer Silk Mill, 30, Mission House Lane, Tollygunge, Cal.
 Diwan Balmakund Mull Silk Mills Co., Gausabad, Dist. Benares.
 Gandhi Silk Factory, Benares City. Props.:—Gandhi Davi, Mrs. Ponnamma & S. Dubbarhama.
 Government Silk Filature, Mysore.
 Jeli Weaving Factory, Kartaram Street, Ludhiana, Punjab. (Silk Cloth).
 Jyanti Ramachandrappa Silk Weaving Factory, Bellary.
 Kashmir Silk Factory, Srinagar.
 Kashmir Textile Co., Srinagar.
 Lakshmi Venkateswaraswami Silk Weaving Factory, Rayadrag, Bellary.
 Pahlaj Silk Factory, Rohri.
 Patel Mills, Saharanpur.
 Silk Weaving Factory, Tatta, Jaungshahi.

Directory of Indian Industries: A pocket size directory of Swadeshi Manufactures. As. -/4/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Plassey Silk Factory, Plassey, Nadia, Bengal.
 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., Victoria Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
 Silk Twisting Factory of Khode, Iswarasa, Bangalore.
 Silk Weaving Factory, 12, Bag Sunderdas, Benares.
 Sindhwah Cloth Factory, Shikarpur.
 Sri Lakshmi Silk Factory, Peddapuram, E. Gadavary.

Sri Lakshmi Venkateswara Silk Weaving Factory, Rayadrug, Bellary.
 Shri Rama Silk Throwing Factory, "Shri-Dam-Bagh" Gutta-halli Extension, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
 Tata Silk Farm, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.
 Winsum Silk Mnfgr. Co., Risal-pura, Mhow, C. I.

SILK MERCHANTS.

ASSAM.

Assam Home Industrial Co., Kamakhya, Gauhati, Assam.
 Dewan & Co., Gauhati.
 Dutt's Assam Supplying Agency, Gauhati.
 Ganeshdas Badrung Narayan, Gauhati.
 Janardan Das & Co., Barpeta, Assam. (Silk Khaddar).
 Surajmal Haribux, Gauhati.
 Surajmall Kamakhya Lall, Gauhati.
 Talukder & Co., Barpeta, Assam.
 Br.:—Palasberi, Assam.

BENGAL.

Bata Krishna Ranoo, Islampur Chawak, Murshidabad.
 Bengal Co-operative Silk Union Ltd., Malda.
 D. Dalal & Sons, Badangunj, Hooghly. (Tasar Silk).
 Chowdhury & Sons, alda.
 Debedeen & Sons, Gora Bazar, Berhampore, Moorshidabad.
 D. S. Bhattacharjee & Sons, Berhampore, Murshidabad.
 Dafferpur Silk Factory, Raghunathganj P. O., Murshidabad.
 Gaiti Chowdhury, Islampur Chawak, Murshidabad.
 Kanailal Madan Gopal Saha, Chawak Bazar, Murshidabad.
 Krishna Chandra Chowdhury, Khagra Bazar, Murshidabad.
 Lakshmi Saha, Khagra P.O., Murshidabad.
 Murshidabad Silk Industry, P. O. Khagra, Murshidabad.
 Murshidabad Silk Store, Jiaganj, Murshidabad.
 Pure Silk Cloth Vander, Bishnupur.
 Sheokishen Premasukh, Malda.

Sree Azad Silk Cottage Bishnupur, Dist. Bankura.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

A. Queedo, Lall Bagh, Mahendru P. O., Patna.
 Bhagalpur Silk Emporium, Naya-bazar, Bhagalpur.
 Bhagalpur Silk Stores, Sujaganj, Bhagalpur.
 Khemka & Sons, Bhagalpur City. (Also Sugar Agent).
 Kishan Chand & Co., Mithapore, Patna Inc.
 Suddha Reshmi Khadi Bhandar, Nayabazar, Bhagalpur City.

BOMBAY CITY.

Babubhai Chunilal & Bros., Opp. Nar Narain Temple, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
 Dhanamal Chellaram, 41-45, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
 K. Hassaram & Co., Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
 Kishinchand Chellaram, near Jackeria Musjid, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
 Kundanmal Ramlal, Wassiamal Assumal Bldg., 180, Musjid, Bunder Rd., Bombay.
 Madhavdas Ragunathdas & Co., 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
 Nassur Hajee Mowjee & Co., Matcheswalla Building, Musjid Bunder Rd., Bombay.
 Omprakash Durgadas, Resham Bldg., Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.
 Pohoomull Bros., Pohoomull Bldg. Bombay No. 3.
 Ratilal Bhikhabhai & Co., Girgaon, Bombay.
 Rijhumal Brothers, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
 Br.:—Delhi, Hyderabad, (Sind) & Kobe, (Japan).

Catechu making is quite paying. Read MANUFACTURE OF CATECHU. Rs. 1/8/-. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

Wasiamull Assomull & Co., 164, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Balubhai Chhaganlal & Co., Hari-pura, Sakhediasheri, Surat.

Basapa Gaugawati, P.O., Guled-gudd, Bijapur.

Chimanlal Jeysinghai, Manock Chowk, Ahmedabad

Dayabhai Gokaldass, Outside Panch Kuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

Jagatmal Tharoomal & Sons, Ahuja Bldgs., Larkana, Sind.

Laxmi Weaving Factory, Shahapur, Belgaon.

Nukarchand Maganlal, Below Market Chawk, Police St., Ahmedabad.

Veerpa Bhavi, P.O., Guledgudd, Bijapur.

CALCUTTA.

Anubhai Mayabhai, 44, Burtolla Street, Calcutta.

Bengal Home Industries Association, 3A, Hogg Street, Calcutta.

Dawoodbhai Daffarjee, 19, Sukea's Lane, Calcutta.

Debjiban Banerjee, 135, Canning St., Calcutta.

Indian Silk House, 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

K. Mahomedbhoy Allibhai, 16, Sukea's Lane, Calcutta.

Murshidabad Silk Stores, 57/1, College Street, Calcutta.

Neelambur Bishayee, Keshablal Bishayee, 37, Khengraputty St., Calcutta.

Priya Gopal Bishoyi, 70, Khan-graputty St., Calcutta.

Rasik Lal Bishayee, 225, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Silk Home, 56, College Street, Calcutta.

Tarakanath Sashibhusan Haldar, 46, Cross Street, Calcutta.

Vibgyor Textile Printing, 1, Kaloo Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.

CENTRAL INDIA.

B. Deoti Lall & Sons, Mhow.

Moolchand & Sons, Mhow.

INDIAN STATES.

A. Venkannah & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

Abdul Rahman Khan & Sons, General Bazar, Doddapet, Mysore.

Bangalore Silk Filature, Bangalore City.

Chandiram Bros., 115, Oxford St., Secunderabad, Deccan.

H. Rangaswamyya, Manavaratapet, Bangalore City.

Indo-Kashmir Textile Mfg. Co., Silk Factory Road, Srinagar, Kashmir.

Kode Eswarsa, Santhipet, Bangalore City, Mysore State.

S. Dawood & Son, Main Bazar, Road, Bowringpet, Kolar.

Said Mohamed Routhier & Sons, Petta Rd., Muvatupuzha, Travancore.

Sayaji Vijaya, Opp. Jubilee Garden, Baroda.

Soni Brothers, Hari Singh High Street, Srinagar, Kashmir.

St. Mary's Industrial School, P.O. Ollur, Cochin State.

T. Hassaram, (Bombay Royal Silk Stores), Secunderabad, Deccan.

Tata Silk Farm, Basavangudi, Mysore State.

Venkatagathiappa & Bros., Davangere, Mysore.

Wakhaloo & Bros., 3rd Bridge, Srinagar, Kashmir.

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Indian Silk House

Premier Swadeshi (Handspun & Handwoven) Silk Dealers.

Specialises in Printed Textiles.

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KARACHI.

Bachumal Mulchand, Kharadar, Karachi.
 Thaker Vishinji Visram Kharadar, Karachi.
 Tolaram Juramal, Elphinstone Street, Karachi.
 Vishinjee Visram, Kharadar, Karachi.

MADRAS CITY.

C Paramandass & Sons, 16, Sukmoodas St., P. T., Madras.
 R. Payaneeandy Pillay & Sons, 4, Luckmudoss St., Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Bombay Stores, Big Bazar, Trichinopoly.
 Erode Sitaram & Co., Ltd., Agra-haram St., Erode.
 General Stores, Monojiappa St., Tanjore.
 Gupta & Co., Chicacole, Ganjam.
 K. K. Venkatachalapathy Iyer, Brahmin Koil Street, Kumbakonam. (Kora Silk).
 K. S. Muthiah & Son, Silk House, Tinnevely.
 Lakshmi Venkateswaraswami Silk Weaving Factory, Royadrug, Bellary.
 M. Arumachalam Pillai, Rangai Gownden St., Coimbatore.
 Mavuri Marayya Garu, Vuppada, Pithapuram P.O., Godavary.
 Md. Sulaman Sait, Madura.
 Muppanna Somaraju & Veerara-ju, Peddapuram, S. India.
 Pesala Subbarayudu & Co., Ped-dapuram, Godavary.
 Pragjee Odahaujee, Bazar St., Erode.
 R. C. Mission Sericulture Depot, Vadakangulam, Tinnevely.
 Reddiar & Co., Palamcottah, Tinnevely. (Also Silver).
 S. S. Thiagaraiar Pillai, Palam-cottah, Tinnevely.
 Satramdas K. Chandra Chaudhary, Main Road, Vizagapatnam.
 Srinivasa Siva & Co., K. Palayam, Arni, N. Arcot.
 T. L. V. Krishna & Bros., Ba-zar Road, Trichinopoly.

MERWARA.

G. C. Chhagem Lall & Sons, Nasirabad, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Basanta Mall, Bhara Mall, Main Bazar, P.O. Box 5, Ludhiana.
 Fashionable Cloth Manufacturing Co., (India) Regd., Ludhiana.
 H. Gopaldas & Sons, Edwards Road, Rawalpindi. (Also Mall, Murree).
 Indian Textile Co., Benares Art House, Simla.
 Jeci Weaving Factory, Kartaram Street, Ludhiana.
 R. H. Mehta & Co., Moti Bazar, Palanpur, Gujrat.
 Tajmal Haganlal, Palanpur, Guj-rat.
 Union Swadeshi Stores, Berham-puri, Ludhiana.

RANGOON.

Aga Ahmed Sherazee, 644, Mer-chant St., P.B. N. 50, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Balajee & Co., Chowk, Benares City.
 Balkrishen Seth & Bros., Benares City.
 Benares House, Bishwanath Galli, Benares City.
 Bharadwaj & Co., Benares City.
 Chaku Lall Sett, Benares City.
 Girdhar Das Jagan Mohan Das, Benares City.
 Girdhardas Haridas, Raghunath Das, Phatak Sukhlal Sahu, Benares City.
 Gokul Chand Ram Chand, Lakhi-choutra, Benares City.
 Gopaldas Dwarka Das, 26, Go-vindji Naik, Benares City.
 Hindu Muslim Stores, Sanitary Road, Lucknow.
 Indian Textile Co., Benares City.
 Indian Stores, Gyanbapi Chowk, Benares City.
 Jaikrishna & Co., Bhat Ki Gali, Benares City.
 K. S. Muthiah & Co., Silk House, Benares City.
 Keshari & Co., Benares City.
 Kunja Lal Burman, Lakhi Chatra, Benares City.
 Lachmi Narain Shiva Prasad, Kunj Gali, Benares City.
 Lakshmi & Co., Mansarover, Benares City.
 Maniklal Chatterjee, Benares.
 Meenakshi Silk Co., Benares City.

Mohini Mohan Kanjilal & Bros.,
Benares.

Moniram Harjiwanram, Gaighat,
Benares.

Moti Chand Kunjilal, Thatheri
Bazar, Benares City.

Probodh Industrial Home, Shiva-
la, Benares City.

Pt. Chiranji Lal & Sons, Baldeo
Mandir, Meerut City.

S. K. Sharma & Co., Benares
City. (Also Brassware).

Silk Pitamber Co., Benares City.
South Indian Stores, Kedar Ghat,
Benares City.

Sundar Ram Gandhi, Benares City.
Tansovkrai Surajmal, Lakhichat-
tra, Benares City.

Vishwanatha Rao Kaup & Bro-
thers, Durgaghat, Benares City.

SLATE & SLATE PENCILS MANUFACTURERS.

B. D. Manufacturing Co., Agra,
(Tin Slate).

Bengal Slate Works, Jamalkhan,
Chittagong.

C. C. Parekh's Slates & Slate
Pencil Factory, Petlad, Baroda.

Delhi Tin Slate Manufactory,
Delhi.

G. Chennaveerappa, Tumkur.

K. B. Nath & Bros., Sialkot City.

Kangra Valley Slate Co., Ltd.,

Maclagan Road, Lahore.

Megha Slate Factory, Baramati,
Poona.

Punjab Scale Works, Sialkot.

Sri Vivekananda Swadeshi Slate
Works, Markapur, S. I. Prop.:

—V. V. Krishna Murthy.

T. S. Chakrapani, A. Kadai St.,
Koradacheri, Tanjore.

W. R. Talwalker, Examiner Press
Bldg., Meadows Street, Bombay.

SLIDES MAKERS.

Fine Art Cottage, Old Mission
School Building, Paltan Bazar,
Delhra Dun.

Pure Drug Company, 4-1A,
Waterloo St., Calcutta.

SNUFF MANUFACTURERS.

BENGAL.

H. C. Basu, Serampore, Hooghly.

BOMBAY CITY.

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Bldgs., near Wellington Cine-
ma, Dhobitalao, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

K. V. Karnik Snuff Mart, Janjira
Murud, Kolaba.

S. R. Upadhyee, Janjira Murud,
Kolaba.

V. K. Dighe, Janjira Murud,
Kolaba.

CALCUTTA.

Bonobehari Sen & Krishna Ch.

Auddy, 47, Raja Katra, Burra-
bazar, Calcutta.

MADRAS CITY.

Guru Basava & Co., Ltd., Anuman-
taroyan St., P. B. 510, P. T.,
Madras. (G. B.'s Medicated
Snuff).

Jahangir Snuff Co., 5, Barracks
Lane, Madras.

K. A. Pandain & Co., P. O. Box
557, Royapuram, Madras.

Madras Snuff Emporium, 147, Go-
vindappa Naik St., Madras.

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R. K. Fragrant Snuff Co., P. B. 1156, Washermanpet, Madras.
R. Mugam & Co., 4, Old Jail St., Madras.
Rajarajeshwari & Co., Rayapuram, Madras.
Shunmugam Snuff Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1839), P. B. 140, Madras.
Sri Ambal & Co., 2-13, Perumal Koil Garden St., 1st Lane, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

H. Ramarao & Sons, Car Street, Mangalore.
J. Ramakotiah, Vearanki Lock, Kistna.
K. M. Servalingamudalier, Lord Napier St., Erode, Combatores.
Kavi & Sons, Car St., Mangalore.
Manjunath Shiv Shet, Mangalore.
Manthram Kadai, Virapandianpatnam, Tinnevely.
Mukunda Nayak, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

PUNJAB.

Lala Raghbar Das, Mathura Dass, Kalka, Ambala.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

ASSAM.

Bharulu Soap Works, Gauhati.
Kesho Kantho Chemical Works, Gopal Mondir, Numolingoarh P.O., Assam.
Raj Mohan Soap Factory, Imphal.

BENGAL.

Birla Soap Works, Birlapur, Budget, 24-Parganas.
Dacca Soap Factory, 32, Ranket Street, Dacca.
Industrial and Chemical Works, Kalagachia, Midnapore.
P. K. Sen & Sons, Chittagong, (Chaulmoogra and Margo Soap).
Satitva Mohan Das & Sons, 243, Walter Road, Dacca.
Sun Rise Soap Works, 229, Maishandi, Wari, Dacca.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Bihar Chemical & Soap Works, Motihari, Champaran.
Bihar Soap & Perfumery Works, Patna Gaya Road, Patna.
G. T. Company, Khalil Manzil, Arrah.
Patna Soap & Perfumery Works, Gudri Bazar, Patna City.
Swadeshi Soap Factory, P.O., Ruseragha, Barbhanga.

BOMBAY CITY.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co., 285, Juma Masjid, Bombay.
Annar & Co., Choudhari House, Khotachiwadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. (Textile Soap).
Baghdad Soap Factory, 43, Foras Road, Bombay.

Baker Soap Works, Vatsraj Lane, Matunga, Bombay 19.
Bombay Soap Factory, 96, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3.
Diamond Soap Co., Girgaon, Bombay.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co., near Bridge, Byculia, Bombay 6.
Gokhali Mfg. Co., Byculia Bridge, Bombay 8. (Shaving Stick).
Mira Chemical Works, Chinchpogli, Parel, Bombay 12.
Madam White's Chikkalli Factory, Kurla, Bombay.
Minco Soap Factory, Victoria Rd., 2nd Cross Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay No. 10.
Morona Manufacturing Co., 1, 22-24, Lamington Road, Off. Jacob Circle, Bombay.
Reco Soap Company, 81, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
Royal Soap Works, Madanpura, Bombay.
Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Venus Soap & Chemical Works, Lal Chimney, Lamington Road, Bombay.
William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Contractor Bldgs., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Barry's Soap Works, near Siro Ghat, Hyderabad, Sind.
Gogate Soap Works, Sangli.
Hindustan Union Soap Factory, 177, Rastapet, Poona.

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 Indian Commercial Agency, Sangli, S. M. C.
 Laxmi Soap Factory, Ahmedabad.
 M. D. & Sons, Asarwa, Ahmedabad.
 Mahatma Gandhi Soap Factory, Raviwar, Poona.
 Sardesai Brothers, Bilimora, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Agencies at Bombay, Indore & Baroda.
 Saturn Refinery (Regd.), Abrama, Surat Dt. Via:—Vedchha.
 Tower Soap Factory, Dhulia, W. Khandesh.
 Victor Soap Co., Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
 Winner Soap Works, 531, Sadashivpet, Poona.
 Yashwani Soap Co., Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

CALCUTTA.

Adarsha Karjyalaya, 67/4/2, Balaram De St., Calcutta.
 Ahmad Soap Factory, 8-82-1, Manicktala Main Rd., Calcutta.
 Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta. Sole Agents for the Mysore Government Soap Factory for Bengal, Bihar & Orissa & Assam.
 Aurora Soap Works, 55, Canning Street, Calcutta.
 Ayub Royal Soap Factory, 60, Canning Street, Calcutta.
 Banga Luxmi Soap Works, 9-2-1A, Peary Sur Lane, Calcutta.
 Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, 31, Chitranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
 Bengal National Soap Factory, 14-A, Gungdas Dutt Garden Lane, Ultadanga, Calcutta.

Bengal Toilet Co., 24-2, Badridas Temple St., Calcutta.
 Bharat Soap Works, 37, Murari-pukur Rd., Manicktala, Calcutta.
 Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., 35-1, Panditia Rd., Ballygunge, Calcutta. (Carbolic & Neem Soap and Shaving Stick).
 Calcutta Soap Works, Tiljala, Calcutta.
 City Soap Works, 135-4, Manicktala Main Road, Calcutta.
 Crown Soap Co., 99-3, Canning Street, Calcutta.
 Dacca Soap Co., 8-33, Manicktala Main Road, Calcutta.
 East India Soap and Chemical Works Ltd., 14, Bechulal Road, Calcutta.
 Excel Ltd., 5, Ranee Branch Rd., Paikpara, Calcutta.
 Golden Soap Factory, 171A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 Gujrat Soap Mfg. Co., 103, Canning St., Calcutta.
 Himani Soap Works, 59, Belgachia Rd., Calcutta.
 Imperial Soap Works, 85, Belgachia Road, Calcutta.
 Inman & Co., P.O. Box 8983, Calcutta, (Shaving stick).
 Jadavpur Soap Works, 9, Strand Road, Calcutta.
 Laxmi Chemical Works, 9, Sukeas Lane, Calcutta.
 Lister Antiseptic & Dressing Co., (1928) Ltd., 19, Umakanto Sen Lane, Calcutta.
 Major Soap Co., 11, Sreenath Babu Lane, Calcutta.
 Mahaluxmi Soap Works, 39, Cotton Str., Calcutta.
 Mira Soap Works, 11A, Prince Anwarshah Rd., Tollygunj, Cal-

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National Soap & Chemical Works, Ltd., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
Factory:—Prince Anwarshah Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta.
 National Soap Factory, Pagladanga, Entally, Calcutta.
 New Bharat Soap Works, 81, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
 New Oriental Soap Works, 8-33, Manicktala Main Rd., Calcutta.
 Nila Soap Factory, 57, Patuatola Lane, Calcutta.
 North West Soap Co., Ltd., 63, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
 P. A. B. Punjab Soap Factory, 55, Canning Str., Calcutta.
 Parijat Soap Works, 1, Portuguese Church St., Calcutta.
 Pioneer Soap Factory, 242-2, Upper Circular Rd., Calcutta.
 Punjab Soap Factory, 55, Canning Str., Calcutta.
 R. D. Bijayabargiya & Co., 55, Sikdarpara St., Calcutta.
 Salim Soap Company, 40-2, Canning St., Calcutta.
 Sen Bros., 65, Bandel Rd., Cal.
 Shalimar Soap Factory, 23-2, Andal Rd., Shalimar, Calcutta.
 Sisir Soap Factory, 12, Jessore Road, Calcutta.
 Sowdagar Soap Factory, 8-5-1, Manicktala Main Rd., Calcutta.
 Standard Soap Works, 10-1, Bipradas St., Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

C. P. Bright Soap Co., Nagpur.
 Indian Soap Factory, Nawabgani, Cawnpore.
 Jinal Soap Factory, Katni, Jubulpore.
 Laxmi Oil Mill Co., Akola.
 Narmada Soap Factory, New Shukerwari, Nagpur.
 Sudarshan Soap Factory, Harda.

DELHI.

Boata Soap Works, Delhi
 Boota Soap Works, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Brahman Soap Factory, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Hariana Soap Factory, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

N. M. Soap Co., Nai Sarak, Delhi.
 Park Soap Works, Sudder Bazar, Delhi.
 Saighal Soap Works, Hanuman Road, Delhi.
 Sharma Soap Works, Sarai Bangash, Delhi.
 Shiam Lall Soap Factory, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Universal Soap Co., Sudder Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Bangalore Soap & Candle Works, Nagarhaptet, Bangalore City.
 Cawasjee Oil & Soap Factory, Gwalior.
 Cochin Soap Works, Irinjalakuda, Cochin State.
 Govt. Soap Factory, Mysore Rd., "Lake View," Bangalore City.
 Gujrat Soap & Industrial Works, Ltd., Baroda.
 Gwalior Oil & Soap Co. Ltd., Lashkar, Gwalior.
 Hindu Soap Factory, Basavangudi P.O., Bangalore.
 Jorawarsinhji Techno-Chemical Works, Jorawarnagar, Kathiawar.
 Kerlal Soap Factory, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
 Lakshmi Soap Factory, Old Tharagupet, Bangalore.
 Manay Soap Factory, Narasinharaaj Road, Bangalore City.
 Meera Kutty Mather Kaka & Sons, Central Road, Muvatupuzha, Travancore.
 Rising Soap Works, Hyderabad.
 Sadananda Soap Factory, Brahma Vishta Matam, Sreemadanandapuram, Kottarakara Taluk, Travancore.
 Secunderabad Soap Factory, 2423, Secunderabad, Deccan.
 Seth Dalpatram & Co., Ashapura Rd., Jamnagar, Kathiawar.
 Travancore Soap Works, Chalai, Trivandrum, Travancore.
 Victoria Soap Company, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Br.:—Bhavnagar.
 Yashwant Soap Company, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Br.:—Bhavnagar.

KARACHI.

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Hind Soap Factory, Toddy Garden, Lawrence Rd., Karachi.
Mahta Soap Mnfg. Co., Old Market, Karachi.

Ram Soap & Chemical Works, Thanwer Str., Kharadhar, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Aryan Soap Co., Lahore.
Lahore Soap Works, Lahore.
Punjab Soap Works, Gowalmandi, Milkhi Ram Rd., Lahore.
Union Soap Co., Outside Shahmi Gate, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Adam Hajee Mahomed Sait, 7, Bunder St., G. T., Madras.
Bharath Soap Factory, 3-4, Baker St., Madras.
D. N. Thacker & Co., 213, Rasappa Chetty St., Madras.
Mohan Bros., Bazar Road, Saidapet, Madras.
Ruby Works, 70, Pycrofts Rd., Triplicane, Madras. (Dye Soap).
Sakuntala Soap Works, Saidapet, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Bangalore Metal & Soap Mart, Krishna Buildings, Mangalore.
Calicut Soap & Candle Co., Ltd., Calicut, Malabar.
Cari Industrial Co., Chodavaram, Dt. Vizagapatam.
Gouri Sankar Soap & Oil Factory, Ongole, Guntur.
Kamala Nehru Soap Works, Erode.
Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.
Krishna Soap Works, Nagapatam, Tanjore.

Laxmi Soap Works, "Sivakami Nivas" Pathur, Trichinopoly.

Lily Soap Works, Negapatam, Tanjore.

Motor Soap Works, Fort, Erode.
Motilal Soap Works, Bazar, Erode.

Oriental Soap Works, Tanjore.
Pushpokanti Soap Works, Calicut, Malabar.

V. K. & Son, Madura.

Vegetable Soap Works, Calicut, Malabar Coast.

MERWARA.

Manohar Soap Factory, Bijai-gar, Ajmer.
Rajasthan Industrial Works, Naya Bazar, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Bishan Dass, Samloti, Kangra.
Bombay Soap Co., Rawalpindi.
Ch. Tirath Ram Isher Dass, Sargodha.
Enad Brothers, Amritsar.
Indian National Soap & Oil Factory, Dhab Vasti Ram, Amritsar.
Malik Latha Ram Nand Lall, Sargodha.
Multan Soap Factory, Multan City.
Narain Datta, Kangra.
Pioneer Industrial Works, Sudder-Bazar, Ambala Cantt.
Popli's Soap Factory, Bhalwal.
Sansar Soap Factory, Ambala.
Vishnu Soap Co., Old Mistri Bazar, Amritsar.

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Bajpai Soap Co., Parade, Cawn-
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Banerjee Bros., 464, Shahgunj,
Allahabad.

Chhotelall Munshi Ram, Saddar
Bazar, Jhansi, Cantt.

East Indian Soap Co., Meerut.

Imperial Rama Soap Factory,
Garhaiya St., Bareilly.

Kanti Soap Works, 28, LaTouche
Road, Lucknow.

Khushal Chand, Jawahir Lal, Sa-
rai Sheikh, Etawah.

King Soap Factory, Clock Tower,
Meerut.

Krishna Soap Factory, Valley
Bazar, Meerut.

Madhuri Soap Works, Loharwali
Gali, Muttra.

Munna Lal & Sons, near Clock
Tower, Meerut City.

Narsingh Soap Factory, Vallay
Bazar, Meerut.

Sri Gopal Soap Factory & Oil
Mills, Cawnpore.

Sun Soap Factory, Kamboh Gate,
Meerut City.

Upper India Soap Factory,
"Rashid Manzil" 82, Badurganj,
G. T. Road, Allahabad.

V. Gyne & Bros., 147, Dana-
nagar, Benares City.

SOAP MAKING MACHINERY DEALERS.

Bhowani Engineering & Trading
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Dr. Bose's Laboratory, 45, Amherst
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Eruch D. Engineer & Co., 95,
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J. Mayr, 1, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Malik Engineering Cq., 39, Jora
Pukur Sen Lane, Calcutta.

Oriental Machinery Supplying
Agency Ltd., 20, Lal Bazar
St., Calcutta.

P. N. Dutt, 3A, Raja Kali Kissen
Lane, Calcutta.

Roy's Industries 33, Kakurgachi,
2nd Lane, Calcutta.

Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co.,
Block C-37 & 38, College Str.
Market, Calcutta.

S. Parth & Co., 9, Chandra Mohal,
Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.

Shah & Co., 55-58, Ezra Street,
Calcutta.

Singhai Mojilal & Sons, Kamania
Gate, Jubbulpur. (Soap Dies).

Vermans & Sons, 1282, Shahpur
Gate, Meerut.

SOAP STONE SUPPLIERS.

Calcutta Mineral Supply Co., Ltd.,
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Gangadhar Rameshwardass, Katni,
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M. B. Krishna & Sons, 143-45,
Mint St., Madras.

M. H. Dinshaw & Co., 47, Apollo

St., Bombay.

Shivlal Chagganlal & Co., Mansur
Bldg., Princess St., Bombay.

V. Narmadashanker & Co., 66,
Kishor Bhuvan, C. P. Tank,
Bombay, 4.

Vithaldas Karsondas, 364, Upper-
Duncan Rd., Bombay 8.

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(See Cardamom & Produce Merchants).

SPORTING GOODS DEALERS.

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(Shuttles).

BIHAR & ORISSA.

A. Wels & Co., Bankipore, Patna.
Civil & Military Sporting Goods

Co., Moradpur, Patna; Ranchi.
Patna Sports Dept, Bankipore,
Patna.

BOMBAY CITY.

Bombay Sports Depot., Dhobi
Talao, Bombay.

Dodhy & Sons, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay No. 2. Br.:—Sialkot.

Parekh Bros., Green Villa, Grant
Road, Bombay.

Sawson & Co., (Registered)
Balaram St., Grant Rd., Bom-
bay, 7.

Wagle & Co., 290, Esplanade
Cross Rd., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Ahmedabad Sports Dept., Three
Gates, Ahmedabad.

J. Ida & Co., Nasik City.
Mehendale Bros., Laxmi Rd.,
Poona 2.

New Gujrat Sports Co., Opp.
Railway Station Ahmedabad 2.

CALCUTTA.

A. G. Shaleng & Bros., P.O.
Box 147, Calcutta.

Bombay Sports Depot, 2, Lindsay
Street, Calcutta.

Bose & Bose, 12, Gulu Ostagar
Lane, Calcutta. (Indoor game,
etc.).

Calcutta Sports Ltd., 55-1, College
St., Calcutta.

Carr Mahalanobis & Co., 3,
Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

D. N. Ratan & Co., 7, Sristidhar
Datta Lane Calcutta.

Deen Mohammed Md. Musa &
Bros., 43, Clive St., Calcutta.
(Nets & Tennis Screen).

Dunlop Rubber Co., (India) Ltd.,
42, Free School St., Calcutta.
(Tennis & Golf Balls).

Mohuntosh Bros., 15, College Sq.,
Calcutta.

Mitra & Co., 136/1, Cornwallis St.,
Calcutta.

Pioneer Sports Depot, 25, Chow-
ringhee Road, Calcutta: 3,
Mount Road, Madras.

Reliance Trading Co., 43, Clive
St., Calcutta.

S. Ray & Co., Ltd., 11, Esplanade
East, Calcutta.

Sakloth & Co., 12/1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

Sarkar Bros. & Co., 45-3A, Ma-
nicktala St., Calcutta. (Car-
rom boards & Ping Pong Bats).

United Sports Co., 5 & 5/1, Sport-
ing Range, New Market, Cal.

Uberoi Ltd., 8, Esplanade East,
Calcutta.

DELHI.

Gupta Sports House, Lady Har-
dinge Road, Raisina, Delhi.

West End Sports Ltd., Kashmere
Gate, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Continental Trade Agency, Chick-
pet, Bangalore City.

Deccan Sports Works, 182, Com-
mercial Street, Bangalore Cantt.

K. D. Abdul Gafur & Sons, Se-
cunderabad, Deccan.

Kuckreja & Co., 182, Commercial
St., Bangalore.

M. A. T. Acharya, Krishna Bldgs.,
Avenue Road, Bangalore City.

Sachdev & Co., Secunderabad,
Deccan.

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Sind Sports Depot, Elphinstone Str., Karachi.

LAHORE.

Gandhi Sports Works, Lahore.

MADRAS.

Nettings, 53, New Street, Man-nady, Madras.

Pioneer Sports Ltd., 195, Mount Road, Madras.

Premier Sports Depot, Mount Rd., Madras.

Ranjit & Co., Esplanade, Madras.

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City Sports Co., Rajahmundry, Godavary.

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Eclipse Agency, Balmata Road, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Indian Import Co., China Bazar Rd., Teppakulam, Trichinopoly

Janardhan Bros., Maiden Road, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

Madura Athletic Association, North Chittrai S., Madura.

MERWARA.

M. Elias & Sons, Kaiserganj, Ajmer.

Sports House, Nasirabad, Ajmer.

PUNJAB.

Abdul Jaffar & Sons, Sialkot City. (Shuttle Cocks).

B. D. Ghulam Nabi & Co., Sialkot.

Bengal Sports Co, Green Wood Street, Sialkot.

Bhatia Athletic Stores, Bhatta Bldgs., Sialkot.

City Sports Works, Sialkot.

Civil & Military Sports Works, Sialkot.

Dawson & Company, The "Army & Navy" Sports Works, Sialkot City.

Diana & Co., Sialkot.

Eastland Sports Works, Sialkot City.

F. E. Burke & Co., Sialkot City.

Fivaz & Company, Sialkot City.

Friends Union Works, Rambazar, Sargodha.

Goutam Sports Co., Greenwood Street, Sialkot.

Gander & Co., Sialkot.

Happy Bros. & Co., Sialkot City.

Harhall Sports Works, Ram Bazar, Sargodha.

Hero & Co., Ambala City. (Also Sialkot).

Ideal Athletic Works, Sialkot.

Iman-ud-din & Sons, Chah Jattan, Sialkot City.

K. B. Nath Bros., Sialkot.

Khwaja Sports Works, Ludhiana.

Kripa Ram Ba's Bros., Lyallpur.

Kuckreja & Company, The Deccan Sports Works, Sialkot City.

M. R. Soni & Co., 75, Dalhousie Road, Rawalpindi.

M. Sarwar & Co., Sialkot.

M. Shah Mohd. & Sons, The "Mianapura" Sport Works, Sialkot City.

Mandalay Sports House, Mianpu ra Street, Sialkot City, Punjab.

Midland Sports Works, Sialkot

Mohammed Din & Co., Sialkot.

Nabi Bakhsh Deura & Sons, Sialkot. (Polo specialists).

Nayar & Sons, Sialkot.

Northland Sports Works, Sialkot.

Philips & Co., Sialkot.

Punjab Chamber of Sports, Sialkot.

Punjab Polo Works, Chah Jattan, Sialkot.

R. Gaur & Sons, Sialkot.

Region Sports Works, Sialkot.

S. Davis & Co., Fentoungunj, Jul-lunder City.

S. L. Mathew & Co, Sialkot.

S. M. Ibrahim & Sons, Lal Mas-jid, Ludhiana. (Billiard).

Shrief & Co., Miana Para, Sialkot.

Standard Sports Supply Co., Sialkot City.

Taj Mahal Sports Co., Sialkot

Trustworthy & Co., Sialkot.

Tuck & Co., Sialkot City.

Uberoi & Co., Sialkot; Huzrat-ganj, Lucknow; 78 Main Street, Poona; Elphinstone St., Karachi

Vadra Bros., Sialkot.

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Kukiraja Stores, Huzratganj, Lucknow.

Regimental Sports Works, 210, 212, Sudder St., Meerut.

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para, Assam.
Town Stores, P.O., Dhubri, Assam.

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Quetta, Baluchistan.

BENGAL

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Mymensingh.
Chandpur Stores, Chandpur,
Tippera.
Chandranath Ananda Mohan,
Sirajganj, Pabna.
Chatterjee Brothers, Siliguri,
Darjeeling.
Friends & Co., English Bazar,
Malda.
H. K. Saha & Co., Chandpur,
Tippera.
S. C. Karmaker & Sons, Chand-
pur, Tippera.
Sarker Brothers, Sarisabari, My-
mensingh.
Sen Bros., Chandpur, Tippera.
Standard Oil Cloth Co., Purana
Paltan, P.O. Ramna, Dacca.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Amla Agency Co., Saraigunj, Mu-
zaffarpur.
Bhartia Bros. & Sons, Raxaul,
Champaran.
Bihar Stationery Mart, Muzaffar-
pur.
Bisheshar Chaudhury & Co., Su-
raigunj, Muzaffarpur.
Cheap Stores & Co., Kalayani,
Muzaffarpur.
Das Gupta & Sons, Bankipur,
Patna.

East Bengal Stores, Bankipore,
Patna.

J. N. Bhattacharjee & Co., Haza-
ribagh.

Kohinoor Stores, Buxi Bazar,
Cuttack.

Lotus Trading Co., Cantonment
Road, Cuttack.

T. S. Varma & Bros., Ganga
Sagar Street, Raipur, Muzaffar-
pur.

BOMBAY CITY.

Bombay Stationery Mart., Victoria
Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Caslon Stationery Mart, 133,
Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

Girdharlal H. Lohana, 303, Duncan
Road, Bombay No. 4.

Great India Stationery Co., 365,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Metropolitan Supplying Co., 3613,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

N. S. Mistry, 5, Saraswati Mahal,
near C. Market, Bombay No. 2.

Pioneer Stationery Mart, 106-108,
Cowasji Patel Street, Bombay.

Renown Stationery Stores, Lal
Bldg., 136-A, Parsee Bazar St.,
Fort, Bombay.

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Appedera Pillai, Pondicherry.

B. G. Thakur & Co., Nasik City.

Balubhai & Sons, Kanipith Bazar,
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Kolaba.

Bosharam & Sons, Rutom P.O.,
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Kelkar & Co., Nasik City.

M. D. Vakalkar Bros., Budhwar-peth, Poona 2.

M. G. Mapurkar, Srivardhan, Janjira Murud, Kolaba, Bom-bay.

M. Vadilal & Co., Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Punjala & Co., Juna Chabutara, Palanpur, Gujrat.

Purkar Bros., Janjira Murud, Kolaba, Bombay.

Sadaverte Stationery Mart, Wai, Satara.

Sohoni Bros., Garanja, Nasik City.

T. F. Framji & Sons, Sholapur.

Tribhuvandas Purshottamdas & Co., Jalgaon, East Khandesh.

CALCUTTA.

A. K. Chowdhury, 29-1, Convent Road, Cal. (Envelopes and files).

Banerjee Bros., 114/4, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Bengal Stores, Chowringhee Place, Calcutta.

Bengal Stores Supply Co., 19, Sukeas Lane, Calcutta.

Bepin Behary Das, 69, Radha Bazar St., Calcutta.

Calcutta Trading Co., 1, David Joseph Lane, Calcutta.

Commercial Stationery & Print-ing Stores, 101, Radha Bazar St., Calcutta.

Commercial Stationery Mart, 28, Radha Bazar. St., Calcutta.

D. N. Bhattacharjee & Sons, 33, Canning St., Calcutta.

Day & Co., 5, Radha Bazar St., Calcutta.

Dhar Bros., 82, Harrison Rd., Cal.

E. B. Bros. & Co., 41 & 42, Can-ning St., Calcutta.

Everready Stores, 88-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

G. Dey & Co., 13, Satrugghna Ghose Lane, Calcutta. (Govt. Contractors, Printers & Station-ers).

Ganendra Kristo Nag & Son, 118, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

I. S. S. D., Central Avenuc, S., P.O. Dharamtala, Calcutta.

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Travancore Sugar Mills Ltd., Thuckalay, Trivandrum. M/A. Vinayaka Kumar & Co.,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Al. Vr. St. Sugar Mills, Tachanalur, Tinnevely.

Asaka Sugar Works & Distillery, Barhampur, Ganjam. Prop., Parmanand Sahu Lokenath Sahu.

Deccan Sugar & Abkari Co. Ltd., Samalkota, Godavari. M/A. Parry & Co., Madras.

East India Distillery & Sugar Factories Ltd., Nellikuppam, S. Arcot. M/A. Parry & Co., Madras.

Etikoppaka Sugar Factory, Etikoppaka, Vizagapatam. M/A. Etikoppaka Industrial & Co-operative & Credit Society, Etikoppaka, Vizagapatam.

Hospet Sugar Mills Ltd., Hospet, Bellary. M/A. Johnson & Co.

Indian Sugar & Refineries Ltd., Hospet, Bellary. M/A. Ranganatham & Co. Ltd., Armenian Street, Madras.

Shree Ram Krishna Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd., Tummapala, Vizagapatam.

Shree Ram Sugar Factory, Podanur, Coimbatore. Prop., A. T. Krishna Swami Mudaliar.

PUNJAB.

Amritsar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Amritsar. M/D. Sardar Amarat Singh, Amritsar.

Bhalwal Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhalwal, Shahpur.

Gujranwalla Sugar Mills Ltd., Rahwali, Gujranwalla. M/A. Narang Bros., Lahore.

Harkrishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Amritsar.

Jagatjit Sugar Mills Ltd., Phagwara, Jullundur. 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore

Phulerwan Sugar & Oil Mills Ltd., Phulerwan, Sargodha. M/A. Radhakrishna Bros..

Punjab Sugar Corporation Ltd., Sonapat, Rohtak. M/A. Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi.

Saraswati Sugar Syndicate, Jagadhri, Punjab. H. O. Alfred Bldg., The Mall, Lahore.

Shree Guru Arjundev Sugar Mills, Butari, Amritsar.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Aira Sugar Factory, Khamaria, Kheri.

Amritsar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Rohnakalan, Muzaffarnagar. H. O. Amritsar.

Bajinath Balmukund Sugar Factory, Anwarganj, Cawnpore.

Balrampur Sugar Co., Ltd., Balrampur, Gonda. M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co. Ltd., Cawnpore.

Bareilly Sugar Works, Bareilly. M/A. Ram Narain Ram, Bharosay, Bareilly.

Basti Sugar Factory, Branch of Basti Sugar Mills, Walterganj, Basti.

Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Basti. Hon'ble Dr. G. C. Narang, 5, Montgomery, Road, Lahore

Bhogpur Sugar Works, Bhogpur, Bijnor. Raja Hari Kissen Kaul, & Iswardas Lakshmidas, Hughes Rd., Bombay.

Burhwal Sugar Mills Ltd., Burhwal, Bara Banki. Matadin Bhagwandas, Collectorganj, Cawnpore.

**THE ORIENTAL SUGAR WORKS LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS: JAYNTI AGENCY.**

- Cawnpore Factory of Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd., Cawnpore. M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Cawnpore.
- Daurala Sugar Factory, Baraut, Muzaffarnagar. M/D. Sardar Ranjit Singh, 24, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
- Delhi Sugar Mills Ltd., Mohiuddinpur, Muzaffarnagar. Krishna Sugar Syndicate, Delhi.
- Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhampur, Bijnor. Prop., H. R. Sugar Factory, Bareilly.
- Diamond Sugar Mills Ltd., Pipraich, Gorakhpur. M/A. Murarka & Sons Ltd., 15, Clive St., Calcutta.
- Diwan Sugar Mills, Sakhotitanda, Muzaffarnagar. Prop., Seth Dhanpatmal Diwan Chand, Lyallpur.
- Ganesh Sugar Mills Ltd., Pharenda, Gorakhpur. Poddar Jai-puria & Co., Jagannath Ghat Rd., Calcutta.
- Ganga Sugar Corporation Ltd., Deoband, Saharanpur. H. O. 17-A, McLeod Street, Lahore.
- Gauri Sugar Factory of Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd., Gauri Bazar, Gorakhpur. M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Cawnpore.
- H. B. Experimental Sugar Factory, Nawabganj, Cawnpore.
- Hanmat Sugar Mill, Deoria, Gorakhpur.
- Hindusthan Sugar Mills, Golagokarnanath, Kheri. M/A. Bacchraj & Co. Ltd., Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.
- H. R. Sugar Factory, Nekpur, Bareilly.
- Inchram Sugar Factory, Meerut.
- Indra Sugar Works, Meerut. M/A. Jucharam & Co., Meerut.
- Iswari Khetan Sugar Mills, Lakshmiganj, Gorakhpur. M/A. Devidutt Surajmull, Padrauna, Gorakhpur.
- Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathkuniyan, Gorakhpur. M/A. Raja Bahadur Brijnarayan Singh & Co., Padrauna, Gorakhpur.
- Jailakshmi Sugar Works, Doiwalla, Dehra Dun. Prop., Jishnulal, Lahore.
- Jwalapur Sugar Factory, Jwalapur, Saharanpur. Prop., Haji Habib Kasam.
- Kamlapat Motilal Gutaiya Sugar Mills, Nawabganj, Gonda. Messrs Kamlapat Motilal, Cawnpore.
- Kesar Sugar Works, Baheri, Bareilly. M/A. Kilachand Devchand & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.
- Khandke Sugar Mills Ltd., Baheri, Bareilly. M/A. D. N. Khandke & Co., Baheri, Bareilly.
- Lakshmi Sugar Mills Co., Maholi, Sitapur. Prop., Rai Bahadur Seth Ajoydhyia Pd., Anarkali Lahore.
- Lakshmi Sugar Mills Ltd., Chhirauni, Gorakhpur.
- Ledi Sugar Factory, Nichaul, Gorakhpur. M/A. Dr. K. K. Bhargava, Nichaul, Gorakhpur.
- L. H. Bros., Sugar Factory, Pilibhit. Prop., Raja Lalta Prosad.
- L. H. Sugar Factory & Oil Mills, Pilibhit. Prop., Raja Lalta Prosad Sahu, Harprosad, Pilibhit.
- Lucknow Sugar Works, Aish Bagh, Lucknow. Prop., Dr. K. K. Bhargava, Lucknow.
- Madho Kanhya Mahesh Gauri Sugar Mills, Jagdishpur, Basti. M/A. Badridas Gauridutt.
- Mahabir Sugar Mills Ltd., Siswa Bazar, Gorakhpur. M/A. Dwarkadas Baijnath, Siswa Bazar, Gorakhpur.
- Maheswari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Ramkola, Gorakhpur. M/A. Devidutt Chaturbhui, Ramkola, Gorakhpur.
- Md. Farooq Sugar Mills, Campirgunj, Gorakhpur.
- Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., Begamabad, Meerut. M/A. Multanimul & Sons, Patiala.
- Nawabganj Sugar Factory, Nawabganj, Gonda. Dr. Gocul Chand Narang, 5, Montgomery, Road, Lahore.
- Noori Sugar Works, Bhatni, Gorakhpur. Prop., Noor Mian & Co., Sewan.

**THE ORIENTAL SUGAR WORKS LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS: JAYNTI AGENCY.**

- Oudh Sugar Mills, Hargaon, Sitapur. Birla Bros. Ltd., Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.
- Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works, Padrauna, Gorakhpur. Prop., Raja Shaheb of Padrauna.
- Pipraich Sugar Mills Ltd., Pipraich, Gorakhpur. Prop., Mian Jawad Ali Shah. Mian Bazar. Gorakhpur.
- Popular Sugar Co. Ltd., Barhni, Basti. M/A. Agarwal & Co., P-115, Cross Road, 6, Strand Bank, Calcutta.
- Prag Sugar Factory, Kiccha, Nainital.
- Punjab Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Ghugli, Gorakhpur. H. O. 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore.
- Ramkola Sugar Factory, Ramkola, Gorakhpur. H. O. Nawashahr, Via Abbottabad.
- Ratna Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Shahganj, Jaunpur. Kashi Prosad & Co., Benares.
- Raza Sugar Factory, Roshanbag, Rampur. M/A. Govan Bros Ltd., 10, Alipore Rd., Delhi.
- Rosa Sugar Works & Distillery, Rosa, Shahjahanpur. M/A. Lyall Marshall & Co., 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.
- Saraswati Sugar, Syndicate, Manpur Nagaria, Etah. M/A. Neoli Syndicate, Alfred Bldg., Lahore.
- Saraya Sugar Factory, Sardarnagar, Gorakhpur. Prop., Sardar Bahadur Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Sardarnagar, Gorakhpur.
- Seksaria Sugar Mills Ltd., Seksaria, Basti. M/A. Govindram Ramnath & Co., 18, Mullick Street, Calcutta.
- Seth Gulzarimull Jaswatrai Sugar Mill, Jarwal Road, Baharich. Ramchand & Lala Jaswantrai & Sons.
- Shankar Sugar Mills Ltd., Captainganj, Gorakhpur.
- Shree Krishna Deshi Sugar Works, Jushi, Allahabad. Kishorilal Mukundlal, Jushi, Allahabad.
- Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd., Baitalpur, Gorakhpur. M/A. Karamchand Thapper & Bros., 5, Roval Exchange Place, Calcutta.
- Simbhaoli Sugar Factory, Simbhaoli, E. I. Ry. Prop., Sardar Raghubir Singh, Sandhanmalia, Baksar, Meerut.
- Shiromani Sugar Mills Ltd., Khaliabad, Gorakhpur. G. W. Daga & Co. Ltd., 8, Canning St., Calcutta.
- Tribeni Deshi Sugar Works, Naini, Allahabad. Prop., Lala Kanhiya Lal, Naini, Allahabad.
- Unao Sugar Mills Ltd., Unao. Srikrishnadas Jagannath Prosad.
- Union India Sugar Mills Ltd., Nawabganj, Cawnpore. Kamla-pat Motilal, Cooperganj, Cawnpore.
- United Provinces Sugar Co. Ltd., Bubnowlie, Gorakhpur. M/A. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., 1, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- U. P. Co-operative Sugar Factory, Biswan, Sitapur.
- Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., Shamli, Muzaffarnagar. M/A. Hariraj Swarup & Rajendra Lal & Bros., Muzaffarnagar.



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Upper India Sugar Mills Ltd., Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar.

Upper Jumna Swadeshi Sugar

Mills Ltd., Mansurpur, Muzaffarnagar. M/A. Lala Hariraj Swarup Rajendra Lal & Bros., Muzaffarnagar.

Vishnuprotap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda, Gorakhpur. M/A. Rai Bahadur Jagdish Narayan Singh, Padrauna, Gorakhpur.

SUNDRY GOODS DEALERS.

BENGAL.

Adhar Chandra Paul, Jitpur, Murshidabad. (Sankha Cuttings).

Bishnupada Paul, Jitpur, Murshidabad. (Sankha Cuttings).

Charu Charan Dutta, Rajpur, Sonarpur, 24-Pargs. (Stone Importer).

Jagat Chandra Paul, Jitpur, Murshidabad. (Sankha Cuttings.)

Madhusudan Dass, Nator, Rajshahi. (Sweetmeat).

Tarak Chandra Paul, Nator Rajshahi. (Sweetmeat).

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Cotton Industries Institute, Patna.

Patna Trading Co., Moradpore, Patna.

BOMBAY CITY.

Dayton Price Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 773, Bombay.

H. D. Nariman Bros., Nariman House, 269, Mohar Street, West, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (Norman Cloth Stamping Paste).

Honesty & Co., Parshuram Mansions, Girgaon, Bombay.

Jalal Mattresses & Pillows Manufacturing Co., B. Anjirwadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

P. D. Singh & Co., Warwick House, Fort St., Bombay.

S. Rose & Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

Sorabji Nowraji & Co., 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Br.:—Singapore.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

All-India Swadeshi Industries & Mnfr. Works, Hanamkonda, Deccan. (Also Abrasive Stick).

Deccan Industrial Union, Karad, Satara. (Folding Spring Cots). Maharashtra Swadeshi Stores, Budhawar Peth, Poona City. (Textile Goods).

Sale Depot, Industrial Machinery & Agriculture Products, 127, Gazipura, Gulbarga, Deccan.

BURMA.

Hock Seng Chom & Co., Taungdwingyi, U. Burma.

Schmbeys Glass Paper Works, Gyagon, Insein, Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Bharat Shilpa Bhandar Ltd., 8A, Russa Road, Calcutta. (Razor Blade Stoppers & Honer).

Golam Mostafa & Bros., 163, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

Great Swadeshi Emporium, 146, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Karuna Industries, 2, South End Park, Calcutta. (Toilet & Confectionery).

Shilpa Samabaya, 45, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Capital Industries, Ltd., Serai Rohilla, Delhi.

L. Raj Narain Khanna & Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Khuda Bux Khan, near Post Office, Bharatpur. (Lac Bangles).

Rajputana Stamp Co., Jaipur City, Rajputana. (Used Stamp).

KARACHI.

Anthony Coutin & Co., Clarke Street, Karachi.

L. S. Balchandani & Co., Karachi.

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LAHORE.

China House, Dabbi Bazar, La-
hore. (Lampware, crockery, etc).

MADRAS CITY.

All India Manufacture Bureau,
Krishnadoss Lala Market, Park
Town, P. B. 530, Madras.

Rahman & Co., 2, Shaik Maistry
St., Royapuram, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madura Swadeshi Co. Ltd.,
Manikatty Mandapam, West
Tower St., Madras.

Rose & Co., Post Box No. 30,
Coconada, Godavary, (Also
Hand-made Crochet Articles).

Sh. Palani Nadar, Arupukottai,
Ramnad. (Sandalwood).

T. D. David & Sons, West Tower
St., Madura.

PUNJAB.

All-India Magical House, 16,
Ludhiana.

Attray & Co., Sadar Bazar Near
Kanbari, Ambala Cantt.

Hamid & Co., Katra Bhai Sant

Singh, Amritsar.

Imperial Rat Trap Co., Rawal-
pindi.

London Commercial Corporation,
Katra Jaimal Singh, Amritsar.

(Tags, Emerypaper, glasspaper).

Malick Bros., & Co., Saidan Gate,
Jullundur City. (Coat Hangers).

Sethi Brothers, Hira Mandi,
Ferozepur City. (Cottage Indus-
tries & Chemical Works).

RANGOON.

Oriental Chemical Diamond Co.,
220, Mogul Str., Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Bharat Swadeshi Parcharak, Pura,
Fyzabad.

Delara & Co., Swami Shraddha-
nand Park, Cawnpore.

Modern Mercantile House, Vally
Bazar, Meerut.

S. M. Abid, 45, Aminabad Park,
Lucknow.

Sangathan Trust Ltd., Chundgani,
Kulun, Lucknow.

Sarafraz Hussain & Sons, Saraf-
raz Bldgs., Aminabad, Luck-
now.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceuti-
cal Works, Ltd., 31 Chittaranjan
Avenue, Calcutta.

Kesoram Cotton Mills, 42, Garden
Reach Rd., Calcutta.

Lister Antiseptics & Dressings
(1928) Co., Ltd., Uma Kanta Sen
Lane, P.O. Cossipur, Calcutta.
Union Drug Co., 86, Clive Street,
Calcutta. (Surgical Antiseptic
liquid Soap, etc.).

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS.

BOMBAY CITY.

Bowell's Surgical Works, Laming
ton Road, Bombay.

E. Eyer & Co., Byculla, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

B. K. Paul & Co., 1 & 3, Bon-
field's Lane, Calcutta.

Badam Bros., 84, Clive Street,
Calcutta.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceuti-
cal Works, 31, Chittaranjan
Avenue, Calcutta.

K. R. Lynch, 16, Chittaranjan
Avenue, Calcutta.

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M.A.Ph. A.F.C.S. (London).

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Phoenix Drug House, 16, Bonfield
Lane, Calcutta.

T. C. Nundon & Sons, 46-B,
Kansaripara Rd., Calcutta.

DELHI.

C. R. Jayna & Co., Chandni
Chowk, Delhi. (Dental).

MADRAS CITY.

R. Maclure, 192-A, Waller's Road,

Mount Rd., Madras.

PUNJAB.

A. F. Ahmed & Co., Sialkot.
Allibhoy Vallijee & Sons, Alvi
Works, Multan Cantt.

UNITED PROVINCES.

M. Attaullah, Sipad Bazar,
Meerut.

Staro Surgical Co., Sialkot City.

TANNERIES.

BENGAL.

Corbet Leather Works & Boot
Factory, Corbetganj, Saidpur,
Rangpur.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Swadeshi Tannery Co., P. O.
Chauliaganj, Cuttack.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Ahmedabad Chrome Tanning Co.,
Peermahomedshah Road, Ahme-
dabad.

Nadiad Leather Factory, Nadiad,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Navsari Leather Works, Navsari,
Surat.

Pai's Fancy Leather Works, Bas-
wangalli; Shahapur, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

Bengal Tannery Co., 17, Gora
Chand Rd., Entally, Calcutta.

Indian Tanneries Ltd., 5, Hide
Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

National Tannery Co. Ltd., Canal
South Rd., Pagladanga, Cal.

INDIAN STATES.

Cochin Tanneries, Ltd., Chala-
kudi, Cochin.

Gwalior Leather Factory & Tann-
ery, Morar, Gwalior.

Md. Mustaffa's Tannery, Kolar.

Mysore Tannery, Bangalore,
Mysore.

Nana Miah Leather Factory,
Raichur, Hyderabad.

LAHORE.

Shahdara Tannery, Delhi Gate,
Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Best & Co., Tannery, Kodamba-
kam, Chingleput, Madras.

Chrome Leather Co., Chromepet,
Madras. Br.: Calcutta, Bombay,
Agra, Rangoon and Colombo.

G. Abdul Azeez Sahib & Co., 20,
Sydenhams Road, Madras.

Gordon Woodroffe Leather Mtg.
Co., Issa, Pallavaram, Chingle-
put, Madras.

Hajee Malang Abdul Rahman
Sahib & Co.'s Tannery, Palla-
varam, Chingleput, Madras.

Hajee Md. Omer Sahib & Hajee
Abdul Karim Sahib Tanneries,
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K. H. Abdul Khadir Sahib & Co.,
19, Sydenham's Rd., Madras.

Madras Leather Co. Ltd., 9 & 10,
Moor Street, G. T., Madras.

South Indian Leather Tanning
Co., Mayavaram. Chingleput,
Madras.

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ther, Palakarai, Trichinopoly.

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M. Kasiyappa Rowther & Sons,
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Mahomed Abdullah, M. J. Tan-
nery, Aduthurai, Tanjore.

Mahomed Mean Rowther, N.
Tannery, Chembat, Trichino-
poly.

Roshan & Co., Palakarai, Trichi-
nopoly.

S. S. Shaik Abdul Kader & Bros.,
Palakarai, Trichinopoly.

Sheikh Adam Sahib's Tannery,
Kil Kotagiri, Nilgiris.

V. S. Mohamed Ibrahim, Pala-
karai, Trichinopoly.

PUNJAB.

Govt. Medal Tannery, Shadara.
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Trunk Rd., Lahore.

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Noronha Model Tannery, Nawabganj, Cawnpore.

Punjab Tannery Co., Cawnpore
W. B. Shewan & Co., Jaimow, Cawnpore.

TAPES, WICKS ETC. DEALERS.

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Calcutta Advertising Tape Co., 24, Banstollah Str., Calcutta.

Calcutta Rope Manufacturing Co.,

3-10, Gouribari Lane, Calcutta.
G. D. Banerjee & Co., 51 & 52, Benares Road, Howrah.

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National Tape Mfg. Co., Muland, near Bombay.

TAXIDERMISTS.

B. P. Roy, 210-3-2, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Babbun & Co., Baconganj, Cawnpore.

Calcutta Armoury Co., 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Cuthbertson & Harper, 10, Govt. Place East, Calcutta.

Eastern Commercial Company, Porto Novo, S. I.

Leather Experts Union, 21-1, Creek Row, Calcutta.

Premal Shah, Gangola, Almora.

Prova Commercial House, The Mall, Cawnpore.

Reliable Leather Works, 140, Corporation St., Calcutta.

Sirkar Bros., 136, Ashutosh Mukerjee Road, Calcutta.

Swaraj Factory, 71, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

T. C. Biswas & Co., 43, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

Taxidermy Co., Katni, C. P.

Van Ingen & Van Ingen, Mysore.

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Baghmari Tea Estate Factory, Charali, Darrang.

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Bamon Pookri Tea Estate Factory, Nazira, Sibsagar.

Bargang Tea Estate Factory, Berali, Borganj, Darrang.

Bargara Tea Estate Factory, Kharupatia Ghat, Darrang.

Baro Jalingah Tea Estate Factory, Dwarband, Cachar.

Basmatia Tea Estate Factory, Dikom, Lakhimpur.

Bateli Tea Estate Factory, Mazbat, Darrang.

Beheating Tea Estate Factory, Dibrugarh, Assam.

Behora Tea Estate Factory, Numaligarh, Sibsagar.

Betjan Tea Estate Factory, Makum, Lakhimpur.

Bhaman Tea Estate Factory, Khowang, Lakhimpur.

THE ORIENTAL SUGAR WORKS LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS: JAYNTI AGENCY.

Bhootea Chaung Tea Estate Factory, Panerihat, Darrang.	Chingoor Tea Estate Factory, Binnakandi, Cachar.
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Bidyanagar Tea Estate Factory, Dull cheria, Sylhet.	Cinnamara Tea Estate Factory, West Jorhat, Sibsagar.
Bogapani Tea Estate Factory, Digboi, Lakhimpur.	Clevedon Tea Estate Factory, Kulaura, Sylhet.
Boisahabi Tea Estate, Sclenghat, Sibsagar.	Dafflaghur Tea Estate Factory, Halem, Darrang.
Bokakhat Tea Estate Factory, Bokakhat, Sibsagar.	Dahingcapar Tea Estate Factory, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur.
Bokpara Tea Estate Factory, Doom Doom, Lakhimpur.	Daimukhia Tea Estate Factory, Mariani, Sibsagar.
Borahi Tea Estate Factory, Sonari, Sibsagar.	Daldo Tea Estate Factory, Kukicherra, Cachar.
Borban Tea Estate Factory, Sonari, Lakhimpur.	Dalhousie Tea Estate Factory, Nyagogra Division, Gohpur, Darrang.
Borbam Tea Estate Factory, Amgoorie, Sibsagar.	Daragaon Tea Estate Factory, Rasidpur, Sylhet.
Borbari Tea Estate Factory, Borbari, Lakhimpore.	Deamoolie Tea Estate Factory, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur.
Borbheel Tea Estate Factory, Behali, Darrang.	Deanston Tea Estate Factory, Kajuricherra, Sylhet.
Borborooah Tea Estate Factory, Borborooah, Lakhimpur.	Debrapar Tea Estate Factory, Rangajam, Sibsagar.
Bordeobam Tea Estate Factory, Pthalipam, Lakhimpur.	Deepling Tea Estate Factory, Sonari, Sibsagar.
Bordubi Tea Estate Factory, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur.	Deohall Tea Estate Factory, Hoogrijan, Lakhimpur.
Borghat Tea Estate Factory, Salona, Nowgong.	Deundi Tea Estate Factory, Hoogrijan, Lakhimpur.
Borholla Tea Estate Factory, Baruagaon, Sibsagar.	Deundi Tea Estate Factory, Shaistaganj, Sylhet.
Boroi Tea Estate Factory, Halem, Darrang.	Dewan Tea Estate Factory, Dewan, Cachar.
Borkatonee Tea Estate Factory, Moheema, Sibsagar.	Dhanseri Tea Estate Factory, Mazbat, Kamrup.
Carramore Tea Estate Factory, Hatigarh, Darrang.	Dhelakhat Tea Estate Factory, Tinsukia, Lakhimpur.
Chabua Tea Estate Factory, Chabua, Lakhimpur.	Dhendai Tea Estate Factory, Borjuli, Darrang.
Champarai Tea Estate Factory, Adamparai, Sylhet.	Dhoedam Tea Estate Factory, Barrhoopjan, Lakhimpur.
Cherideo Tea Estate Factory, Chandporebagan, Sylhet.	Dholla Tea Estate Factory, Saikwaghat, Sibsagar, Frontier Tract.
Chandpore Tea Estate Factory, Chandporebagan, Sylhet.	Dhulapadang Tea Estate Factory, Panerihat, Darrang.
Chargola Tea Factory, Ratabari, Sylhet.	Diffloo Tea Estate Factory, Golaghat Sub-Division.
Chatlapore Tea Estate Factory, Shamshernugger, Sylhet.	Digulturrung Tea Estate Factory, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur.
Cherideo Tea Estate, Nazira, Sibsagar.	Dikom Tea Estate Factory, Dikom, Lakhimpur.
Chincoorie Tea Estate Factory, Silchar, Cachar.	

INDIA MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
[THE BEST PROVIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE FOR AGENTS.]

Dikorai Tea Estate Factory, Dimakusi, Darrang. *	Bheel T. E., P.O., Hatikhira, Sylhet.
Dilli Tea Estate Factory, Nam- rup, Lakhimpur.	Itakhooli Tea Estate Factory, Tinsukia, Lakhimpur.
Dimakushi Tea Estate, Dimaku- shi, Darrang.	Jagcherra Tea Estate Factory, Kajuricheria, Sylhet.
Dinjan Tea Estate Factory. Ran- gagora, Lakhimpur.	Jamirah Tea Estate Factory, Dibrugarh.
Doloi Tea Co.'s Factory. Adam- pur, Sylhet.	Joyhin Tea Estate Factory, Lakhimpur North, Assam.
Doolahat Tea Estate Factory, North Lakhimpur.	Kadimnagar Tea Estate Factory, Kadimnagar, Sylhet.
Dooloogram Tea Estate Factory, Udarband, Cachar.	Kakajan Tea Estate Factory, Nakachari, Sibsagar.
Doopani Tea Estate Factory, Tip- hook, Sibsagar.	Kalacherra Tea Estate Factory, Jaffirband, Cachar.
Doyang Tea Estate Factory, Oating, Sibsagar.	Kalony Tea Estate Factory, Thakurbari, Darrang.
Duflating Tea Estate Factory, Titabar, Sibsagar.	Katalguri Tea Estate Factory, Marain, Sibsagar.
Gelaky Tea Estate Factory, Ge- laky, Sibsagar.	Kelleyden Tea Estate Factory, Misa, Nowgong.
Ghazipore Tea Estate Factory, Kulaura, Sylhet.	Kettela Tea Estate Factory, Behli, Borganj, Assam.
Ghoirallie Tea Estate Factory, Borjuli, Darrang.	Keyhung Tea Estate Factory, Hoogrijan, Lakhimpur.
Gingia Tea Estate Factory, Miji- kajan, Darrang.	Kharikuttia Tea Estate Factory, Kharikutia, Sibsagar.
Goombira Tea Estate Factory, Oliviacherra, Sylhet.	Kharjan Tea Estate Factory, Panitola, Lakhimpur.
Gorramore Tea Estate, Hattirgor, Darrang.	Khongea Tea Estate Factory, Rajmai, Sibsagar.
Gotoonga Tea Estate Factory, Baranagore, Sibsagar.	Khowang Tea Estate Factory, Khowang, Lakhimpur.
Greenwood Tea Estate Factory, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur.	Koomsong Tea Estate Factory, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur.
Hakonguri Tea Estate Factory, Barahapjan, Lakhimpur.	Kupajuli Tea Estate Factory, Thakurbari, Darrang.
Haleem Tea Estate Factory, Halem, Darrang.	Kurmah Tea Estate Factory, Adampore, Sylhet.
Harchura Tea Estate Factory, Balipara, Darrang.	Lakhipur Tea Estate Factory, Cachar, Assam.
Hathikuli Tea Estate Factory, Chandkhira, Sylhet.	Lakmipan Tea Estate Factory, Nazira, Sibsagar.
Hattirgor Tea Estate, Hattirgor, Darrang.	Lallacherra Tea Estate Factory, Vernerpur, Cachar.
Hingageo Tea Estate Factory, Kajaldhar, Sylhet.	Lallamookhi Tea Estate Factory, Jaffirband, Cachar.
Hoogrijan Tea Estate Factory, Hoogrijan, Lakhimpur.	Langai Tea Estate Factory, Chandkhira, Sylhet.
Horoocharai Tea Estate Factory, Jorhat, Sibsagar.	Lengrai Tea Estate Factory, Chabua, Lakhimpur.
Hukanpukri Tea Estate Factory, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur.	Lepetkatta Tea Estate Factory, Borborua, Lakhimpur.
Hulwating Tea Estate Factory, Amgoorie, Sibsagar.	Lohorijan Tea Estate Factory, Dimapur, Sibsagar.
Isa Bheel Tea Co., Ltd., Isa	

THE ORIENTAL SUGAR WORKS LIMITED,
FACTORY SITE : MAJDIA, (NADIA).

Longsoal Tea Estate Factory, Barahapan, Lakhimpur.	Nahor Habi Tea Estate Factory, Lakwah, Sibsagar.
Loongsoong Tea Estate Factory, Chapanalla, Nowgong.	Nahorjan Tea Estate Factory, Bokakhat, Sibsagar.
Luckwah Tea Estate Factory, Luckwah, Sibsagar.	Nahorkutia Tea Estate Factory, Nahorkutia, Lakhimpur.
Lungla Tea Company's Etah Division Factory, Karimpur, Sylhet.	Nahor Rani Tea Estate Factory, Thakurbari, Darrang.
Lungla Tea Estate Factory, Lungla, Sylhet.	Nahortoli Tea Estate Factory, Dikom, Lakhimpur.
Laskerpur Tea Estate Factory, Chandyparabgar, Sylhet.	Namdang Tea Estate Factory, Margherita, Lakhimpur.
Mackcypore Tea Estate Factory, Nazira, Sibsagar.	Naraincherra Tea Estate Factory, Naraincherra, Sylhet.
Madhabpore Tea Estate Factory, Adampore, Sylhet.	Noghroy Tea Estate Factory, Tinsukia, Lakhimpur.
Maijan Tea Estate Factory, Dib- brugarh, Lakhimpur.	North Bank Tea Estate Factory, Margherita, Lakhimpur.
Majuligarh Tea Estate Factory, Sootia, Darrang.	Nudwa Tea Estate Factory, Dikom, Lakhimpur.
Manipur Tea Estate Factory, Kukicherra, Cachar,	Oottarbag Tea Estate Factory, Dinakusi, Darrang.
Margherita Tea Estate Factory, Margherita, Lakhimpur.	Pabbujan Tea Estate Factory, Barahapjan, Lakhimpur.
Mariani Tea Estate Factory, Mariani, Sibsagar.	Pallarband Tea Estate Factory, Bankskandi, Cachar.
Mazengah Tea Estate Factory, Nazira, Sibsagar.	Panitola Tea Estate Factory, Panitola, Lakhimpur.
Meleng Tea Estate Factory, Meleng, Sibsagar.	Pathalipam Tea Estate Factory, Pathalipam, Lakhimpur.
Messamara Tea Estate Factory, Badlipur, Sibsagar.	Patrakola Tea Estate Factory, Adampore, Sylhet.
Mijikajan Tea Estate Factory, Mijikajan, Darrang.	Pertabghur Tea Estate Factory, Sootea, Darrang.
Moheema Tea Estate Factory, Moheema, Sibsagar.	Phukanbari Tea Estate Factory, Chabua, Lakhimpur.
Mohumbari Tea Estate Factory, Lahoal, Lakhimpur.	Rhulbari Tea Estate Factory, Balipara, Darrang.
Mokalbarie Tea Estate Factory, Dikom, Lakhimpur.	Phulcherra Tea Estate Factory, Srimangal, Sylhet.
Monabarie Tea Estate Factory, Mijikajan, Darrang.	Powai Tea Estate Factory, Mar- gherita, Lakhimpur.
Monkhusi Tea Estate Factory, Hoogrijan, Lakhimpur.	Raidang Tea Estate Factory, Hoogrijan, Lakhimpur.
Monmohinipur Tea Estate Fac- tory, Dhekijuli, Darrang.	Rajabaric Tea Estate Factory, Rajmai, Sibsagar.
Morwai Tea Estate, Dingdinga, Goalpara.	Rajmai Tea Estate Factory, Raj- mai, Sibsagar.
Mothola Tea Estate Factory, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur.	Rangagote Tea Estate Factory, Badlipar, Sibsagar.
Murmuria Tea Estate Factory, Cinnamara, Sibsagar.	Rasidpur Tea Estate Factory, Rasidpur, Sylhet.
Muttrapore Tea Estate Factory, Suffry, Sibsagar.	Rema Tea Estate Factory, Chandpurbagan, Sylhet.
Naganijan Tea Estate Factory, Selenghatt, Sibsagar.	Romai Tea Estate Factory, Dikom, Lakhimpur.

**THE ORIENTAL SUGAR WORKS LIMITED,
FACTORY SITE : MAJDIA, (NADIA).**

- Roopacherra Tea Estate Factory, Vererpur, Cachar.
 Rose Kandy Tea Estate Factory, Chandranathipur, Cachar.
 Rungli Ting Tea Estate Factory, Lahoal, Lakhimpur.
 Ruthua Tea Estate Factory, Juri, Sylhet.
 Sagmootea Tea Estate Factory, Joklabandha, Nowgong.
 Samdang Tea Estate Factory, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur.
 Sangsua Tea Estate Factory, Gatonga, Sibsagar.
 Sathgoo Tea Estate Factory, Satgaon, Sylhet.
 Seajuli Tea Estate Factory, Lakhimpur.
 Sealketee Tea Estate Factory, Chabua, Lakhimpur.
 Sephinjuri Rheel Tea Estate Factory, Medley, Sylhet.
 Sepon Tea Estate Factory, Moran, Lakhimpur.
 Serispore Tea Estate Factory, Hailakandy, Cachar.
 Sessa Tea Estate Factory, Bindukuri, Darrang.
 Shamsbernugger, Sylhet.
 Shankomato Tea Estate Factory, Biswanthghat, Darrang.
 Singalla Tea Estate Factory, Vernerpur, Cachar.
 Singli Jan Tea Estate Factory, Lahol, Lakhimpur.
 Soclating Tea Estate Factory, Soclating, Sibsagar.
 Sonabheel Tea Estate Factory, Bindukuri, Darrang.
 Sonai River Tea Estate Factory, Monierkhal, Cachar.
 Sonarupa Tea Estate Factory, Dakshinbag, Sylhet.
 Sookembarrie Tea Estate Factory, Kotiatoli, Nowgong.
 Sonai Tea Estate, Dhekiajuli, Darrang.
 Suntok Tea Estate Factory, Nazira, Sibsagar.
 Talup Tea Estate Factory, Talup, Lakhimpur.
 Tara Tea Estate Factory, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur.
 Tarajan Tea Estate Factory, Jeypore, Lakhimpur.
 Tarajulie Tea Estate Factory, Borjuli, Darrang.
 Tatticherra Tea Estate Factory, Silchar, Cachar.
 Telipara Tea Estate Factory, Itakhola, Sylhet.
 Telorjan Tea Estate Factory, Moran, Lakhimpur.
 Tezpur Tea Estate Factory, Tezpur, Assam.
 Tezpur & Gogra Tea Estate Factory, Bindukuri, Darrang.
 Thanai Tea Estate Factory, Dikom, Lakhimpur.
 Til Bhoom Tea Estate Factory, Medley, Sylhet.
 Tinkhuria Tea Estate Factory, Dhekiajuli, Darrang.
 Tinkong Tea Estate Factory, Tinkong, Lakhimpur.
 Tiok Tea Estate Factory, Cinnamara, Sibsagar.
 Tipuk Tea Estate Factory, Talup, Lakhimpur.
 Titabar Tea Estate Factory, Titabar, Sibsagar.
 Towkok Tea Estate Factory, Sonari, Sibsagar.
 West Jalinga Tea Estate Factory, Dwarbund, Cachar.

BENGAL.

- Ambari Tea Estate Factory, Carron, Jalpaiguri.
 Ambootia Tea Estate Factory, Kurseong, Darjeeling.
 Avangrove Tea Estate, Sonda, Darjeeling.
 Badamtam Tea Estate Factory, Lebong, Darjeeling.
 Bagracote Tea Factory, Pillans Hat, Jalpaiguri.
 Bambaree Tea Estate, Factory, Panighata, Darjeeling.
 Banarhat, Tea Estate Factory, Banarhat, Jalpaiguri.
 Bandapani Tea Estate Factory, Banarhat, Jalpaiguri.
 Baradighi Tea Estate Factory, Baradighi, Jalpaiguri.
 Bharnabari Tea Estate Factory, Hasimara, Jalpaiguri.
 Bhogotopore Tea Estate Factory, Nagrakata, Jalpaiguri.
 Binnaguri Tea Estate Factory, Binnaguri, Jalpaiguri.
 Birpara Tea Estate Factory, Birpara, Jalpaiguri.
 Central Duars Tea Estate Factory, Panabasti, Jalpaiguri.

**THE ORIENTAL SUGAR WORKS LIMITED,
FACTORY SITE : MAJDIA, (NADIA).**

Chamurchi Tea Estate Factory, Banarhat, Jalpaiguri.	Kartick Tea Estate Factory, Hathipotha, Jalpaiguri.
Chandmoon Tea Estate, Matigarh, Darjeeling.	Kilcote Tea Estate Factory, Matelli, Jalpaiguri.
Chuniajhora Tea Estate Factory, Chuapara, Jalpaiguri.	Kohinur Tea Estate, Sountalpur, Jalpaiguri.
Chuniajhora Tea Estate Factory, Hathipotha, Dooars, Jalpaiguri.	Kumargram Tea Estate Factory, Dooars, Jalpaiguri.
Dalgaon Tea Factory, Birpara, Jalpaiguri.	Kumargram Tea Estate Factory, Oodalcab, Chittagong.
Dalsingpara Tea Factory, Dalsingpara, Jalpaiguri.	Kumlai Tea Estate Factory, Dam Dim, Jalpaiguri.
Dam Dim Tea Estate Factory, Dam Dim, Jalpaiguri.	Lakhpara Tea Estate Factory, Banarhat, Jalpaiguri.
Dam Dima Tea Estate Factory, Birpara, Jalpaiguri.	Lankapara Tea Estate Factory, Mal, Jalpaiguri.
Debpara Tea Estate Factory, Banarhat, Jalpaiguri.	Leesh River Tea Estate Factory, Bhatpara, Kalchini, Jalpaiguri.
Dima Tea Estate Factory, Kalchini, Jalpaiguri.	Longview Tea Estate Factory, Pankhabari, Darjeeling.
Ethelbari Tea Estate Factory, Birpara, Jalpaiguri.	Looksan Tea Factory, Carron, Jalpaiguri.
Fagu Tea Estate Factory, Fagu, Darjeeling.	Malangi Tea Estate Factory, Hasimara, Jalpaiguri.
Futtick Cherra Tea Co.'s Baramasia, Chittagong.	Marianbari Tea Estate, Darjeeling.
Gangaram Tea Estate, Gangaram, Darjeeling.	Mechpara Tea Estate Factory, Mechpara, Kalchini, Jalpaiguri.
Gangootia Tea Estate Factory, Kalchini, Jalpaiguri.	Mohargang Tea Estate, Sukna, Darjeeling.
Garganda Tea Estate Factory, Hantupara, Jalpaiguri.	Monteviot Tea Estate Factory, Kurseong, Darjeeling.
Gopalpur Tea Dooars, Jalpaiguri.	Nagaisuree Tea Estate Factory, Matelli, Jalpaiguri.
Gulma Tea Estate, Siliguri, Darjeeling.	Namring Tea Estate Factory, Rungli Rungliot, Darjeeling.
Gyabari Tea Estate, Panighata, Darjeeling.	New Chamta Tea Estate Factory, New Champta, Terai, Darjeeling.
Hantapara Tea Estate Factory, Nos. 1 and 2, Hantapara, Jalpaiguri.	Newlands Tea Estate Factory, Kumargram, Duar, Jalpaiguri.
Hope Tea Estate Factory, Nagrakata, Jalpaiguri.	Okayti Tea Estate, Mirik, Darjeeling.
Hossainab Tea Estate Factory, Birpara, Dooars, Jalpaiguri.	Oodalcab Tea Estate Factory, Oodalcab, Chittagong.
Jainti Tea Estate Factory, Hathipotha, Jalpaiguri.	Oud Tea Estate, Panighata, Darjeeling.
Jharboo Tea Estate, Mirik, Darjeeling.	Phuguri Tea Estate, Panighata, Darjeeling.
Jiti Tea Estate Factory, Nagrakata, Jalpaiguri.	Putinbaree Tea Estate, Matigarh.
Kalchini Tea Factory, Kalchini, Jalpaiguri.	Radharani Tea Factory, Kalchini, Jalpaiguri.
Kamala Tea Estate Factory, Gangaram, Darjeeling.	Raimatang Tea Factory, Kalchini, Jalpaiguri.
Kamai Tea Estate Factory, Matelli, Jalpaiguri.	Rajabhat Tea Estate Factory, Mal, Jalpaiguri.
	Rangaroon Tea Estate, Ghum, Darjeeling.

THE ORIENTAL SUGAR WORKS LIMITED,
FACTORY SITE : MAJDIA, (NADIA).

Rhoni Tea Estate Factory, Kurseong, Darjeeling.
 Rydak Tea Estate Factory, Hathipotha, Jalpaiguri.
 Sahabad Tea Estate, Gangaram, Darjeeling.
 Samsing Tea Factory, Matelli, Jalpaiguri.
 Sath Kyah Tea Factory, Mal, Jalpaiguri.
 Simulbari Tea Estate, Simulbari, Darjeeling.
 Singbulli Tea Estate, Kurseong, Darjeeling.
 Singla Tea Estate Factory, Darjeeling.
 Singrimari Tea Estate, Kaliagaon.
 Soonagachi Tea Estate Factory, Mal, Jalpaiguri.
 Sourani Tea Estate, Kurseong, Darjeeling.
 Sukna Tea Estate, Sukna.
 Teesta Valley Tea Estate, Darjeeling.
 Telipara Tea Estate Factory, Binaguri, Jalpaiguri.
 Terrehannah Tea Estate, Panighata, Darjeeling.
 Tinghing Tea Estate, Kurseong, Darjeeling.
 Thurbo Tea Estate Factory, Darjeeling.
 Toonbarie Tea Estate Factory, Mal, Jalpaiguri.
 Totapara Tea Estate Factory, Banarhat, Jalpaiguri.
 Zurrantee Tea Factory, Natelli, Jalpaiguri.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Palandu Tea Estate, Palandu, Ranchi.
 Sabaya Tea Factory, Sabaya, Ranchi.

INDIAN STATES.

Malabar Agricultural Co., Ltd., Kottayam, Travancore.

Eramaculla Factory, Vavitri Malabar.
 Karakundra Factory, Valparai, Coimbatore.
 Prospect Tea Factory, Naduvattam, Nilgiris.
 S. L. Mathias, K. S. G., Mangalore, S. Kanara
 Stanmore Factory, Valparai, Coimbatore.
 Vavitri and Paranthal Meethal Estates, P.O. Vavitri, Wyanad, Malabar. (Also Coffee, Pepper and Timber).

PUNJAB.

Holta Tea Estate, Palampur, Kangra.
 Shahpur Tea Estate, Shahpur, Kangra.
 Ambari Tea Estate, Chaharpore.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Ambari Tea Estate, Chaharpore, Dehra Dun.
 Amfield Tea Estate, Chaharpore, Dehra Dun.
 Arcadia Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
 Bunjara Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
 Easthopetown Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
 Goodrich Tea Estate, Chaharpore, Dehra Dun.
 Hurbanswalla Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
 Jeewangarh Tea Estate, Chaharpore, Dehra Dun.
 Lakkanwala Tea Estate, Chaharpore, Dehra Dun.
 Mokhampore Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
 Niranjanpore Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
 Raipore Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
 Udhayabagh Tea Estate, P.O., Chaharpore, Dehra Dun.

TEA MERCHANTS.**BAM.**

T. Sen Gupta & Bros., Tezpur.

BENGAL.

Associated Tea Syndicate, Darjeeling.

Mritrob & Co., Darjeeling.

BOMBAY CITY.

Bhankharia Tea Supply Co., 254, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

Brooke Bond (India) Ltd., Queen's Mansion, Bastion Rd., Fort, Bombay; 2, Metcalfe St., Calcutta; Railwayapur, Ahmedabad; Palmgrove Rd., Coimbatore; 32, Church Road, Delhi; Kingsway, Nagpur.
 Indian Tea & Coffee Co., P.O. Box No. 727, Bombay.

**INVESTMENT IN SUGAR IS BOTH
SAFE AND PROFITABLE.**

Paradise Tea Co., 15, Bastion Rd., Bombay.

Ramanlal Motiram & Co., Bardan Galli, Mandvi, Bombay.

Thomas Tea Co., 353, Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Dinshaw & Co., Poona.

Gujarat Tea Depot Co., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. Br.:—Pan-kore Naka & Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.

Jehangir Brothers, Ahmedabad.

Raghupati Mohanlal, Gandhi Rd., Mehsana.

Shah Manshukhlal Balmukhand, Parsee St., Surat.

Tea Stores, Laxmi Road, Poona.

BURMA.

Sangu Valley Tea Co., Akyab.

U. Cho, Pyawbwe, U. Burma.

CALCUTTA.

A. Tosh & Sons, 11/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Alliance Tea Co., 8-C, Lal Bazar St., Calcutta.

Aryan Planters Agency, 7, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Assam Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd., 15, Hare St., Calcutta.

Bhattacharjee & Co., 57, Corn-wallis Street, Calcutta.

Bhupen Bros., 164, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Darjeeling Dooars Tea Co., Ltd., 15, Hare St., Calcutta.

Darjeeling Himalayan Tea Co. Ltd., 7, Old Post Office St., Calcutta.

Gobindo Lall Dey, Tea Blending Godown, 5, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Golden Leaf Tea Company, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Indian Tea Co., 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Lipton Ltd., 9, Weston Street, Calcutta; 10, Nicol Rd., Bombay.

Luchminarain Bunsidhur, 95, Clive St., Calcutta.

Lyons (India) Ltd., 60, Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta.

Mukherjee Bros., 17-19, R. G. Kar Road, Calcutta.

N. Mandal, P.O. Baranagore, Calcutta.

Orient Tea Company, 3A, Nivedita Lane, Calcutta. (Tea Blending).

Oriental Tea Supply Co., 3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Standard Tea Co., 77, Clive Str., Calcutta.

Subodh Bros., College Street, Market, Calcutta.

Sylvan Tea Co., 8-C, Lallbazar St., Calcutta.

DELHI.

Liptons Ltd., Shardhanand Bazar, Delhi.

Varman Tea Co., Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Kaytonian Tea Trading Co., Mazan's Street, Wadhwan Camp, Kathiawar.

Tea Syndicate, Salarjang Building, Hyderabad.

V. Reshamwala & Co., Ahmedabad Pole, Baroda.

KARACHI.

A. Sulemanji Tayabali, Rambarthi Road, Karachi.

Abdoola S. & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Brooke Bond & Co. Ltd., (India), Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tulsidas Narsidas & Co., 690, Napier Road, Karachi.

Tyabally Moosaji, Napier Road, Karachi.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Oriental Tea Supply Co., Coimbatore.

P. Adinarayana & Sons, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam.

Rahamania Tea Co., Court Str., Erode.

S. L. Nathia, St. Vincent's Grove, Mangalore, S. K. (Also Coffee).

PUNJAB.

Chandpur Tea Estate, Palampur, Kangra.

Health Brand Tea Co., (Regd.), Bahadarpur, Hoshiarpur.

Raja Singh, Kalyan Singh, Near Golden Temple, Amritsar.

Upper Kangra Tea Co., (Regd.), Bahadurpur Bazar, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Berinag Tea Co., Po. Berinag, Dt. Almora.

Bhattacharjee & Bros., Daswas-medh Road, Benares City.

**INVESTMENT IN SUGAR IS BOTH
SAFE AND PROFITABLE.**

Doon Valley Rice & Tea Co.,
Viceroy Road, Dehra Dun.
L. Jagannath Mitterism, Aruth

Bazar, Dehra Dun.
Sarnimul Kaloomut, Dehra Dun.

TELEPHONE ACCESSORIES DEALERS.

Chicago Telephone and Radio
Co., 175, Hornby Rd., Bombay.
Ericsson Telephones Ltd., 8,
Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
Hyderabad Engineering House,
Hyderabad, (Deccan).
Indian Telegraph Association Ltd.,
55, Free School St., Calcutta.

Metropolitan Vickers Electrical
Co., Ltd., Hong Kong House, Cal.
Standard Telephones & Cables,
Ltd., C-2, Clive Building, Clive
Street, Calcutta.
Vidya Prasad Shukla & Bros., 28,
Maidagin, Benares City.

TENT SUPPLIERS.

Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co.,
Couperganj, Cawnpore. (Ka-
komf).
Chirag Din Mohd. Din & Sons,
Lahore.
Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., Cawnpore.
Ganga Prasad & Co., Khas Bazar,
Cawnpore.

H. Bevis & Co., P. O. Box No. 29,
Cawnpore.
Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore.
Rooldoo Mohammad Din & Co.,
10, Circular Road, Lahore.
Tent Supply Co., Fatehgarh, U. P.
Turnbull & Co., 2, Evening Bazar
Road, P.T., Madras.

TEXTILE MACHINERY DEALERS.

(Also see Machinery Merchants.)

Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd.,
28, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.
C. Doctor & Co., 36, Tamarind
Lanc. Fort, Bombay.
Continental Textile Stones Co.,
P.O. Box 770, Bombay.
Holt & Co., 11, Elphinstone
Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Morarjee Gokuldas Spg. & Wvg.

Co., Ltd., Soparibaug Road,
Parel, Bombay, No. 12.
Phadke Textile & Industrial
Works. Ltd., Karad, Satara.
Rahimbhai Ebrahimji, 28, Agiary
St. (Bhendi Bazaar), Bombay
No. 9.
W. D. Brady & Co., Mercantile
Bldgs., Lal Bazar St., Calcutta.

TILE MANUFACTURERS.

(See Bricks & Tiles Manufacturers.)

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

ASSAM.

A. K. Roy, Fakiragram, Goalpara,
Assam.
Assam Bengal Timber Depot,
Gauhati. (Also Furniture Ma-
kers).
Banerjee & Gauhati.
Himmatsingh Ltd., Gauhati.
Indradeo Singh, Tipkai, Goalpara,
Assam.
Jitbahadur Suba, Tipkai, Goalpara,
Assam.
Kamakshya Timber Co., Gauhati.
Sagarmall Ramkissen, Rupshi,
Goalpara, Assam.

BENGAL.

Nursing Dass Addy Chinsurah,
Hooghly.
Domar Timber Trading Co., Ltd.,
Domar.
D. Mullick & Sons, Panchanan-
tala Rd., Howrah.
East India Timber Co., Timber
Yard, Shalimar, Howrah.
G. C. Dey & Co., Raja Bhat
Khawa, Jalpaiguri.
Government Timber Depot &
Saw, Siliguri, Darjeeling.
Haranath Chakraborty, Raja Bhat
Khawa, Damanpur, Jalpaiguri.

**INVESTMENT IN SUGAR IS BOTH
SAFE AND PROFITABLE.**

Kamalbasini Debi, Katwa, Burdwan.

M. Roy, Rja Bhat Khawa, Jalpaiguri.

Nityagopal Das, Mullickpur, Jagernathpur, Malda.

Rajendra Lal Sett, Gudri Bazar, Cooch Behar.

Sahadeo Singh, Siliguri, Darjeeling.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

N. K. Bose, Manharpur, Singhbhum.

Siva Das, Barikpore, P. O. Bahanga Balasore.

BOMBAY CITY.

Bombay Burma Trading Corp., Ltd., 9, Wallace St., Bombay.

Ebrahim Noormahomed, 95, Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay.

F. K. Mody & Sons, Reay Road, Bombay.

Haji Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, 73, Nul Bazar, New Kazi Street, Bombay.

Haji Noormahomed Haji Omer, Victoria Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

Hargovindas Shivilal & Co., Tank Bunder, Bombay.

Janmohamed Habib, Mustafa Bazar, Victoria Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

Kantilal Ramanlal & Co., Reay Road, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

Kazi Ebrahim Dawood, Pine Mansion, Reay Road, Bombay.

Malabar Timber Agency, 47, Pydhonie Rd., Khadak, Bombay.

Mastoo Ramzan, Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Merwanji Kollabhal, Tank Bunder, Victoria Rd., Mustafa Bazar, Bombay.

Murlihar Ray & Co., 67, Strand Road, Bombay.

S. D. D. Gilder & Co., 40, Victoria Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

Shastiker & Co., Chimna Butcher Street, Bombay.

Timber Trading Co., Station Rd., Thana, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy Chatkia, Bilimora, Surat.

Heptulla & Habibulla, Nasik.

R. M. Jethabhoy & Co., Bilimora, Surat.

S. Abasali Sons, Aligadh, Viramgam, Ahmedabad.

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H. Rockmanund, 561, Lower Man Road, Tavoyzoo, Moulmein.

Oo Sai & Sons, Phoungdaw, U. Ba., Zaingnaing Quarter, Pegu.

U. Kya Thi, Paungbyin, Burma.

U. San Dun, Pungbyin, Burma.

Upper Burma Trading Co., Shwegu, Burma.

CALCUTTA.

Beliaghata Box & Timber Co., 8, Chaulputty Road, Beliaghata, Calcutta. Br.:—Hazaribagh Town.

Bengal Timber Trading Co. Ltd., 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Bhagwandass Bagla Rai Bahadur, 67-22, Strand Rd., Calcutta.

Durga Timber Works, 105, Muk-taram Babu St., Calcutta.

East Bengal Timber Trading Co., 128-1, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

East India Timber Co., 40, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

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 Motilal Radhakissen, 67-26, Strand Road, Calcutta.
 National Timber Trading Co., 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
 Ramprosad Brijlal, 67-10, Strand Road, Calcutta.
 Salkia Timber Co., 351, Grand Trunk Rd., Salkia, Howrah.
 Sanyal Banerjee & Co., Ltd., 84, Clive St., Calcutta. (Plywood).
 Satyanarayan, 187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta.
 Surendra Nath Kundo & Bros., 1, Radhakristo Seth St., Calcutta.
 Timber Trading Agency, 11, Paul St., Calcutta.
 William Major & Co., 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (Plywood).

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Shree Krishna & Sons, Sagoni Bandhubpur, Damoh.

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Lal Dharam Das Ganga Das Jain, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Lala Samman Lal, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
 Sri Ram Fateh Charid, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

A. C. Chumar & Son, P. O. Ollur, Cochin State
 B. S. Subbiah, Makkaji Buildings, Sayaji Road, Mysore.
 D. Subba Rao & B. Arsohi Rao, Cottonpet Rd., Bangalore City.
 S. Kodandaramiah, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.
 S. Krishniah & V. Vajapey, Cottonpet, Bangalore City.
 Sadasiva Saw Mills, Bamboo St., Mysore.

KARACHI.

Abdool Hussain Mulla Alibhoy & Sons, Bunder Road, Karachi.
 Alibhoy Jeewanji, Swami Narayan Chawl, Karachi.
 Essajee Ebrahimee & Co., 255, Bunder Rd., Karachi.
 Manilal Amritlal Shah, Serai R., Karachi.

LAHORE.

Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., Davis Road, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

C. V. Ramasawmy Mudaliar, 4,

Sydenham Road, Madras.
 Devar & Co., Port Trust, Madras,
 M. G. Murugesam Chettiar, 65-66, Basin Bridge Road, Madras.
 Parthasarathy Agangam & Bros., Sydenham Rd., Vepery, Madras.
 T. Seshadri Iyengar & Sons, Sydenham Road, near Salt Cottours, Madras.
 T. Sivananda Chettiar & T. Vadi-velu Chettiar, 125, Sengalaneeer Pillayar, Kovil St., Madras.
 V. M. Raghavalu Naidu & Sons, 16, Venkatramier St., Madras. (Br.:—Rangoon, Negapatam).

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A. K. Kunhimayan Hajee, Balia-patam, Malabar.
 A. R. A. Shenvaga Nadar, Palam-cottah, Tinnevely.
 Cooverjee Ardeshir & Co., Court Road, Calicut.
 Delta Trading Co., Bezwada, Kistna.
 M. A. K. & Co., Moorias, Chalap-puram, Calicut, Malabar.
 M. Appadurai Iyer & Sons, Western Boulevard Rd., Trichi-nopoly.
 Malabar Timber & Saw Mills Co., Ltd., Kallai, Malabar.
 Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., 1, General Collins Road, Vepery, Madras. (Also 26, Dal-housie Sq., Calcutta).
 P. Nathamuni Naidu, Royapuram, Madras.
 T. Naravanamurthy, Vearanki Lock, Kistna.
 T. Vearayya, Vearanki Lock, Kistna.

RANGOON.

J. A. Beghle & Co., Apts. Venesta Plywood, Rangoon.
 U. Aye Maung, 511, Vinton Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agarwal & Co., Hewett Gate, Muttra.
 Rama Nand Badhridas, Kabri Bazar, Meerut City.
 Singer Singh & Son, La Touche Rd., Lucknow.
 Union Timber Trading Co., 3, Harrisganj, Cawnpore.

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 Chand Mohammed Bepary, Shaptibazar, Rangpur.
 D. N. Dass, Kayapati, Cooch Behar.
 Duraj Mall Chhaturbhuj, Tista, Rangpur.
 Hara Chand Deb Nath, Piyarpur, Kalir Bazar, Mymensingh.
 Harsamall Kissen Saha, Chilhati, Rangpur.
 Jitendra Nath Mukherjee, Chakdaha, Malda.
 Ram Chandra Paul, Dinhata, Cooch Behar.
 Ram Lal Gangalal, Kayapati, Cooch Behar.
 Sreeram Chandra Saha, Kapashatia, Nagarbathi, Jessore.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

Abdul Meah, Kishanganj, Purnea.
 Baldeo Saha, Ekmma, Jalalgarh, Purnea.
 Chan Chal Ram, Simraha, Purnea.
 Chulai Saha, Dhandaha, Purnea.
 Jamuna Prosad Mahato, Brahmanthan, Purnea.
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 Rameswar Sahu, Gumla, Ranchi.
 Sri Chamas Shah Mahabir Prosad, Gaya.
 Sri Lal Mandal, Gokulnagar, Purnea.

BOMBAY CITY.

Chandrakant Ujamshibhai, 262-268, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bhikhabhai Narayanbhai, Nadiad, Kaira.

Dwarka Tobacco Coy. of India, Sukkur, Sind.
 Hari Babu, Bhiwandi, Thana.
 Haribhai M. Patel, Desai Vago, Nadiad, Kaira.
 Harlal Mohanlal, Wardha.
 Mangaldas, Seth Suraj Meals Dapilla, Ratanpole, Ahmedabad.
 Sunderlal Mathlal, Vadavasuderi's Pole, Cambay, Kaira.
 Vasantlal Mangaldas, Camp, Poona.

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Calcutta Balakhana Tobacco Factory, 71, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
 Haji Azamali, 31-22, Lower Chitpore Rd., Calcutta.
 Kyodo Tobacco Co. Ltd., Clive Bldgs., Clive Street, Calcutta.
 T. Ganguly & Co., 84A, Clive St., Calcutta.

DELHI.

Indian Swadeshi Cigts. Tobacco Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
 Jamaluddin Ikramuddin, Masjid Tahawar Khan, Delhi.
 K. B. Mohd Said & Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Chathan Bandathil Varkey, Moovattupuzha, Travancore.
 Chinniah Pillai, N. Parur, Travancore.

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A. Abdul Karim & Co., Mannady St., G. T., Madras.
 A. Appadorai Mudaliar & Son, P. B. 189, 2-21, Parish Venkatachala Iyer St., Madras.
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 N. A. M. Sultan & Co., Station view, Negapatam, Tanjore.

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Kapoor & Co., Biswan, Sitapur.

M. A. Brothers, Lucknow House, Valley Bazar, Meerut.

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(Also see Bidi, Cigar & Cigarette Manufacturers).

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Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., Khajuañ, Darbhanga,

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Peninsular Tobacco Works, Bas-deopore, Monghyr.

BOMBAY CITY.

Crown Tobacco Co., Bandra, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Hyderabad Tobacco Co., Hyderabad, Sind.

K. C. Tiwari, Nasik City.

CALCUTTA.

Tobacco Manufacturers (India), Ltd., 37, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

DELHI.

Babu Mal & Co., 216, Naya Bans, Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

City Tobacco Co., Bangalore City.

Naranji Ravji, P.O. Thana, Cutch.

Oriental Tobacco Mfg. Co., Bowringpet, Mysore State,

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Framji Sorabji & Son, Frere Rd., Karachi.

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Smith & Campbell, Pharmaceutical Chemists, The Mall, Lahore.

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Venkatachala Mudaliar, 180-181, Broadway G. T., Madras.

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(See Perfumery Dealers & Manufacturers).

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(Also See Machinery Dealers).

Consolidated Pneumatic Tools Co. Ltd., 8, Canning St., Calcutta.

G. B. Kale, Kinai, Aundh State, (Sifting Machine).

Heatley & Co., 6, Waterloo St., Calcutta.

Machine Tools (India), Ltd., Stephen House, Dalhousie Sq., Cal.

Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son, Ltd., Meerbohor Ghat, Lohapatty, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co., Block C-37 & 38, College St.

Market, Calcutta. (Tobacco Machinery.)

T. E. Thomson, 9, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Tata-nagar.

Thomas Robinson & Co., Ltd., 24, Park St, Calcutta.

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Bharatia Chemical Works,
Agents: Shivalal Ratilal & Co.,
55-91, Canning St., Calcutta.
C. R. Jayna & Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd., 35-1, Panditia Rd., Ballygunj, Calcutta.
Dentozone Co., Kapurthala, Punjab. (Dentozone Cream).
Dilkusha Perumery Co., Quadion, Gurdaspur.
Gandhi Chemical Works, Md. Nagin Road, Lahore.
Har & Sons, Englishia Lines, Benares Cantt.
Himani Works, 59, Belgachia Rd., Calcutta.
Inman & Co., P. O. Box 8983, Calcutta.
Jewel of India Perfume Co., 19-A, Sree Gopal Mallick Lane, Calcutta.
Kailash & Co., Old Dalmandi, Cawnpore.
Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works, "Kalpataru Palace," Chittaranjan Avenue, N. Calcutta.
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Laxmi Priya, Hunnarbhuvan, Lashkar, Gwalior.
Mira, 11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
Modern Medical Hall, Kharadur Lane, Tank No. 5, Karachi.
Neehar Perfumery, 66A, Beadon St., Calcutta.
Ray Chemical Works, 13, Badur Bagan Lane, Calcutta.
Saucu Laboratories & Works, Cossipore, Calcutta.
Sree Gopal Chemical Works, Baidyar Bazar, Dacca.
Srinath Chemical, 2, College Sq., Calcutta. (Collodina).
Sterling Perfumery Works, 72-2, Shambhu Nath Pandit Street, Calcutta. (Kunda).

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Ahmed & Md. Kazies Fakhruddin, Kazies St., Sehwan, Larkana, Sind.
Aluminium Model Works, 45, Kankurgachi 2nd Lang, Calcutta.
Babu Lal mul Aghafwala, 16, Upper Chitpore Rd., Calcutta. (Also Brasswares).
Bengal Potteries, 45, Tangra Rd., Calcutta.
Cooky & Co., Camp, Poona.
Deccan Wood Works, Vithal Peth, Poona City.
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Fancy Toys Works, Outside Dari-ba Kalan, Delhi.
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(See Patent & Trade Mark Agents).

TUBEWELL SUPPLIERS.

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A. T. Esmailji & Co., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
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American Scientific Tube Well Co., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
Anglo American Tube Well Co., 212, Sibpur Road, Howrah.
Bharat Tubewell Co., 13-B, Chittranjan Avenue, South, Calcutta.
City Tube Well Co., (Kuver Ltd.) 84, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Expert Tube Well Co., 162, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

Hooghly Tube Well Co., 113, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
Kar De & Co., 12B, Clive Row, Calcutta.
National Tube Well Co., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
Santosh Kumar Mullick & Son Ltd., Meerbohor Ghat, Lohapatty, Barabazar, Calcutta.
Scientific Well Co., 14, Raja Woodmunt St., Calcutta.
Scott & Saxby Ltd., 19, British Indian St., Calcutta.
Swedish Trading & Engineering Co., 13-3, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

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B. S. Madava Rao & Bros., Chickmagalur, Kadur.
Chattarbugganj Turpentine Factory, Bareilly.
Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co.,

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Jallo Rosin & Turpentine Factory, P. O. Box 124, Lahore.
Kasur Rosin & Turpentine Factory, Kasur, Punjab.

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Agarwal Type Foundry, 83, Pandariba, Allahabad.
Ahmedabad Type Foundry, Shahpur, Ahmedabad.
Bengal Type Foundry, 39, Mechua Bazar St., Calcutta.
Bharat Chitralaya, 355, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (Wooden Types, English & Vernacular).

Bhargava Type Foundry, Ram Bhawan, Bai-ka-bagh, Allahabad.
Bombay Letter Foundry, Ltd., Nidawari Lane, Kandewadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
British India Type Foundry, 1, Crooked Lane, Calcutta.
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 Indian Type Foundry, 144, Johnstonganj Rd., Allahabad.
 Jawaji Dadaji Type Foundry, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
 Kalika Press Type Foundry, 21, Nunda Kumar Chowdhury 2nd Lane, Calcutta.
 Kikabhai & Son, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.
 Lakshmi Type Foundry, Bai-ka bagh, Allahabad.
 Madras Type Foundry, 38, Jones St., G. T., Madras.
 Modern Type Foundry, 19, Gulu Ostagar Street, Calcutta.
 N. N. Sanyal & Sons, 40, Mechua Bazar St., Calcutta.
 National Type Foundry, 10, Manavarthipet, Bangalore City.
 Nelson & Co., 62, Swami Pillai St., Choolai, Madras.

New Anand Sagar Type Foundry, Anand Sagar Bldg., Bombay 2.
 Norton & Co., Spartan Type Foundry, 1-16, Baker Thiruvengada Mudali St., Choolai, Madras.
 Orissa Type Foundry, Durgha Bazar, Cuttack.
 S. C. Jha & Co., 62, Johnstongunj Road, Allahabad.
 S. M. Joshi & Co., Opp. Huzur Paga, Poona 2.
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 Swamy Foundry, 21, Avadi Srinivasier St., Choolai, Madras.
 Tara Type Foundry, 100, Durga Charan Mitter St., Calcutta.

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BOMBAY CITY.

Girgaum Typewriting Co., Vithaldas Bldgs., Thakurdwar, Bombay, 2.
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 S. Navalkar & Sons, Sayee Bhawan, 144, Princess St., Bombay No. 2.
 Typewriter Supply Agency, 25, First Carpenter St., Bombay.
 Western India Typewriter Co., York Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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 City Typewriter Co., 26-D, Debendra Mullick St., Calcutta.
 G. Rogers & Co., 23, Lal Bazar St., Calcutta.
 Imperial Typewriter Agency, 5, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
 K. K. Bose, 61, Clive St., Calcutta.
 North British Typewriter Co., 8/2, Hastings St., Calcutta.
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Premier Typewriter House, 243, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Remington Rand Inc., 3, Council House St., Calcutta.

Roneo Ltd., Clive Street, East, Calcutta. (Also office equip).

Royal Typewriter Co., 9, Clive St., Calcutta.

Stephens Typewriter Co., 3, British India St., Calcutta.

Underwood Typewriter Agency, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

INDIAN STATES.

E. L. Zacharia & Bros., Valtipally St., Kottayam, Travancore.

Oliver Typewriting Co., South Parade, Bangalore.

Royal Trading Co., Puthachantha, Triyandrum, Travancore.

V. Krishna Hari Joshi, Bajwada, Baroda.

KARACHI.

Globe Typewriting Co., (India) Bunder Road, Karachi.

LAHORE.

Remington Rand Inc., Charing Cross, Lahore.

MADRAS CITY.

Byramshaw & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

Narayan's Typewriter Agency, 364, Esplanade Row, Madras.

Type Writer & Office Appliances (India) Co., 22, Broadway, Madras.

Typewriter Mart, 108, Armenian St., Madras.

Underwood Typewriters, 29, General Patter Road, Mount Road, Madras.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

K. S. Kothandarama Iyer & Son, Brihman Koil St., Kumbakonam.

Spencer & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore.

PUNJAB.

Said Bros., Lyallpur, Punjab.

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George Phonetic School Godhulia, Benares.

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Rokadia Umbrella Factory, Juma Masjid, Bombay.

Royal Umbrella Mart, 132, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, 3.

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Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceuti-
cal Works, 31, Chittaranjan
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Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., 153,
Dhurrantola St., Calcutta.
Calcutta Research Association
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Road, Madras.

King Umbrella Mart, 255, China
Bazar Road, Madras.

Nagjee Purshottam & Co., 237,
Govindappa Naik St., Madras.

National Umbrella Mart, 254,
China Bazar Road, Madras.

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him Karim & Sons, 249, China
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UNITED PROVINCES.

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Chemical Research Association,
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Medical Supply Concern Ltd., 197,
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Smith Stanistreet & Co., Stephens
House, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta.

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Union Drug Co. Ltd., 86, Clive
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Davenport Trading Co., 1, Kashi
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Ded Raj Mati Lall, Jogbani,
Purnea.

Indian Vermilion Mfg., Co., 46 E,
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M. C. G. Works, 16, Haralal
Mittra Lane, Calcutta.

Mukherjee, Banerjee & Co., 21L,
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Calcutta.

Megh Raj Hazarimall, Jogbani,
Purnea.

N. Chakravarty & Co., 2A, Kapi
Bagan Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

P. Basu, 10/1A, Nebutala Road,
Calcutta.

R. N. & Coy., Malakartola, Dacca.

Shisir Perfumery Works, 162-1,
Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

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43-46, Garden Reach Rd., Cal-
cutta.

East Indian Vulcanising Co., 373-1,
Upper Chitpur Rd., Calcutta.

Friends Vulcanising & Petrol Co.,
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Jewel Vulcanizing Co., 7, Harri-
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H. A. Rashid Khan & Co., Kal-
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Krishna Dutt & Co., Muzaffarpur.

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Sinha Bros. & Co., Purulia, Man-
bhum

Universal Watch Co., Purulia,
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L. Bhagat & Co., Shaikh Memon
St., Bombay.

Madorina Watch Co., Hornby
Road, Opp. Rajbai Tower, Fort
Bombay.

Marcks & Co., 95, Esplanade Rd.,
Fort, Bombay.

Pundole & Co., 369, Hornby Rd.,
Opp. Fort, Bombay.

Rogers Watch Co., Hornby Rd.,
Bombay.

Royal Watch Co., Wassiamal
Bldg., Grant Road, Bombay.

Sorabji B. Patel & Co., 77, Abdul
Rehman St., Bombay 2.

Victor Watch Co., 37-39-41, Abdul
Rehman St., Bombay.

West End Watch Co., 49, Espla-
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Wilson Watch Co., Empire Bldg.,
Hornby Rd., Bombay.

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BURMA.

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Mosque, Moulmein, L. Burma.

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Place, Calcutta.

Benud Behari Dutt, 7, Old Court
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cutta.

Central Watch Co., 134, Radha
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Cooke & Kelvey, 20, Old Court
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East End Watch Co., 4, Radha
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New Friend & Co. Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

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Rahat Watches Co., Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

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Gani & Sons, Rattan Bazar Rd., Madras.

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Ratilal Bhikhabhai & Co., Girgaon, Bombay.

Sethna Katrak & Co., 56, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

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Vago, Nadiad, Kaira.

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Tikekar Textile Mill, Ltd., Tikekarwadi, Sholapur.

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 Crown Woollen Mills, Chartered Bank Bldgs., Clive St., Calcutta.
 Joharmal Srinarayan, 16, Pagaya-patti, Calcutta.
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Ramanlal Chhabildas, Waknis Bldg. Tamba Kanta, Bombay. 3.

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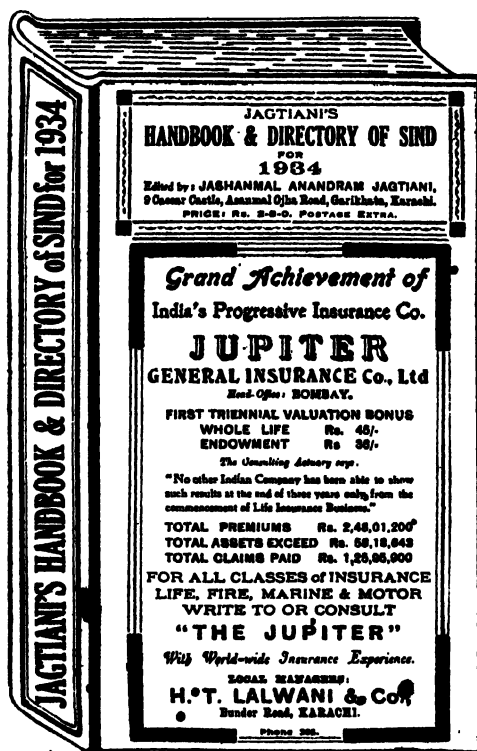
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Dnyan Prakash, The Dnyan Prakash Office, 936-2, Bhamburda, Poona 4. Marhatti Daily and Weekly, Subs. Rs. 14 and Rs. 3 respectively.
Kesari, Poona. Bi-weekly, Published Tuesday & Friday.
Lokashkishana, 395, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2. Marathi Monthly, Subs. Rs. 4.
Maharashtra Krushival, 702, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2. Marathi Monthly, Subs. Rs. 3.
Maharashtra Sahitya Patrika, The Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2. Marathi, Quarterly. Subs. Rs. 4/8-/-.
Maharatta, 538, Narayan Peth, Poona City. Nationalist, Eng. Sub. Rs. 4, Cir. among Marathi-speaking people, Adv. rate Rs. 2, per inch, Every Sunday.
Oriental Watchman & Herald of Health. Post Box No. 35, Poona. Monthly English. Subs. Rs. 5.
Poona Agricultural Journal, Poona.
Poona Observer, Poona.
Prathamik Shikshana, Training College for Men. Poona 2. Marathi, Monthly, Subs. Re. 1-8.
Progress of Education, The Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4. Monthly English. Subs. Rs. 6/-.

Ratnakar, 11, Budhwar Peth, Poona 2. (Marathi Monthly), Subs. Rs. 5-8.
Srushti-Dnyan, Ganesh Mahadeo & Co., Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2. Review of Philosophy & Religion, Poona. 4 Philosophical & Religious, English, Subs. Rs. 4, Adv. rate per page Rs. 30, per inch Rs. 3, Cir. throughout the world, Published twice (in March & September) every year.
Servant of India, P.O. Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4. Liberal, English, Subs. Rs. 6, Advt. rate Re. 1-8 per inch, Every Thursday.
Shetki and Shetkari, Agricultural College, Poona 5. Marathi. Monthly. Subs. Re. 1-3.
Shikshaka, 425, Shukrawar Peth, Poona 2. (Marathi, Monthly. Subs. Rs. 2/-).
Yashavant, Ganesh Mahadeo & Co., Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2. (Marathi Monthly), Subs. Rs. 5.

RAJSHAHI.

Palli Bandhab, Mirza Bagvilla, Rajshahi. Bengali.
Samaj Shakti, Nator, Rajshahi. Monthly, Bengali.

RANCHI.

Gharbandhu, G.E.I., Church Compound, Ranchi.

RANGOON.

British Burma Advertiser, 45-51, Spark Street, Rangoon. Daily, English.
Burma Exchange Gazette, 10, Merchant St., Rangoon.
Burma Gazette, Rangoon.
Burma Mechanic Magazine, 49, Suburban Road, Ahlone, Rangoon. Burmese. Adv. rate per page Rs. 35, per Col. Rs. 20, per inch Rs. 3, Col. 10" \times 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cir. in Burma, Monthly.
Burmah Medical Times, 266, Lewis St., Rangoon. Monthly, Eng.
Jolly Mag, 123, 52nd St., Rangoon. Monthly, Subs. Rs. 5-6.
Rangoon Commercial Advertiser, 486, Merchant St., Rangoon. Daily.
Rangoon Daily News, 5, Merchant St., Rangoon.

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Rangoon Gazette, Sparks Street, Rangoon. English, Subs. Rs. 33. Adv. rate per page Rs. 180, per Col. Rs. 30, per inch Re. 1-8, Cir. in Burma, Col. 20" X 24", 6 to 1 page, Daily paper.

Rangoon Mail, 241-243, 37th St., Rangoon. Nationalist, Tri-weekly, English, Subs. Rs. 12-8.

Sun, 67, Fraser Street, Rangoon. Daily, Vernacular.

Swabalmi, 113-A, Biganded St., Rangoon. Bengali.

RANGPUR.

Rangpur Darpan, Rangpur. Bengali.

RATNAGIRI.

Sanjivani Prakash, The Hindu Vijaya Press, Kochara, Ratnagiri Dist. Marathi Monthly. Subs. Rs. 2-4.

RAWALPINDI.

Indian Pharmacist, Circular Rd., Shah Nazar Bridge, Rawalpindi. Monthly, English.

SATARA.

Kirloskar, Kirloskarwadi, Dt. Satara. (Marathi, Monthly. Subs. Rs. 2/-.)

Madhukar, Koregaon, Dt. Satara. (Marathi, Monthly. Subs. Rs. 3/-.)

Purushartha, Aundh, Satara Dist. (Marathi, Monthly. Subs. Rs. 3/-.)

Stree, Kirloskarwadi, Satara Dist. Marathi, Monthly, Subs. Rs. 3.

SHIKARPUR (Sind).

Satyawadi, Shikarpur, Sind.

SHOLAPUR.

Doota, Navi Peth, Sholapur City. Marathi Monthly, Subs. Rs. 2-8.

SIMLA.

Red Cross, The Indian Red Cross Society, Simla. Eng. Quarterly, Subs. Rs. 2-8.

SUKKUR (Sind).

Alhaq, Sukkur, (Sind).
Sind Advocate, Sukkur, (Sind).
Sindhi, Sukkur. Sindhi, Weekly, One anna per copy.

SURAT.

Cherag, A. N. Bilimora, Navsari, (Gujarati Monthly), Subs. Rs. 3-8.
Deshi Mitra, Limda Chawk, Surat, Weekly, Gujarati. Subs. Rs. 4.

Gujrat Mitra & Gujarat Darpan, Surat. Gujarati Weekly, Subs. Rs. 4.

"Qamar" Sodagarwada, Surat. (Monthly).

Home Craft, Surat. Gujarati Monthly, Subs. Rs. 3.

Stree-Shakti, Gandiv Mudranalaya, Surat Gujarati, Weekly, Subs. Rs. 5.

SYLHET.

Juga Veri, Howa Park, Sylhet. Weekly, Bengali.

TINNEVELLY.

Kalpaka, Tinnevelly. Occult, Monthly, English, Subs. Rs. 5.

TIPPERAH.

Praja Bandhu, Brahmanbaria, Tipperah. Bengali.

TRAVANCORE.

Malayala Manorama, Kottayam, Travancore, Monthly, Vernacular.

Malayala Patrika, P.O. Moovattupuzha, N. Travancore.

Prabudha Keralam, Tiruvella, Travancore. Monthly, Malayalam.

Vinoda Kahalam, Kesava Vilas, Moovattupuzha, Travancore.

Young Folk, Trivandrum, Travancore.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Business Builder, Big Bazar St., Trichinopoly. Monthly, Eng.
Indian Farm Journal, P.O. Teppakulam, Trichinopoly. Quarterly, English.

Railway Herald, Thiruvanaikoil, Trichinopoly. Monthly, Eng.

Varthaga Ooliam, S. V. S. Bldg., Big Bazaar St., Trichinopoly. Monthly, Eng. & Tamil.

VIZAGANAM.

Eastern Herald, Kalinga Buildings, Vizianagram. Monthly, English.

TRADE TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Collection of terms commonly used in trade alphabetically arranged together with all common abbreviations clearly explained.

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TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

WITH PROSPECTUS.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CAWNPORE.

Two courses are now conducted: one in English and the other in Vernacular. The English course or the Four Years' Diploma Course is designed to give a full training in Agriculture and a sound education based on the connected sciences. Students seeking admission for the Diploma courses must possess the School Leaving Certificate or a certificate of equivalent standing. For the Two Years' Vernacular Course no special educational qualification is required. No student under 15 years will be admitted.

The following fees have been imposed by Government:—Diploma Course—Entrance fee Rs. 15, Monthly fee Rs. 5; Two Years' Vernacular Course—Entrance fee Rs. 10, Monthly fee Rs. 3. Fees will be charged for ten months during the year.

The session commences in July and applications should normally be made as soon as possible after March 15.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

The course extends over three years. The College is affiliated to the University of Madras, and this course leads up to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. Students from all parts of India are eligible for admission, but preference is given to those from the Madras Presidency and Coorg.

Candidates shall have passed completely the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of the University of Madras and have qualified in Group I or II thereof, or an examination of some other University recognised as equivalent thereto. All applications for admission should be made on or before 15th June each year. Candidates must be above 18.

No fees will be charged for tuition and lodging to students from the Madras Presidency and Coorg. Students from other parts of India including Indian States, will be charged a fee of Rs. 400 per term, payable in advance for tuition and lodging.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE,

Mandalay, Burma.

The course of study for the Diploma in Agriculture extends over three years. The Diploma in Agriculture will qualify for posts in the Agricultural service of the Senior Agricultural Assistant grade.

The entrance qualification will be as notified from time to time. At present the necessary qualification to be possessed by applicants is the High School Final. A good knowledge of the Burmese language, both spoken and written, is essential. Candidates must not be less than 17 and not more than 21 years of age on the 1st of May in the year of application and must have been born in or domiciled in Burma.

No fees will be charged for tuition or lodging provided that they are Burmans or domiciled in and bred in Burma.

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Monthly fees:—Tuition fee Rs. 6, Room rent, single room Rs. 4, 3-man room Rs. 2-8. Fees are collected for ten months, and deposits are subject to refund at the close of the year.

The Institute also teaches the prescribed course for the "Indian Dairy Diploma." This is a two years' course with two months' vacation each year (May and June), the course commencing each year in October. Candidates must be over 17 years of age. The minimum educational qualifications necessary for admission are Matriculation or the School Final Examinations, and applications should be made by the 15th of September on the prescribed form of the Institute. A yearly fee of Rs. 25 covers athletic, medical, library and laboratory fees; and the tuition fee, including room rent, is Rs. 15 per month.

The Institute has 3 other courses, viz., (1) Rural knowledge training course (an one year course), (2) power farming short course (2 months') and (3) farm mechanics apprentice.

BULANDSHAHR SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE,**Bulandshahr, U. P.**

Students who pass the two years' course of the school are eligible for admission to the subordinate Agricultural Service on a commencing salary of Rs. 65 per mensem. They are eligible for promotion to the higher grades on passing the prescribed departmental examination. No guarantee of appointment is given. No educational qualification is demanded.

The course of training consists of lectures in the subjects accompanied by the practical work on the farm. The monthly fee for instruction is Rs. 3. There are 50 scholarships and stipends of Rs. 12 per mensem for both the first and second year students. The session commences every year from January. Application for admission should reach at least a month before the time of admission.

CHINSURAH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, CHINSURAH.

Students who have read up to the Matric standard or at least Vernacular Minor standard are eligible for admission. No tuition fee will be charged from the students but they will have to pay an admission fee only of Rs. 2. A boarding fee of Rs. 12 is charged.

The general course extends over 2 years commencing in January and July with shorter terms for short courses.

After finishing the second year course in practical agriculture, the students may avail of a higher course in scientific agriculture.

Special batches of students are admitted to learn special branches of practical agriculture such as Poultry, Gardening, Dairy, Tractor Works, on payment of special fees.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, NAGPUR.

The course of training given at this College are:—(1) The University or Degree Course; (2) The Certificate or Short Course.

The Degree course is a full course of agriculture together with its allied branches of knowledge extending over 4 years. Applicants must be between 17 and 22 years of age.

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The Certificate Course is a pure Agricultural Course with the minimum of science and extends over two years (about 20 months' of study). This course is intended primarily for agriculturists of the Central Provinces and Berar only. The entrance standard of students taking the two-years course will be slightly below that of Matriculation or the High School examination or the Board pass standard, but they must have sufficient knowledge of English and arithmetic, to pass the College entrance examination.

Application for admission must be made by the 20th June at the latest. Applicants must be between 17 to 22 years of age.

No fees are charged to students from the Central Provinces and Berar. A fee of Rs. 180 per annum will be charged to students from other areas taking the Degree or Certificate course at the College. Such fees are payable in three instalments of Rs. 60 each in July, November and January.

DACCA SECONDARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, DACCA.

The minimum educational qualification is a pass certificate from class VIII of higher English School or its equivalent from a Normal School.

The candidates must be between 17 to 19 years of age. Seventy-five per cent of the seats are reserved for the sons of bonafide cultivators or those who have a direct interest in the land.

The course will extend over a period of two years commencing on the 15th January. It will include lectures and practical work in Agriculture, Botany, Dairying, and Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science, Insect pests, Farm Book-keeping and Co-operation, Handicrafts, Surveying, Levelling and Estimating.

No fees are charged for tuition. Each student is allotted a plot of land, on which he is personally responsible for the cultivation of crops, and on which he can examine and study, in detail, the growth of requirements of crops.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Pusa, Darbhanga.

The specialised courses commence from 1st November. At present twelve students are admitted, viz. 3 in Agricultural Chemistry, 2 in Mycology, 2 in Agricultural Bacteriology and 2 in Botany.

Distinguished graduates of Indian Universities and of Agricultural Colleges, students who have undergone training in Agriculture and its allied branches in either British Universities or in one of the recognised Agricultural Colleges, and selected officers of Provincial Agricultural Service are eligible for admission to the specialised courses.

Intending students should apply to the Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, on or before the 1st of October. The selected candidates will have to appear at their own expense before a Selection Committee at Pusa for final selection.

A tuition fee of Rs. 25 per month will be charged from each student. Furnished rooms in the Hostel will be provided for accommodation, but the students will have to make their own arrangements for meals.

Expense of living at Pusa will not exceed Rs. 40 per head monthly in addition to the fee. A sum of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 will be required for the purchase of books. The training in each branch will last for two years.

MYSORE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, HEBBAL, BANGALORE.

In selecting students, preference will be given to those whose parents own land in Mysore and are engaged in supervising its

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cultivation. Admission will be given to those who have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination.

The course extends over three years. No fee is charged for tuition. Medical attendance is free. No rent is charged for rooms and furniture. Government provide a number of scholarships.

A preliminary Entrance Examination in English and Arithmetic will be held during the second week of June.

The successful candidates at the end of the third year will be given the Diploma of Licentiatehip in Agriculture (L.Ag.)

POONA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, POONA.

The subjects taught are: Agriculture including Dairy and Veterinary Science, Chemistry of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Botany, Plant Pathology.

There are two terms per session and the course consists of three sessions. The terms are annually:—First Term, 10th June to 30th September; Second Term, 1st November to 20th February.

Fees: Per session:—Tuition Rs. 60, Room Rent Rs. 40, College Gymkhana Rs. 10, College Magazine Rs. 2.

In addition to the college fees mentioned above the University of Bombay has decided that a fee of Rs. 15 should be paid by any student joining a college affiliated to the University of Bombay at any time if he is not a matriculate of the Bombay University.

Applications for admission should be made before 20th May every year.

Messing is managed by the students forming clubs. The monthly expenditure comes to about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

There are 3 courses of study: (a) A course for the B.Sc. Degree in agriculture, extending over four years. The subjects taught include agriculture, chemistry, physics, botany, elementary zoology and entomology, veterinary science, mathematics, English, agricultural economics, land revenue and agricultural engineering including land surveying; (b) A Leaving certificate course, extending over two years; (c) A course in practical agriculture of six months' duration, twice a year. The medium of instruction in (a) and (b) is English; in (c) it is the vernacular.

About eighty students are admitted each year for the degree and 5 for Punjab States and 9 for other provinces. About 40 students may be taken into the six months' vernacular course.

For the degree and leaving certificate course the minimum qualification for admission is the matriculation examination, or any other examination equivalent to matriculation.

For the vernacular course young men who have at least passed through the upper primary school course are admitted.

Applications for admission to the degree and leaving certificate courses must be made before 20th May of the year.

For degree students the total cost of living in the college, inclusive of tuition and other fees, is about Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per month in the first and second years, and Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per month in the third and fourth years.

SERICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

For advanced students one year's course of training is provided in the sericultural nurseries at Berhampore in Murshidabad district and at Piasbari in Malda district. On passing the School Final Examination, the successful student is granted a reward of Rs. 400 for the construction

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of a silkworm rearing house. Six stipends of Rs 10 per month are offered annually at the Berhampore Sericultural Nursery School and ten stipends at the Piasbari Sericultural Nursery School. Primary classes are attached to the Government Nurseries at Piasbari and Amriti in Malda and also at the Kumarpur Sericultural Nursery at Beldanga in Murshidabad.

Other institutions are: Mysore Govt. Silk Filature, Mysore and Sericultural School, Rajshahi.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Baroda Farm, Baroda.

Dacca Agricultural School for the Teachers on Training, Dacca.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS & CRAFTS.

ALBERT TEMPLE OF SCIENCE AND SCHOOL OF ARTS, 337, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Courses of Study:—Painting, Modelling, Lithography, Engraving, Art Teachership, Designing and Draftsmanship. A student passing through classes of the Drawing Department will be qualified to take up any one of the above special courses. Some knowledge of English and Mathematics is essential. Lectures are delivered in Bengali.

The School fees for all classes in the Drawing Department are Rs 2 and for all classes in the Art Department Rs 4. Admission and Transfer fees are the same as school fees. The session of the school begins from January but a student may have his admission at any time in a year.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, LUCKNOW.

Applications for admission must be made before June 30. An Entrance examination will be held about July 15. Applicants must be between the ages of 13 and 18 years.

The Fine Arts section, limited to 20 students, gives instruction in four branches of art work, viz., Still Life Painting, Figure and Landscape Painting, Portrait Painting from Life, Modelling from Life,

Metal Work Classes—Goldsmith's work (Jewellery, Gold Casting, and Engraving), Silversmith's work (Shape-making, Engraving, Casting, and Repousse), Brass and Coppersmith's work (Repousse and Casting), Iron work (Hot and cold), Wood Work (Constructive, Turning, Carving, Inlaying, and Polishing), Architectural Decoration (on the flat, in colour and in relief) and Bookbinding in leather. Applicants should have passed the 6th Class, for the above subjects.

Art Printing Dept. gives instruction on Lithography and Chromo-Lithography from Stone, Zinc, and Aluminium plates, Photo-lithographic Processes, Line Blocks in Zinc, Half Tone and other Photo-mechanical Processes. The average cost of living in the boarding house excluding school fees is about Rs 12 per month for each student.

TRAINING OF DRAWING MASTERS.

Applications must reach the Principal not later than July 1. Applicants must be between the ages of 12 and 23 and should have passed the High School Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education with Drawing as an optional subject, or an equivalent examination with Drawing as a subject. No candidate who has not resided in the United Provinces for a period of at least three years prior to the submission of his application will be eligible for admission in the class.

Course of study extends over two years. Students who have studied for two years in the Fine Art Class will however be allowed to complete their course for the Teachers' Training Class in one year instead of two.

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**INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART,
12, Samabaya Mansions, Hogg Street, Calcutta.**

Courses of Study include:—

(1) Rupa-bheda & Pramanam—Forms & Measurements; Drawing from objects and models; Perspective; Enlarging and reducing drawings; Brush-work in ink and flat colours; Wood-engraving and printing; Sculpture in stone and wood.

(2) Bhava Lavanya Yojanam—Feeling and grace, Study of light and shade from natural objects, fruits, flowers, etc., etc.; animal drawing and drawing of human figures, architectural details, brush-work and colours; Design, memory drawing.

(3) Sadrisyam & Varnikabhangam—Resemblance and the use of implements. Studies of ancient painting, studies from nature and original composition.

No fees are charged.

MAHESWARPASA SCHOOL OF ART.

Daulatpur, Khulna.

Subjects in Instruction:—1. All sorts of Drawing; 2. All sorts of Painting; 3. Commercial Designs; 4. Clay modelling; 5. Photography; 6. Bromide finishing.

Fees:—There is no tuition fee for the students.

The school session commences from June.

The classes of the school are open to all students and outsiders for special study of Art.

Students are required before admission to submit their works showing their ability to profit by the course of study proposed, or to undergo an Entrance Examination or any similar test at the school.

Drawing Section—Time required is about 3 years.

Painting Section—Time required is about 3 years. Boys who have completed the course of Drawing up to final Drawing are allowed to take up painting.

MAYO SCHOOL OF ARTS, LAHORE.

The work of the school is divided into five main sections:—

Preparatory Section, Industrial Arts Section, Commercial Art Section (Drawing and Lithography), Trade Painters and Decorators Section and Fine Art Section. There are special classes for students preparing for admission into Roorkee College.

The Preparatory Section.—One year's course. Instruction is given in Drawing, Clay Modelling and Handicraft; such as Wood-work, Metal-work and Decorative Painting.

Industrial Arts Section.—Three years' course. Instruction is given in the following subjects.—Cabinet Work, Blacksmithy, Coppersmithy and Silversmithy, Jewellery and Enamelling, Modelling in Clay and Plaster casting, Lacquer Work, Book Binding.

Fees for Fine Art Section Rs. 5, for Special Roorkee Class Rs. 2.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, MADRAS.

The minimum time suggested for any one course is three years and maximum allowed is from 5 to 6 years. The students are started according to their individual ability. Courses of study are Wood Work (including Cabinet-making and Wood-Carving); Metal Working; Jewellery; Wood and Copper-Plate Engraving and Die Sinking; Lacquerwork and Painting; Design; Carpet Weaving; Modelling; Geometrical Drawing; Life Class.

Boys from the age of 12 years are admitted. Students are admitted at any time of the year, but it is preferable to begin at the commencement of a term, in January or July. No fees are charged.

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SCHOOL OF ARTS, TRIVANDRUM, TRAVANCORE.

The institution imparts instruction in Drawing, Ivory Carving, Pottery work, Smithery and Lacquer work. Admissions are made generally twice a year as vacancies arise. The course extends over a period of four years; i.e. two years for the first term and another two years for the second term. The stipend at the rate of Rs 5 per mensem is paid to each apprentice for the first term and Rs 7 per mensem for the second term. The minimum qualification for admission as a stipendiary is either the passing of the Vernacular seventh class or the third form of an English High School. Generally pupils who are below 12 years of age are not admitted. They are coached up to the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Drawing and the syllabus laid down for the same is followed here. Besides the stipendiaries, other students are also admitted and given instruction only in Drawing and they have to pay a fee of Rs 12 per annum for the Lower Grade and Rs 18 for the Higher Grade payable in eight instalments. The school year commences from the first working day of the month of Thai of every year and there will be a vacation for two months. Pupils who wish to study any one of, the handicrafts such as Carving, Smithery, Pottery and Lacquer work are also admitted and given instruction in the particular subjects on payment of the fee of one rupee per mensem for each subject. There is no boarding arrangement in this institution.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

The course of study in the Elementary Drawing School is of 3 years. The Advanced Schools of Drawing and Painting, Design, Modelling and Architecture (5 years' course) provide instruction to students desirous of following the professions of Painter, Designer, Modeller or Architect. The Normal School for Drawing Teachers is intended for students who propose to become Drawing Teachers in Government and Aided Schools. The Reay Art Workshops teach the following artistic crafts: metal work, wood work, stone-carving, house painting and decorating. The workshops are intended for the instruction of the sons of artistic craftsmen.

Applications must be made not later than 31st March.

Students seeking admission to the School in Architecture (six years' course) must have passed (1) the Government of Bombay School Leaving Examination or its equivalent and (2) the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination of a similar standard.

The session commences in June. Fees:—Elementary School Rs 14 to Rs 24 per annum, Advanced School Rs 20, 24, 32, 40, 50 respectively in 5 years, Architecture, Rs 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 300 in 6 years. Students outside the Bombay Presidency are charged double fees.

SOUTH INDIAN SCHOOL OF ARTS,

Palace Road, Attungal, Travancore.

The school trains boys in camera making and wood carving and offers correspondence course in drawing and painting.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Government School of Arts, 28, Chowringhee, Calcutta; Indian Art School, 240A, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta; Mysore Government Arts and Crafts Institute, 4 South Parade, Bangalore; School of Art, Jaipur.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,

York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The College undertakes to coach for the following examinations:—Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, Corporation of

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Accountants, Institute of Bankers, Incorporated Secretaries' Association, Corporation of Certified Secretaries, London Chamber of Commerce, National Union of Teachers, Institute of Commerce (Birmingham), Indian Merchants Chamber Examinations.

The Courses cover the following subjects:—Advanced Accounting, Advanced Auditing, Book-Keeping & Accountancy, Banking, Currency & Exchange, Business Organization, Commercial Law, Costing, Commercial Correspondence, Economics, Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Work, Secretarial Work & Practice, Theory & Practice of Commerce, Shorthand (Pitman's).

The College undertakes to coach by postal instructions.

CITY TELEGRAPH AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

121-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Telegraph & Ry. Traffic Dept.—Courses of study are: (1) Telegraphy (9 months' course, Rs. 8 monthly), (2) Wireless telegraphy (Full course Rs. 200), (3) Railway Traffic (Rs. 4 monthly), (4) Type Telegraphy (Rs. 9 monthly) and (5) Postal Signaller's Course (Rs. 12 monthly).

Commercial Dept.—Courses of study are: Shorthand (6 months' course & Rs. 6 months' course for speed, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 monthly): Typewriting (3 months & Rs. 3 months' for speed, Rs. 2 & Rs. 3 monthly). Book-Keeping (Junior & Advance) (9 months' & 9 months' course, Rs. 5 & Rs. 6 monthly) and Accountancy (1½ yr., Rs. 10 monthly). Full course Concession Payment system available.

CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Bunder Road, Karachi.

Subjects taught include Book-keeping & Accountancy, Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Mercantile Law, Banking and Currency, Business Methods, Theory & Practice of Commerce, Commercial History, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic, General English & Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Typewriting, Office Management, Economics, & Taxation and also the Degree Courses.

Admission to the College is open to those having a fair knowledge of English.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy and other Degree Classes are conducted according to two terms; 20th June to 10th October, 10th November to 10th March.

Higher Courses Rs. 50 per term; other courses and single subjects, average Rs. 6 per month per head per subject. Messing charges approximate Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per month.

The college is the local centre for examinations of The National Union of Teachers, London; The Institute of Book-keepers, London; The London Association of Accountants, London; The Clark College Ltd., London; The Corporation of Accountants, Glasgow; The Faculty of Teachers in Commerce, Birmingham; The Phonetic Institute, Bath.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,

80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Courses of study:—(1) Book-keeping and Accountancy. 1 year's course, Fees Rs. 100. (2) General Commercial course (London, C.C. & D.Cm., I.M.C. with option Inter A. C. R. A. including No. 1 Course), Fees Rs. 200; (3) Textile specialisation Course (L.C.C. including Nos. 1 & 2 Courses), 14 months' course, Fees Rs. 250; (4) Specialised Banking course (C.A.I.B.) (Cert. A.I.B.); (5) Specialised Company Secretarial Course, (F.I.S.A.), (A. I. S. A.), Fees Rs. 250; (6) Specialised Professional-Accountancy, Course (L.A.A.), (F.A.A.) Fees Rs. 350; (7) Govern-

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ment Diploma in Accountancy (R. A.). Full composition Rs 180, term fee Rs 50 for each term of 6 months; (8) Specialised Accountancy Practice (Corporation of Accountants—Glasgow) (A.C.R.A.) (F.C.R.A.) Inter and Final, 18 months' Course; Fees 300; (9) Specialised Insurance Experts Courses, Associateship Examination (A.C.I.I.), Fees Rs 350 and if combined with No. 7 (R.A.) Course Fees Rs 400, (10) Specialised Insurance Experts Course Fellowship Examination (F.C.I.I.), 2 years after Associateship Examination, Fees Rs 500. Fees are allowed a rebate of 10%, if received full in advance. Arrangements for Postal Tuition.

GEORGE PHONETIC SCHOOL,

Banaras City.

Subjects taught include Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Higher Accountancy, Telegraphy, Photography and Correspondence.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

12, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Courses of study for day classes: (a) English, Commercial Correspondence, Machinery of Business, Indexing and Precise-writing, (b) Commercial & mental Arithmetic, (c) An Indian Vernacular, (d) Commercial Geography & (e) Book-keeping. Optional—Shorthand and Typewriting. 2 years' course. Admission fees Rs 5 and Tuition fees Rs 5, monthly payable from June to May of each year.

Evening Classes:—One or more of the following subjects can be taken:—(1) Modern English, (2) Economics and Economic Geography and (3) Banking & Currency including Foreign Exchange—all these three bearing the title (L.I.B.) (4) Annuities and Insurance, (5) Book-keeping and Accountancy, (6) Accountancy and Auditing, (7) Mercantile Law (8) Nos. 6 & 7, Book-keeping (advanced), (9) Shorthand (Theory & Speed) and (10) Typewriting.

No admission fee is charged. Tuition fees are Rs 3 per month for one subject, Rs 4 monthly for 2 subjects and Rs 6 monthly for any 3 subjects.

HARDINGE COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

82-2E, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping are the courses. Scales of fees are:—Shorthand Theory Rs 3, Shorthand speed Rs 2, Typewriting (junior), Rs 2, Typewriting (senior), Rs 3; Book-keeping (junior) Rs 3, (Advance) Rs 4. When two combined courses are taken a deduction of Re. 1 is allowed and when three subjects are so combined the deduction is Rs 2.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY,

Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Teaches by post Book-keeping and Accountancy. Fees for the full 10 months' course are Rs 40 payable in monthly instalments. Students are coached for L. C. C. Examination at which both Matriculates and non-Matriculates may appear. Diplomas and certificates are granted to successful candidate.

LUCKNOW CHRISTIAN SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.

Subjects taught:—Shorthand in English, Urdu and Hindi, Typewriting in English, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, General Business Methods, Commercial and Official Letter-Writing, English, Manifolded, Precise Writing and Drafting. The School is a centre for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, which are conducted twice yearly in May and November.

Fees:—One subject Rs 6 per month; Two subject Rs 8 per month; Three subjects Rs 10 per month; Urdu Shorthand Rs 10 per month;

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Hindi Shorthand Rs. 10 per month; Business methods, Correspondence and English (compulsory for all students) Rs. 2 per month; Athletics, Library, Fans, Literary Society Re. 1 per month.

SCHOOL OF PITMAN'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING,
Krishna Kumar Ashram, Ambal Pura, Chanthai Peth,
Puddukotah, S. India.

Officers training on Stenography. Individual and Postal Tuition is given in Pitman's Shorthand—English and Tamil and Typewriting for Lower and Higher grades. Trains students for London Examinations.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Bihar Commercial College, Mithapore, Patna.
 Central School of Commerce, 18, Kamtchi Josier St., Kumbakonam.
 Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
 Indian Commercial College, Chawk Kutchary Bazar, Sargodha.
 Madras College of Commerce, Oriental Assurance Bldgs., Armenian Street, Madras.
 Shorthand Typewriting School, Jonesganj, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ENGINEERING SCHOOLS & COLLEGES.

ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING,
Andar Street, Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly.

The Academy conducts classes in civil and mechanical Engineering solely for external students and fits persons for offices as Draftsmen, Surveyors, Mechanics, etc.

The tuition consists of instruction sheets, akin to oral lectures, mailed regularly besides tuition for a fortnight per term at the Academy.

Each course covers a period of two years and the fee per course is Rupees one hundred and fifty or six instalments of Rs. 27-8 each payable before the first mail day of each term.

The supplementary tuition fee is Rupees ten per term. Examination fee is Rupee one and annas eight per term. Diploma examination (subsequent appearance) Rupees Five only.

Admission is open at the beginning of every term to holders of S. S. L. C. or equivalent irrespective of optionals. Application for admission shall be submitted by letter a week in advance of the term specifying the course chosen.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Benares.

Degree Course in Mechanical & Electrical Engineering. Minimum qualification for admission—Intermediate Examination with Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry. The course of study is for 5 years, the fifth year being entirely devoted to Practical Training which is carried out at some establishment outside the University.

Tuition and other fees are realised in eight instalments from July to February at Rs. 22-5-0 per instalment. The applicants are advised to apply early in January. The session starts on the first Monday of July. Age limits—up to 21 years in case of I. Sc. students of any University and 22 for B. Sc. Students.

Diploma Course: This course has been discontinued until further notice.

Apprentice course: The Course is for five years. The boys under 16 are not admitted. The previous school training although an advantage

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is not compulsory. A boy coming is admitted for training in one "trade" only.

The students of this Course have to make their own arrangement for board and lodging. The working hours are from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and again from 12 noon to 4 P.M. during all seasons.

The price of the Prospectus of the College is Rs. 2 only.

The technical section of the College provides training in soap making, pharmaceutical chemistry, etc.

Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares.

The University offers a four-year course leading to the degree of B. Sc. in Mining and a four-year course leading to the degree of B. Sc. in Metallurgy to students who have passed the Intermediate Examination, with Physics and Chemistry, of an Indian University or Board of Intermediate Education established by an Act of the Legislature. Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination without Mathematics, will, if admitted, be required to undergo a preparatory course in the subjects after admission and to pass a Departmental Examination in the subject in November.

The tuition fees for the First and Second year courses are Rs. 12 per month, and those for the Third and Fourth year courses Rs. 15 per month, payable for only eight months in the year.

Hostel accommodation is generally available at Rs. 3 per month.

Messing expenses ordinarily amount to Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month.

Ten per cent of the students are granted full-freeships and another ten per cent. half-freeships.

Applications for admission to the courses should reach by the 20th June, along with a fee of Rs. 2 and a character certificate from the Principal of the College where the student last read. Later applications may be considered if accompanied with a fee of Rs. 5.

The courses begin on the 8th July.

The Department is working in close association with the Engineering College of the University, where training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering subjects is given to the Mining and Metallurgy students during their First, Second, Third and Fourth year courses.

The B.Sc. degree in Mining of the Benares Hindu University has been recognised by the Government of India for the purposes of Regulations 34, 35 and 39 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926. In virtue of this recognition, Mining grades of the University are entitled to two year's exemption from practical underground training required of candidates appearing at the Govt. First Class Colliery Managership Examination, one year's exemption at the Second Class Managership Examination, and two year's exemption at the Sirdarship Examination.

BENGAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, HOWRAH.

Civil, Mechanical & Electrical Engineering Classes. Minimum qualification is a pass in the I.A., or I.Sc. in Mathematics, Physics or Chemistry. An entrance examination in drawing takes place in June. All students must be resident.

Entrance fee (recurring yearly as above) Rs. 5; monthly cost of messing about Rs. 15; ordinarily payable for 9½ months of the session.

Civil Engineering Classes—four years' course leading to the B. E. Degree. Candidates must be below 21 years of age. Tuition fees—Regular Students—Intermediate Classes—Rs. 160 per session in eight instalments of Rs. 20. Graduated Classes Rs. 200 per session in eight instalments of Rs. 25. Occasional students pay 50 per cent. extra in each class.

Mechanical and Electrical Classes—Apprenticeship Admission Examination is conducted twice yearly in January and June. Full Course 6 years.

Tuition fees are payable in eight equal monthly instalments. For Regulation and Special students the fee is Rs. 100 and Occasional students Rs. 200 per session.

BENGAL SURVEY SCHOOL, MAINAMATI HILLS.

Full course two years. First year course, corresponding to the Amin standard, begins from the 1st August. Second year or the Survey Final Course, begins not later than 1st November.

Applications for admission to the first year course and second year course must be made on or before the 30th June.

The qualifications for admission to the first year course are:—Knowledge of elementary arithmetic and simple English and some vernacular. The qualifications for admission to the second year class are:—An Amin certificate granted by the Survey Education Advisory Board; a Matriculation-pass.

Age limit for the candidates for first and second year course is below 21 and 22 respectively.

Fees:—First year students Rs. 2, 2nd year students Rs. 4, Special students Rs. 5.

BIHAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, BANKIPORE, PATNA.

Civil engineering course extends over four years and is followed by a year of practical training. The minimum qualification for admission is a pass at I.Sc. examination. No age-limits have been prescribed for the present.

Fees:—Admission Fee Rs. 8, Tuition Fee Rs. 8 monthly, Hostel Fee Rs. 4 monthly, Students' Club Subscription, Rs. 5.

The cost of books, etc. amounts to Rs. 100 approximately.

Civil Engineering Subordinate Department.—The educational qualifications for admission are a pass at the matriculation or school final examination or any examination accepted as their equivalent. Candidates must be under 20 years.

The course extends over three years and is followed by a year of practical training. Tuition fees (per mensem) Rs. 3 for Domiciled Candidates and Rs. 5 for Non-domiciled Candidates.

The approximate cost of books, etc. amounts to about Rs. 80.

Industrial Diploma Department.—The qualification for admission is middle vernacular; the course extends over 5 years and the medium of instruction is Hindustani. Age limits are 15 to 19.

CALCUTTA ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

18, Ekdalia Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

Offers training in Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, Overseer and Sub-overseer course, Agricultural Engineering course, Automobile engineering course, Electrician course and Industrial Engineering course. Candidates who have not sufficient knowledge of Bengali, English and Mathematics are admitted, if they pass the College Admission Test.

CIVIL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB.

Civil Engineering Class:—F. Sc's. & F. A's can be admitted to this class. Admission fee Rs. 50, to be remitted with admission form. First instalment on joining Rs. 200. Three instalments of Rs. 250, each quarter. Course about two year.

Subordinate Engineer Class:—Education up to Matric. Admission fee Rs. 50, to be remitted with admission form. Rs. 250 at the time of joining. Course about 15 months.

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Special Overseer Class:—Rs. 400 in advance. Course about 10 Months.

Lower Subordinate Class:—Education up to Middle Standard. Admission fee Rs. 50, to be remitted with admission form. Tuition fee of Rs. 100 to be paid in advance on joining. Course about 15 months. **Special Suboverseer class** Rs. 200 in advance. Course about 10 months.

Surveyor & Draughtsman Classes:—No special qualification. Admission fee Rs. 5. Rs. 70 on joining. Course about one year.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE.

Students should not ordinarily be under 17 or above 22 years of age on the 1st June. Candidates must be Mysoreans by birth or domicile and must have passed the Intermediate Examination. Tuition fees Rs. 150 per year. The course extends over four years followed by a year's practical training. College course commences on 1st July.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

Courses of study: B. E. degree in civil engineering, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. Candidates must have passed I.Sc. Examination in the group of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Applications for admission must reach the Principal on or before 15th June.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering must have passed (1) I.Sc. in the group of Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry. (2) B.Sc. in Physics and Mathematics or Physics and Chemistry only or (3) Inter Arts with Mathematics as optional subject and the B.A. Examination with Physics and Chemistry as the optional group of the Bombay University or of a University recognised by the University of Bombay. Applications must be made before 15th May. The students should not be more than 22 years. Each student must pay in advance a half yearly fee of Rs. 75 or if his qualifying examination has been passed at any other University than Bombay Rs. 100. Approximate expenses including fees, books, etc. will be above Rs. 100 during the eight months of residence in the College each year.

Workshop Diploma classes—Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses which extend over a period of three years.

The Workshops consist of all the Departments of a Mechanical and Elec. Works i.e. Machine tool room, carpenter's section, fitter's section, blacksmith's shop, tinsmith's shop, foundry, engine and boiler rooms. Both oil and steam power plants are installed.

Fees Rs. 20 (or Rs. 30 for students from outside the Bombay Presidency) for the first half year of the course. The cost of books etc. for the 2nd and 3rd years of the course will be about Rs. 40 per annum.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING,

Jadavpur, 24 Parga.

Following are the courses offered by the College:—Mechanical Engineering Course—Five years' course leading to diploma in Mechanical Engineering; Electrical Engineering Course—Five years' course leading to diploma in Electrical Engineering; Chemical Engineering Course—Five years' course leading to diploma in Chemical Engineering; Junior Technical Course—Three years' course; Survey & Draftsmanship Course—Two years' course; Agricultural Course—Two years' course.

Engineering Course—Students who have passed the Final School Standard Examination of the National Council of Education or Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University or other Examinations of similar standard are eligible for admission in the First year class.

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Students who have passed the I.Sc. Examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics are admitted into the Second year class. Students who have passed the B.Sc. Examination (with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics) are admitted into the Third year class in the Chemical Engineering Department.

Junior Technical Course.—Students who have read up to the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta University, or Final School Standard of the National Council of Education, Bengal, or students possessing similar qualification are eligible for admission in this course. The course is intended for turning out skilled operatives and Assistants to Foreman, Engine-Drivers, Fitters (Mechanical and Electrical) and Mechanical Draftsmen.

Survey and Draftsmanship Course comprises of Drawing; Surveying; Chain Surveying; Chaining; Field Book, Preparations of Plans and Sections; Copying Plans; Computing Areas; Survey with Angular Instruments, simple & compound levelling.

For Engineering Courses the tuition fee for each complete session is Rs. 96 and is payable in monthly instalments of Rs. 8. For junior Technical Course the tuition fee is Rs. 72 for each complete session and is payable in monthly instalments of Rs. 6. For other courses the tuition fee is Rs. 60 for each complete session and is payable in monthly instalments of Rs. 5.

Every first year student must be prepared to provide himself with a set of Drawing instruments and other requisites which will cost approximately Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

Session commences from July 1.

The two Hostels at Jadavpur are according to the present arrangement reserved for Hindu students of the College.

Each boarder shall have to pay the following scale of rent including charges for light and medical attendance, by the 10th of every month: Ground Floor Rs. 66 per annum; First Floor Rs. 78 per annum. The above will be paid in 10 equal monthly instalments beginning from the month of July in every session.

COLLEGE OF SURVEYING & DRAWING, BENGAL, 121/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

The following are the courses of study—Surveying, Draftsmanship, Estimating, and Practical Engineering. A student may take up any one or more of the first three subjects; but one who is desirous of qualifying himself as a practical engineer, should take up the fourth one. The complete period of course for each subject is three years. There are arrangements with First Class Engineering Firms in Calcutta for the practical training of students taking up Engineering Course. The session commences in July each year and lasts up to 15th June of the following year.

The qualification for admission is a pass in the Matriculation or School Final Examination of an Indian University.

DACCA ASSAMILAH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, DACCA.

The full course in the Civil Engineering Branch is 4 years—the first two years being termed Sub-Overseer course and the last two years—Overseer course.

The minimum entrance qualification is a pass in English and Mathematics in the Matriculation Examination but candidates passing in Mathematics are also admitted provided their marks are satisfactory. The age must not exceed 19 years and in the case of passed Sub-Overseers from minor institution, 21 years. Applications are to be sent not later than the 21st June each year. The session commences early

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in July. The monthly fee is Rs. 5. The admission fee is Rs. 5. Messing and establishment charges do not exceed Rs. 12 per month.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

The School affords theoretical and practical instruction in subjects qualifying for the callings of Upper Subordinate of the Public Works Department, Local Boards, Municipalities and Railways. The School year consists of:—(a) A first term extending from about 15th June to about 20th November; (b) a second term extending from about 21st November to about 30th April; (c) a recess called the summer vacation extending from about 1st May to about 14th June; (d) and a recess called the winter vacation of about 15 days in mid-winter.

Only candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Osmania University or H. S. L. C Examination or their equivalent of any authorised Indian University or Mouli or Munsif Examination are eligible for the competitive Entrance Examination conducted by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations. Candidates must not be above 20 years of age on the 1st Amardad (5th June) preceding the Competitive Examination. Tuition fee is Rs. 4/- per month. The course extends over two years and candidates passing the Final Subordinate Engineer's Examination in first division will be appointed as Overseers and others as Sub-Overseers only. Medium of instruction is Urdu.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING SCHOOL,

Sudder Bazar, Nagpur.

There are two departments of the school—(1) Civil Engineering in which there are two courses—Overseer and Sub-Overseer. The overseer course is of three years' duration at the Engineering School followed by a year's practical training in the Public Works Department. The sub-overseer course is of two years' duration followed by six months' training in the Public Works Department. Students qualifying are eligible for appointments in the Subordinate service of the Public Works Department. (2) Mechanical Engineering Department in which there are two courses—Mechanical Engineering and Automobile Engineering. The mechanical engineering course is of three years' duration followed by a year's practical training in an engineering workshop or in a steam power plant. Students are trained to qualify for appointments, as Engineers or Assistant Engineers in charge of steam-power plant or as Assistant Foreman, Chargemen or Draughtsmen in Engineering Workshops. The Automobile Engineering course is of three years' duration followed by a year's practical training in an automobile engineering workshop. Students are trained to qualify for appointment as Assistant Engineers with firms of Automobile Engineers.

The age of admission to all courses is between 16 and 20. There is a qualifying entrance examination of the standard of the Matriculation.

Fees:—The tuition fee for the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Departments is Rs. 54 for the session and the hostel fee for the session is Rs. 36.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, PUNJAB, RASUL.

Courses for Sub-ordinate Engineering Service and Draftsman Session commences on 1st February annually.

Overseer class and Draftsman class last two years.

Tuition fee:—Rs. 50 per term for Overseer and Draftsman students. Hostel fee:—Rs. 7 per term. All candidates for Overseer and Draftsman classes must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University.

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HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

There are four classes in the College: the Preparation Class for the A. M. I. E. (India) Examination, the Sub-Engineer's, the Overseer and the Sub-Overseer Classes.

- (i) The A. M. I. E. Exam. Preparation Class: Students must be sub-engineers of the College or have equivalent qualifications. Syllabus same as that prescribed by the Institution of Engineers (India). The period of training is one year and the tuition fee Rs. 100.
- (ii) The Sub-Engineer Class: Students must have passed the Matriculation or its equivalent qualifications. Syllabus same as that of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College. The period of training is one year and the tuition fee Rs. 100.
- (iii) The Overseer Class: Students should have passed in at least, Mathematics and English of the Matriculation standard and must produce certificates to this effect from the Head Masters. Tuition fee Rs. 200 and period of training 16 months. Syllabus same as that of Roorkee C. E. College.
- (iv) The Sub-Overseer Class: Students should know English and Mathematics up to the Middle standard. Term of course is 16 months and tuition fee, Rs. 100.

The first two are conducted entirely by correspondence; the third may be taken by correspondence or regular attendance and the fourth by regular attendance only.

Correspondence Courses are advisable for those who are already in service and cannot afford to meet with the expenses of staying in Lucknow for the whole period of training; such students however, are required to attend the College for Practical Classes for not more than six weeks.

In Lucknow the students' average expenses for board and lodging vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD.

The School provides training for the professions of Mining Engineer and Geologist. The following courses are offered:—

1. Three years' Certificate Course in Coal-Mining.
2. Do. Do. in Metalliferous Mining.
3. Do. Do. in Geology.
4. Four years' Associateship Course in Mining Engineering.
5. Do. Do. in Geology.

In the case of a student of the School, who has obtained the certificate in Coal Mining or the diploma of Associateship in Mining Engineering, the period of practical experience in a coal mine required of candidate desiring to appear in the examinations for Mine Manager's or Sirdar's Certificates, will accordingly be reduced as follows:—

- (a) In the case of a First Class Manager's Certificate—from five years to three years.
- (b) In the case of a Second Class Manager's Certificate—from three years to two years.
- (c) In the case of a Sirdar's Certificate—from three years to one year.

Students holding the Certificate in Coal Mining or Metalliferous Mining or the Diploma of Associateship in Mining Engineering of the Indian School of Mines will be exempted by the Board of Examiners from eighteen months of the qualifying period of practical experience of surveying required of candidates who desire to appear at the examination for Certificates of Competency as Mine Surveyors.

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Qualification for admission is a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of an Indian University. The Second Entrance Examination will be held in August at Dhanbad and will consist of written papers on the following subjects: Mathematics—Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry; Elementary Inorganic Chemistry; Elementary Physics; and English Composition.

An examination and registration fee of Rs. 10 will be payable by each candidate taking the School Entrance Examination at Dhanbad.

The selected candidates are to pay an Admission fee of Rs. 10 and a caution-money deposit of Rs. 50. Tuition fees will be payable by each student in two equal instalments in November and April during the School session as follows:—

First and Second years—each year ..	Rs. 120
in two instalments of ..	Rs. 60
Third and Fourth years—each year ..	Rs. 180
in two instalments of ..	Rs. 90

The session will commence each year in the first week in November, and continue for a period of 36 weeks exclusive of the final certificate and diploma examinations.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Mechanical or Electrical Engineering:—10 vacancies each year. Candidates selected on the result of an open competitive examination and a test of physical fitness. The examination fee of Rs. 25 must accompany the application form. Candidates must be not less than 17 and not more than 19 years of age on the 1st October. Fees Rs. 10 per mensem for hostel and Rs. 10 per mensem for tuition. Messing charges Rs. 30 per mensem.

Training Course for Mechanics:—40 vacancies each year, 20 of which are reserved for nominees of the North-Western Railway. External candidates will be selected on the result of open competition in the entrance examination.

MAHARAJA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Residency Road, Jammu.

Subordinate Engineer Class:—Students having passed or read up to F.A. or F.Sc. or qualified as Overseer are admitted. Course two years. Admission Fee and Tuition Fee Rs. 50 and Rs. 400 respectively.

Overseer Class:—Students having passed Matriculation (or if plucked, passed in English and Mathematics at least) or qualified as Sub-Overseer are admitted. Course covers 16 months. Admission Fee and Tuition Fee for this class are Rs. 50 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Sub-Overseer Class:—Students having read up to Matriculation or possessing sufficient knowledge of English and Mathematics are admitted. Full Course 10 months. Admission Fee and Tuition Fee for this class are Rs. 25 and Rs. 125 respectively.

A student's monthly expenditure is ordinarily between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 comprising board, lodging and other expenses.

NADIRSHAW EDULJI DINSHAW CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KARACHI.

The College is affiliated to the Bombay University. The Engineering course extends over three years, and every student has to pass (1) Inter Science in Group A (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) or (2) Inter Arts with Mathematics as optional subject and the B.A. Examination with Physics and Chemistry as the optional group of the University of Bombay or of any other University recognised by the Bombay University.

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Write for Recent Catalogue. Industry Press, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Tuition Fees Rs. 100 per term. At present, the College has no Hostel of its own, but there is a private hostel in the vicinity of the College, where some of the students are accommodated.

Classes are also held in connection with the College for the Sub-overseers, the minimum qualification for admission being Matriculation or its equivalent.

Tuition Fees Rs. 60 per term.

ORISSA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, CUTTACK.

The courses of instruction consist of two branches; (1) Civil Engineering and (2) Mechanical and Electrical.

(1) The Minimum qualification for these classes is a pass at the Matriculation Examination and the course consists of three years' duration at school and one year outside. The school fee for natives of the Province and domiciled candidates is Rs. 3 per month and for non-domiciled candidates Rs. 5 per month.

(2) The Mechanical and Electrical section provides training in the workshops with the necessary theory. The minimum qualification for admission is the Vernacular Middle Examination. The course of instruction, which is free, extends over 5 years. All students get stipends ranging from Rs. 5 per month in the first year to Rs. 20 per month in the final year. The course is divided into three classes, viz., (1) Diploma Course for those who undergo the full 5 years' course in theory and pass the craftsmanship test. (2) the Chargehand course for those who complete the theory portion of the first three years and pass the craftsmanship test at the end of 5 years and (3) Journeyman course for those who complete the full 5 years' course in the workshop only and pass the craftsmanship test at the end of 5 years.

PUNJAB ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, JULLUNDER CITY.

There are two courses: (1) Electrical Engineering Course which prepares students for the examination of the City Guilds Institute of London, the examination being held under the supervision of the Director of Industries, Punjab Government. Candidates who are F.A. or F.Sc. or First division matriculates get preference in admission. But those possessing inferior academical qualifications are admitted after a test in English and Mathematics by the Institute. The diploma of Electrical Engineer is awarded after two years of training for the City and Guilds of London Institute. Admission Fee Rs. 25, Tuition fees—First year Rs. 10 p.m. and Second year Rs. 12 p.m. Admissions in June.

(2) Electrical Overseer's Course.—Candidates with the minimum qualification of matriculation pass are admitted in the last week of every month. Period of training one year. Admission fee—Rs. 20, monthly tuition fee—Rs. 10.

PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING,

Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Main courses of instruction; (1) Electrical Engineering (Two years, City & Guilds of London Institute course); (2) Electrical Supervisor (one year); and (3) Electrical Mechanic (six months). Monthly fees for No. 1 course Rs. 8-8, for No. 2 course Rs. 6-8 and No. 3 course Rs. 5-8. Admission fees are Rs. 20, 15 and 10 respectively.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY, DELHI.

Electrical Mistry Course—Candidates over 15 years of age will be admitted to this course without regard to educational qualifications. Syllabus:—Simple Connections; House Wiring; Fan Repairing; Battery Charging; Electric Machinery. The fee for the Mistry's Course is

Rs. 60. The period of instruction is three months. Rent—Boarding Seat Rent Rs. 16 for the term.

Electrician Course—Candidates knowing English and arithmetic and over 15 years of age are admitted. D. C. Machinery; Primary Batteries; Secondary Batteries. The fee for the Course is Rs. 100. The period of study is six months. Boarding Seat Rent is Rs. 30 for the term.

Electrical Engineer Course—Students who have passed the Matriculation or other equivalent examinations or are strong in English and Mathematics are admitted. The students are prepared for the City and Guilds of London Institute Electrical Engineering Examination, Grade I. The fee is Rs. 150. The period of instruction is nine months. Boarding Seat Rent is Rs. 40 for the term. Guilds' Examination fee is Rs. 6 per paper. Other Courses are: Signaller Course Rs. 50, Station Master Course Rs. 75, Telegraphist course Rs. 80, written course Rs. 100. There are also commercial courses.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING,

Andar St., Teppakulam Post, Trichinopoly.

The institution provides for adequate instructions and training in theory and practice of Civil Engineering and fits persons for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Students are also coached up for Madras Government Technical Examinations.

The following classes are run:—(1) Matriculate in Engineering—turns out Draughtsmen, Surveyors, Inspectors, etc. The course which extends over two years imparts simultaneous training in theory and practice of engineering also. (2) Graduate in Engineering, intends to help the Matrics in Engineering to prosecute higher studies and specialise in any one of the following branches:—(a) Architecture, (b) Geodesy and (c) Irrigation. This course extends over one year at School and six months at any approved works. (3) The Associate in Engineering course is for those students, who can spare only a couple of months per annum for training at School, though a few hours daily at home. It qualifies for similar offices as Matrics. The course, including training at School, covers a period of two years.

Admissions are ordinarily made in the months of January and July, and is open to completed or holders of S. S. L. C. or any equivalent irrespective of optionals, caste, or sex. Applications for admission shall be submitted not later than the 29th. of December and June for the January and July sessions respectively and shall at all times be accompanied by an application fee of Rupee one and the conduct and transfer or leaving certificates from the School or office last attended. Tuition fee may be paid either in one sum in advance or in monthly instalments except June and December. The scale of fee is as follows:—

	Advance rate.	Instalment rate.	No. inst. per course.
Matriculate in Engineering	Rs. 100	5-8	20
Graduate in Engineering	Rs. 60	6-8	10
Associate in Engineering	Rs. 150	8-4	20

• THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

Course 3 years. Candidates must not be under 17 or above 21 years of age. Session commences on 16th October. Application to be made not later than the 15th April. An entrance examination (fee Rs. 30) is held in the first week of June. The minimum qualification is a pass in the Intermediate Examination.

Solve Unemployment Problem? Read 'Careers for Agents & Middlemen.'
INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

The following is the list of the four subjects for the Roorkee Entrance Examination: Language (250 marks), Mathematics (400 marks), Science (300 marks), Drawing (20 marks).

Tuition fee Rs. 24 per mensem. Books cost Rs. 100. Hostel Rent Rs. 5 per mensem.

FOREST COLLEGES.

FOREST COLLEGE, DEHRA-DUN.

(Imperial Forest Service Course).

Candidates must be above 19 years and below 23 years, and hold a degree in Science of a recognised University. The course of students will extend over 2 years. The training fees are fixed at Rs. 2,400 per annum.

Ranger Course:—Minimum qualification is a pass in the Matriculation Examination. Qualifying test examination is held in the 2nd week of December. Course 2 years.

Fees:—The training fees are fixed at Rs. 1,500 per annum. This sum is payable in advance in two instalments due on October 1st and April 1st.

MADRAS FOREST COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

Candidates must not be less than 18 or more than 25 years of age. The application must be made not later than the 1st September. Private students will have to pay tuition fees at Rs. 1,500 per annum amounting to Rs. 3,000 for the two years' course. Coimbatore College is open to candidates coming from Bombay, the Central Province, Bihar and Orissa, Feudatory States, the Central India States, and Native States of Southern India including Hyderabad. The Madras Forest College course lasts for two years, beginning on the 1st August each year. Minimum qualification is a pass in the Matriculation Examination.

INDUSTRIAL & TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

BALASORE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BALASORE.

The School provides 5 years' course to workers for the trades so that capable students may take up responsible positions in a workshop or factory.

The workshop is run as a factory and everything that is made is sold and include Carpentry (including the use of modern wood-working machinery), Painting and Polishing, Blacksmithy, Iron-fitting, Machine shop, Power plant operation and Electric wiring, Motor fitting and driving, Well drilling and Pump fitting.

There are two departments for theoretical instruction:—A Technical High School Course for those who have passed the Middle English, and a Middle Vernacular course for those less qualified in English. The vernaculars used in the School are Bengali and Oriya only.

Tuition in the school is free to all students. Only an admission fee of Re. 1 is payable by all at the time of the entrance examination. Fee for games and sports is Re. 1-8 per year and is payable in advance except in the case of boys who receive stipends. Hostel charges are Rs. 7 per month and new students must pay for six months in advance unless special arrangements can be made.

Admission is made on the 1st January every year. Applicants must be at least 12 years of age and must have passed the Upper Primary Examination or have an equivalent knowledge of vernacular literature and mathematics.

Students will be required to spend eight hours per day in classes and workshop.

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INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

BERAR VICTORIA MEMORIAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,

Amraoti, C. P.

There are two courses, one for carpenters and another for black-smiths. The period for either is two years. There is also a course of six months for the training of Oil Engine drivers.

Applicants for admission must be between sixteen and nineteen years of age and require Fourth Standard vernacular certificate as minimum academical qualification. Application must reach the Superintendent before the 20th of May. The selection is made by the 5th of June.

• Residence in the attached hostel is compulsory for all students who are not living with guardians at Amraoti.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES,

6, Ramanath Majunder Street, Calcutta.

The institution gives practical lessons on soap, perfumery and allied industries with fees charged for each particular article taught. These range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 40. There is no admission fee and admission to any course is regarded as a contract course.

CALCUTTA TECHNICAL SCHOOL,

110, Corporation Street, Calcutta.

The School at present offers the following courses of instruction:—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Course, Plumbing and Sanitary Fitting Course, Electrical Wiremen Course.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Course is of five years' (10 terms) duration. They must pass either the Entrance Examination of the School for the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Course, or the Board of Control for Apprenticeship Training Admission Examination.

Session begins in July. A fee of Rs. 96 per annum is charged.

Plumbing and Sanitary Fitting Course extends over two years. Candidates must be over 15 years.

A fee of Rs. 96 per annum will be charged.

Electrical Wiremen Course of six months. Candidates must be below 20. Tuition fee Rs. 30.

CENTRAL POLY-TECHNIC INSTITUTE, LASHKAR, GWALIOR.

The Institute consists of the following departments:—(a) Mechanical Department offering 3 years' courses for Mechanical Engineering, Fitting, Turning, Brass work, Smithy, Foundry, Cabinet-making, Wood carving, Lacquer work, etc; (b) Chemical Departments with courses on Soap Manufacture, Paints & Pigments, Electro-Plating, Analysis, Chemical Industries (course 3 years for experts and 2 years for Practical Classes) and (c) Textile Dept. for studying Textile Engineering, Hand spinning, Silk & Cotton weaving, Lacquered ware making, Designing, Drawing etc. No fees are charged. Some deserving State students are allowed scholarships. Students are also coached for London Institute Technical Examination.

D. B. TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BURDWAN.

Students with M. A. pass or of 4th class are admitted. The Session begins in the first week of January. Course extends over 4 years. There are Carpentry, Smithy, Fitter's shop and Machine shop. The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3. The average monthly expenses in messes are Rs. 15 nearly. The qualification for admission into the First year Sub-Overseer class is a pass in English and Mathematics in the Matriculation Examination. No restriction of age, monthly tuition fee Rs. 3.

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INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

DAYANAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,**Dev Samaj Road, Lahore.**

Courses of Study: Tailoring, carpentry, book binding and cycle repairing. Candidates must have read up to vernacular upper primary standard, minimum age 14 years. Sessions begin from the middle of April.

DIAMOND JUBILEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RAJSHAHI.

The following are the departments:—Sub-overseer—2 years' course. Class begins in July.

School Final for Surveying and Manual Training.

Amin—1 year's course from August.

Artisan—Carpentry, Blacksmithy and Tinsmithy, Canewares, 3 years course.

No restriction of age to the Sub-overseer & Science course classes, but the students must have completed at least 16th year for the amin and 13th year for the artisan class.

School fee will be charged from the Sub-overseer students at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8 per month, and from Amin students at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per month, for residents of Rajshahi District and other districts respectively.

ELLIOT BANAMALI TECHNICAL SCHOOL, PABNA.

The school consists of the following departments:—Sub-overseer department, Surveyor department, Artisan or Industrial classes.

Sub-Overseer class—Pass in the Matriculation examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard or pass in English and Mathematics in the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University or pass in the "B" final Examination. Session commences from the month of July. The course extends over a period of one year nine months only, the first year class running from July to June and the second year class from July to March.

FARDUNJI SORABJI PAREKH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.**Soni Falia, Surat.**

Three years' graduated courses in Mechanical Engineering, Workshop Apprentice Courses, Carpentry and Furniture Making, one year's Electrical Wiremen's Course.

Fees of Rs. 11 per term ($\frac{1}{2}$ year) for Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Wiremen's Course and a fee of Rs. 3 for the Apprentice Course. Applications should be sent before the 5th June.

Session commences from June.

Candidates for admission to Mechanical Engineering class must be above 15. Gujrati students who have studied up to English V Standard and non-Gujrati students, who have passed English VI are admitted. Minimum cost of living at Surat is Rs. 15 to 18 per month.

GOVERNMENT CARPENTRY SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

The School is under the control of the Director of Industries U. P. Teaching is given both in the Vernacular and in English. The School course is from 1st July to 19th May. Application for admission should reach the Principal not later than June 30th and if necessary, an examination may precede admission.

The following classes are run:—(1) General wood-working class (Course, 3 years); (2) Advanced wood working class (Course, 3 years, Admission to this class being made only on completion of the General Wood Working course or a proved capacity to undertake advanced study); (3) Teachers' Training class (Course, 2 years, admission being restricted to men who have completed the General or Advanced Classes in the Allahabad or some kindred school, or who can demonstrate their ability to take up the subjects within the period prescribed for

"Sketches of Indian Industries" discusses industrial situations and industrial ideals. Parts I & II. Re. 1 each. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

this course); (4) Polishing and Painting Class (Course 3 years) and (5) Upholstery class (Course, 3 years). Special Classes for Factory foremen and Managers may also be arranged.

All Tuition is free and substantial prizes are given on merit each year.

GOVERNMENT CARPENTRY AND SMITHERY SCHOOL.

Quilon.

School has two sections: (1) Carpentry, (2) Smithery. The course extends over 3 years. The School year begins on the first Monday after the 15th May. Candidates for admission to the school shall be holders of the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate. Instruction imparted are both theoretical and practical.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL WOOD-WORKING INSTITUTE.

Bareilly, U. P.

The institute trains wood-workers in the use of improved hand and machine tools and provides facilities for the training of men in the allied trades of Timber seasoning, wood-finishing and upholstery. Instruction is provided in both machine and handwork.

At present stipends are awarded in classes other than the first year with the exception of the Artisan class and prizes are awarded on the result of the year's work.

Session commences on July 1, and ends on May 20 each year and applications on the prescribed form must reach the Wood Technologist of the Institute not later than June 15 each year. Admissions are made on the result of an examination held on the opening of the session.

The following courses of instruction are provided:—

Cabinet-making and Joinery (2 to 3 years' course), Wood-working Machinist's Course (3 years), Painting, Polishing and Wood-finishing (2 years), Upholstery (2 years), Kiln Seasoning Course (1 year).

Students to be eligible for admission to the Kiln Seasoning class must have passed the School Leaving Certificate or the Matriculation Examination and must have not less than three years' training in an Engineering School. The cost of messing charges average Rs 12 per mensem. Only a limited number of students are taken each year in each course.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BELLARY.

The School provides instruction in cabinet-making and smithy work on the lines and in accordance with the syllabuses of the school at Calicut with such alterations as local conditions require. No tuition fee is charged and apprentices who make satisfactory progress are paid stipends as at Calicut.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CALICUT.

The school was opened on the 19th July 1929. The School provides full-time instruction in mechanical engineering, cabinet making and motor car driving and maintenance. The syllabuses for the classes in cabinet-making and motor car drivers' work are based on those followed in the Government Industrial Institute, Madura. The engineering and cabinet-making courses are of five years' duration and the motor course six to twelve months' duration. A fee of Rs. 12 per mensem is charged for pupils of the motor driving course.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, MADRAS.

The Institute is engaged in an investigation of the manufacture of Printers' Ink, lamp black, camphor, crucibles, etc. and no classes are held for coaching up students at present.

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GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, MADURA.

The Institute will provide apprenticeship in carpentry and cabinet making; general machine work, and motor mechanic's work, short special courses in engine driving, motor car driving and maintenance, and the care and management of industrial machinery.

An apprentice will be allowed to take one course only—wood-work or metal work. Wood working course comprises instruction in making good sound furniture, preparation and erection of wood work in buildings, rattaning, carving, painting and upholstery. Metal work course includes instruction in blacksmithy, moulding, pattern making, fitting, and turning, motor car repair work and also management of running machinery. Course 5 years.

Admissions are made on 1st July. Candidates must be between 15 and 18. No fees will be charged for tuition. The hostel fees about Rs 15 monthly. Special short courses in oil-engine driving and the care, adjustment and economic running of industrial machinery and motor-car driving and maintenance are also conducted.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOL, GORAKHPUR.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Class—Course is of three years, followed by two years' practical apprenticeship in recognised mills and factories. Management of steam engines, boilers, electric generators, oil engines, petrol motors and steam pumps, etc. are taught. School workshop comprises of carpentry, smithy, foundry and machine shops and is equipped with up-to-date machine-tools.

The minimum qualification for admission is class X standard of an Anglo-Vernacular School. A competitive examination is held annually in July. Candidates should be between 15 and 20 years of age.

Artisan class is intended for those who have passed the Upper Primary Examination of Vernacular Schools or the 4th class examination of Anglo-Vernacular School. Candidates for this class must be between 15 and 18 years of age. Fees for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering class Re. 1 per mensem, and Artisan class As. 8 per annum.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOL, JHANSI.

Age limit for admission is 16 to 18 years. Session commences in January. The educational qualifications is (X) tenth standard. An entrance examination is held.

Course of training:—Applied mechanics, drawing, machine construction and drawing, gas and oil engines, steam and its application, magnetism, electricity, internal combustion engine and train lighting and ventilation, etc., etc. Period of training four years, messing charges are about Rs 15 per month. Fee of Re. 1 for hostel and as. 4 for games is charged per student per month.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOL, LUCKNOW.

Courses of training consist of mechanical engineering, light machine mechanic, painting and engine driving. Candidates must be above 16. Session begins from 1st week of July.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOL, LAHORE.

The school provides craft training combined with suitable literary education for the sons or near relatives of artisans. Non-artisan boys are also eligible for admission on payment of tuition fees. Session begins on the 1st of April. After passing the 5th Primary Examination a boy learns one of the following crafts for study in the higher classes of the School—Drawing, Cabinet work and upholstery, Pattern and toy making, Machine work, Tin and Copper work, Electroplating, Moulding, Smiths work, Draftsman estimating, Padding and electroplating can be learnt by casual students also. No tuition fees are charged.

**ADVERTISE IN THE PAYING WAY—WRITE TO
MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY,

Popham's Broadway, Madras.

Course of instruction:—Mechanical Engineering course consists of 5 years, Electrical Engineering course of four years, Practical Electric Wiring course of two years intended for practical wiremen, Mechanical Drawing courses in vernacular of two years each for Wood-workers, Metal-workers and Bricklayers, masons and plumbers, Printing course of four years. Minor Sanitary Science and Plumbing course consists of two years.

Students will be admitted only to one course. For the Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering courses the minimum standard of preliminary education is the S.S.L.C. Fees Rs. 3 for each subject.

Perambur Railway Branch of the Madras Trades School is attached to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops.

GOVERNMENT TRADES SCHOOL, MANGALORE.

At present part-time instruction is provided in the wood-working and engineering trades, including motor engineering. The classes consist of a mechanic's course of five years' duration for the benefit of apprentices employed in general engineering in the local factories and workshops, a motor mechanic's and driver's course extending over a period of two years and a wood-worker's course of a similar duration. The syllabus followed is that adopted for the engineering classes of the Perambur branch of the Madras Trades School. Admission is ordinarily restricted to bonafide apprentices and workmen who are engaged in the trade.

HAROURT BUTLER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Cawnpore.

Minimum qualification for admission is a pass in Intermediate Science Examination of the U. P. High School and Intermediate Board or any other equivalent examination. Preference is given to students passing from colleges of the United Provinces. The Institute provides courses of study which will train students as research Chemists in General Applied Chemistry, Technical Chemists in Oil Extraction and Refining, Technical Leather Chemists, Technical Chemists in Sugar Technology. Courses are of 3 years' duration.

In July 12 stipendiary students will be selected for admission at a competitive entrance examination, 3 for general research, 3 for oil chemistry, 3 for leather chemistry, and 3 for sugar technology. A further limited number of admissions of U. P. residents or others is made upon the above mentioned competitive examination. Such students are required to pay a compounded fee of Rs. 1,500 per year during the period of their residence at the Institute. Application for admission to the Entrance Examination should reach the Institute office by May 1st.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,

Jamshedpur.

Indian candidates must possess an Honours or first class degree in Metallurgy or Mechanical Engineering or Science of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College, preferably accomplished by work experience abroad or a degree in Metallurgy or Mechanical Engineering or Science of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College.

The age of any candidate as registered by the University authorities must not exceed 25 years on the 1st of November if he has been abroad, or 22 years if he has not been abroad.

A combined theoretical and practical training of two years' duration is given at the Institute and in the Works of the Company.

**ADVERTISE IN THE PAYING WAY—WRITE TO
MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.**

Students who have had works experience abroad may be paid Rs. 200 per month throughout the two years, if his experience deserves this salary. Ordinarily students will get no salary during their first year, but will receive Rs. 75 per month if in class A. or Rs. 50 per month if in Class B.

Graduates receiving no pay in the first year will be required to deposit Rs. 60 on admission to cover their room rent, cost of stationery supplied, etc.

The approximate cost of living for students at Jamshedpur is Rs. 50 per month. Unpaid students will get accommodation in the Company's hostels at a charge of not more than Rs. 3 per month.

Students considered suitable on completion of training may be given employment with the Tata Iron and Steel Coy. They may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Company for five years.

KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BARODA.

The Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, offers the following Diploma Courses:—(1) Mechanical, (2) Electrical and (3) Civil Engineering; (4) Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico-Printing; (5) Soaps and Oil; (6) Weaving Technology; (7) Architecture; (8) Painting; (9) Photography and Photo-Engraving. Courses Nos. 1, 2, 7 are of 4 years' duration. All others extend over three years.

There is a certificate course in each of the above (except Electrical Engineering) and Commerce Class. All Diploma classes and Commerce classes are conducted in English, the certificate courses are taught in Gujarati.

The standard of admission is that of Matriculation for the Diploma Courses and that for the certificate course is English Standard III or Vernacular Standard V.

The tuition fee is as follows:—For Baroda State: Diploma Rs. 50 per year, Certificate Rs. 30 per year. For Outsider: Diploma Rs. 75 per year, Certificate Rs. 50 per year.

Kala-Bhavan Residency can accommodate about 80 students only. The cost of living in Baroda is about Rs. 20 a month.

KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, KERALA.

Candidates should hold Secondary School Leaving Certificates. Candidates, who have already worked in a soap factory will be given preference. Fees—Rs. 100 per annum for students coming from the Madras Presidency, in the case of others Rs. 150 will be charged. Course extends over one year. Students are also admitted in the 2nd year for Advanced Course.

LAL SINGH MANSINGH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Manipuri, U. P.

Session begins from July and ends in May. Qualification for admission is Vernacular Final Standard. Courses consist of Carpentry, Tarkashi, Tailoring, Weaving, Cane work, Music (Vocal & Instrumental) and Blind class for teaching Music, Cane furniture making, Sewing, Ordinary Tailoring. Students make their own mess arrangements in a hotel attached to the School. Monthly expenses of a student are about Rs. 8 only.

MOBERLY TECHNICAL SCHOOL, HOOGHLY.

Artisan Class.—There are arrangements for the following courses of study:—Electrical wiring shop (2 years' course); Carpentry (3 years' course); Smithy (3 years' course); Fitters' shop (3 years' course); Machine shop (3 years' course); Motor Mechanics shop (2 years' course).

There will be no age limit for artisan boys.

Read "CLERK'S MANUAL" and get Yourself Proficient in Management of Office Work. INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., CALCUTTA.

Junior Technical Classes.—Boys between 12 and 15 years of age will be admitted.

The total strength including the electric wiring shop and Motor Mechanics' shop will be about 30 Artisans and 40 Technical students.

Boarding and lodging charges do not exceed Rs. 12 per month.

Students who have read up at least up to the Fourth Class of High Schools or up to the First Class of an M. E. School will be eligible for admission into Junior Technical Department, while those who are at least barely literate will be admitted to the artisan classes.

The session commences from January.

A fee of Rs. 3 per month will be payable by the Junior Technical Department students as well as by the artisan. Students in the motor mechanics shop and wiring shop should pay Rs. 5 per month.

PREM MAHA VIDYALAYA, BRINDABAN.

Village Workers' Training Class: Educational qualification up to Matric Standard, Course 2½ years. Courses of study:—Rural Economics, Elementary citizenship, Co-operative movement, Agriculture, Spinning, Carding, Weaving, Sanitation, Hygiene and first aid. Commerce Department gives training in Short-hand, Type-writing and Book-keeping. A special course of ceramics and pottery extends over three years with another six months' period as apprenticeship and is open for admission to all, possessing knowledge up to Matric standard. Training is provided in Clay Modelling and Painting; Glazed Pottery and Stoneware. White Porcelain and Chinaware, Papier Mache work, Brass and iron lock making and use of the Potter's wheel. Each course extends over 2 years with a period of six months for apprenticeship and is open to all students having read up to primary standard.

For students who have not gone through a regular school course there is no provision in the workshop for training as Turners, Moulders and Fitters, Carpenters, Carpet-weavers, Engine drivers, Clay moulders. Potters' course extends from 1 year to 3 years. Tailoring course takes one year. Articles manufactured in the different departments of the institution can be had from store (Prem Bhandar).

RANCHI TECHNICAL SCHOOL, RANCHI.

Mechanical Engineering Dept.—Apprenticeship period covers five years, the first half of which will be spent at the school and the remainder in selected engineering workshops. The educational qualifications for admission comprise a knowledge of elementary mathematics up to the Matriculation standard and a working knowledge of the English language. An entrance examination in these subjects will be held at the school annually in July. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation examination in English and mathematics will be examined in handwriting and dictation only. The age of candidates must not exceed 20 years.

Boys (preferably sons of workmen) who are over 15 years of age are admitted for training in one of the following trades:—Carpentry, Smithy, Leather-working, Fitting, Turning and Motor Repairing. Practical Drawing and Mensuration are taught to apprentices. Admissions will usually be made after the Christmas vacation but boys may be taken in at any time of the year at the discretion of the Superintendent. Every candidate must furnish a Middle English or Middle Vernacular Certificate.

SIR D. M. PETIT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR.

(Under the control of the American Marathi Mission).

Under the inspection and examination of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency.

Read "CLERK'S MANUAL" and get Yourself Proficient in Management of Office Work. INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., CALCUTTA.

... Subjects taught:—(1) Carpentry & Carpentry Drawing Grades I, II & III. (2) Maistry (Overseer's) Class; (3) Electrical Wiring, Class II.

Qualifications for admission:—5th Marathi for carpentry and carpentry Drawing Grades I & II; Carpentry and Drawing, Maistry (Overseer's) class and Electrical Wiring, Class II; 6th English for 3rd Grade.

Fees Rs. 4 per month for each subject.

SRI CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MYSORE.

Subjects taught in the Institute are as follows:—Art-Drawing Freehand, Geometrical, Perspective, Model, Common Objects and Nature; Painting in Oil, Water-colour, Temper, etc., from casts of living model; Modelling—In Clay, Wax and Plaster, of ornaments, antiques and life figures:—Designing—For Furniture, Inlay, Carving and other artistic industries; Industrial Arts—Engraving and Enamelling; Metal Works, Rattan Work, Fitters' Work; Blacksmithy.

The terms are: 1st July to Dasara, Dasara to Christmas; Christmas to 15th April; 15th May to 30th June.

Applications for admission should be made between the 15th May and 1st July.

The only case in which any fee will be charged is that of part-time students in the Art section, who pay one rupee per mensem in advance. In other cases, in order to encourage students of the right class to undergo training, stipends will be paid at rates varying with the stage of training, the class of work done, and other conditions.

In addition to the School examinations, selected students will be sent up for the Madras Technical Examinations in Drawing, Painting and Engraving.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE, DAYALBAGH, AGRA.

Courses of study include mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, automobile engineering, leather working. Candidates must be at least matriculates. But in the case of automobile engineering candidates reading up to VIII. Class standard are admitted. Sessions begin from July. Last date of applications 30th June.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF UJJAIN, GWALIOR.

The Institute imparts training on spinning, sizing, warping, silk and cotton weaving, designing, drawing and estimating, fitting and working of machines and carpentry. 2 years' course. No fees are charged.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT KANCHRAPARA.

The scheme of training 1st class apprentices provides for shop-training under commercial conditions in the E. B. Rly. Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Electrical Shops at Kanchrapara with simultaneous scientific Engineering training at the Kanchrapara Technical School. Apprentices are admitted in March and July each year. Candidates must have passed the Admission Examination of the Board of Apprenticeship Training. For admission in March they must not be over 18 years of age on the 1st of January of the same year, and for admission in July syllabus and rules for the Admission Examination may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Apprenticeship Training, Calcutta Technical School, 110, Corporation Street, Calcutta and applications for permission to sit for the examination should also be made to the Loco & Carriage Superintendent, E. B. Rly., 3, Kollaghat Street, Calcutta, by letter only, immediately the result of the Admission Examination is out. Only apprentices in the E. B. Rly. Workshops at Kanchrapara are eligible for training at the Technical School.

Immense possibility for ambitious men. Read Banerjee's Money Making by the Mail. R. 2. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

TIRHUT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MUZAFFARPUR.

The Institute is equipped with class-rooms, workshops, etc., and undertakes the training of Mechanical Apprentices as well as Artisan Apprentices.

Mechanical Apprentice Classes:—Course five years the first half of which will be spent at the Institute and the second with selected engineering firms. Candidates must be native of, or domiciled in, the Province of Bihar and Orissa and be between the ages of 16 and 19 years. They must pass an admission examination in English and Mathematics which is held annually at the end of June. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or the School-leaving Certificate Examination are not obliged to sit for the admission examination.

Industrial Diploma Classes:—Students, including the sons of skilled workmen, are accepted for training in the following trades:—Wood working (Carpentry and Cabinet-making), Iron-working (Blacksmithy Fitting and Machine work), Leather-working, Oil Engine Driving. Course in wood-working and iron-working is five years, in leather-working two years and oil engine driving one year only. Candidates should preferably be between the ages of 14 and 18 years and should have passed the upper primary or higher examination.

Arrangements have been made at present for training in the following departments:—(1) Carpenter's shop; (2) Cabinet Maker's shop; (3) Painter's shop; (4) Smithy; (5) Fitting shop; (6) Machine shop; (7) Pattern shop; (8) Foundry.

The course of instruction will ordinarily cover five years. Instruction is given in the vernacular and includes lectures in theory as well as practical training in the workshops.

Candidates for admission must not be below the age of 15 or above 19, and preference will be given to native of the province or persons domiciled therein. Selection is based on the result of an admission examination followed by a personal interview with the Superintendent.

Session begins in July and ends in April. Students are not required to pay fees their training but each student is required to deposit Rs 10 at the time of admission as caution money and also to make an annual contribution of Rs 2 towards the common room and athletic fund of the Institute. Students are required to reside in the hostel, attached to the School or in private hostels duly approved and recognised by the authorities of the Institute.

There are ten stipends which are awarded each year to deserving students in order of merit.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Matunga, Bombay.

The following are the course of instruction qualifying for Diplomas and Certificates:—

Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Manufacture, Technical and Applied Chemistry (including courses in Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes, Oils and Fats, Soaps and Candles, Sizing, Dyeing and Bleaching and Foods, Drugs and General Analysis) and Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing Courses, each of four years' duration.

Candidates for admission must pass the Entrance Examination of this Institute, which is early in June at this Institute and at Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Lahore, Cawnpore and Nagpur under the supervision of the Director of Industries. The fees are Rs 55 per term for each course of eight terms, for bonafide students of the Bombay Presidency

Immense possibility for ambitious men, Read Banerjee's Money Making by the Mail. Rs. 2. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

(excluding Native States) and Rs. 80 per term for each course for students belonging to other province. The fees include subscription to the Gymkhana.

There is a Hostel attached to the Institute. The rent is Rs. 36 per term for each of three students in one room on the ground floor and Rs. 42 per term for each of three students in one room on the first floor. The average monthly expenses for a student inclusive of board, lodging, fees, tools, books, etc., are about Rs. 50 to Rs. 55.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Anjuman Industrial School, Madras. Balasore Industrial School Balasore. Boy's Industrial School, Balasore. Govt. Metal Working Institute, Aligarh; Govt. Metal Works Institute, Ambala; Government Metal Works Institute, Sialkot. Jamalpur Technical Institute, Jamalpur. Maharajah Cossimbazar Polytechnic Institute, 1 & 3, Nandalal Bose Lane, Baghbar, Calcutta. Nabadurga Free Industrial School, Banamali Naskar Road, Behala, Calcutta. Nari Siksha Samity, 6-1, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta. (For ladies only). National Electric Institute, (Regd.), Mahuva, Kathiawar. Pannalal Seal Vidyamandir, 5, Ulai Chandi Road, Calcutta. Soap Training House, Saidpur, Rangpur, Bengal. Srimulam Technical School, Travancore. St. Joseph's Industrial School & Press, Trichinopoly (Metal Casing, Turning & Fitting, Cabinet Making, Painting). Victoria Technical Institute, Panthon Road, Egmore, Madras. Viswa Bharathi, Santiniketan, Bolepur, Bengal.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN,"

Mazagaon Pier, Bombay.

The "Dufferin" trains candidates for the Indian Mercantile Marine in such a way that they may with confidence be expected to follow the sea as a career, and be fit in all respects to hold their own as good and efficient officers. Cadets will be required to live on the training ship, and will be subject to the discipline of the ship's officers and of the teaching staff. After leaving the Dufferin, three years are usually spent as an apprentice, during which time the boy learns the practical side of his profession.

The following shipping companies have agreed to accept as apprentices youths who have completed the course of the Training ship, and the Government of India consider that apprentices who give satisfaction should be able to obtain employment on the ships belonging to these and other companies:—(1) P. & O. S. N. Co's India-China Steamers, (2) British India Steam Navigation Co., (3) Scindia Steam Navigation Co., (4) Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., (5) The Nourse Line, (6) The Mogul Line, (7) The Burma Oil Co., Ltd., (8) Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Bros., Aden, (9) Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (Home Trade).

Most Shipping Companies require a premium prior to signing an Indenture for three years' apprenticeship. Such a premium may amount to any sum such as Rs. 700 and in some cases is refunded on satisfactory completion of the period of apprenticeship. Cost of uniform and equipment necessary prior to going to sea approximates Rs. 500.

The full course in the training ship lasts for 3 years. Each year is divided into 2 terms. First term January 15th to June 1st; Second term September 1st to December 15th.

The classes are named as follows:—Junior, 1st year; Remove, 2nd year; Nautical, 3rd year.

The fees are Rs. 50 per mensem, payable in advance for each term. The first term's fees, payable before the 15th January, amount to

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Rs. 225; the second term's fees, payable before 1st September, amount to Rs. 175. These fees include board, lodging, tuition, medical attendance and games.

Instruction on the Training Ship will be given in English, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Science, Mechanics, Meteorology, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Seamanship and Magnetism. A final examination will be held before the course on the Training Ship is complete.

The training on the ship provides an education not inferior to that obtainable at educational establishments on land, so that those who finally do not elect for a career at sea, will find that their time has not been wasted.

Great attention is paid to physical drill, which is practised every morning. Playing fields have been provided ashore, which they visit at least four times a week, hockey, football and tennis being taught and played. Deck games such as Deck cricket, tennis, and hockey are also encouraged.

All cadets are taught boxing under competent supervision.

A gymnasium and indoor recreation room are provided.

Candidates seeking admission must be British subjects, whose parents are domiciled in India, or subjects of a Ruling Prince in India, and must be between the ages of thirteen years 8 months and sixteen on January 15th of the year of entry into the Dufferin. They will be required to pass a qualifying examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, English, History, Geography and General knowledge set on the syllabus of the fourth standard at an Anglo-Vernacular School. This examination will be held about the 1st of November simultaneously at Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow, Patna, Madras, Delhi, Rangoon and Karachi. Candidates who pass the qualifying examination will be required to come to Bombay for an interview with the Selection Board and to undergo an eyesight test for vision and colour blindness, also a medical examination. These tests and the selection will ordinarily take place about the 10th of January. The total number of entries in each year is limited to 33, of which six are reserved for holders of scholarship. Certificates of fitness from a Government medical officer, not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon, must accompany their application. Such certificates will in no way entitle the applicant to exemption from the further medical examination or eyesight test in Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Course Three Years. Session begins on the first Monday in July. Tuition fees Rs. 300 per annum. Entrance requirements—Matriculation of an Indian University.

CITY TELEGRAPH AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

(Wireless Training Branch).

121/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Course extending over 9 months (to an intelligent student 6 months) covers requirements for the examination conducted by the Director General, Post and Telegraphs, India to obtain certificate of competency in Wireless Telegraphy. Course includes General Principle of Electricity and Magnetism, Theory of Radio-telegraphy and Radio telephony, Transmitting and receiving messages by ear, etc. Fees for complete course are Rs. 200 payable in 3 instalments.

Consult BENGAL PAINT SUPPLY CO., 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
For Lubricating & Machine Oils Turpentine, Paints & Varnishes &c.

**COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY,
164, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.**

The following courses are taught:—

Post Medical Graduate Course:—For those who are preparing to go to foreign countries for diplomas with Ophthalmology as special subject. Admission fee Rs. 10. Tuition fees for lectures and demonstrations Rs. 400. Practical Pathology and Bacteriology, Operative Surgery Rs. 75 (separately each Rs. 50).

Medical Students Course:—One theoretical course (in diseases of the Eye) lasts for about 6 weeks. This is meant for the students of Medical College and schools just before each examination. Fees:—Rs. 15 each for the whole course payable in advance.

Ophthalmic Opticians Course:—The course will spread over a period of six months leading to a Certificate of Proficiency of the college. There will be 3 courses of instruction annually commencing from January, July and November. These will comprise sight testing, dark room examinations, choice of frames, etc. Admission fee Rs. 10. Tuition fees Rs. 250 or Rs. 200 payable in one instalment. Examination fees for certificate Rs. 15.

**F. M. C. SCHOOL OF MOTORING.
243-3, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.**

Tuition in Motor-Car Driving and Maintenance given. Scale of fees:—Short Course Rs. 125, Full Course Rs. 300, Full Course (without driving) Rs. 175.

**INDIAN COLLEGE OF NATUROPATHY,
100, Harrison Road, Calcutta.**

Sessions begin on 1st January. Depts.—Oral, Correspondence, Foreign correspondence, and the Special.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE, INDIA.

This is a post-graduate institution, founded by the munificence of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, and of his sons Sir Dorabji Tata and the late Sir Ruttonji Tata. Four departments, offering instruction in (1) General and Inorganic Chemistry, (2) Organic Chemistry, (3) Biochemistry and (4) Electrical Technology, are provided with fully equipped laboratories for research work, and there is a technical library comprising upwards of 17,000 volumes. There are no tuition fees, and the monthly expenses approximate to Rs. 50. Scholarships may be awarded to students of proved ability after entry. Courses run three years.

**INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER,
The Recluse, Bombay.**

With a view to encourage the spread of Commercial Education among Indians, who select Business as career, the Indian Merchants' Chamber has instituted a commercial Examination Board to conduct under their auspices Commercial Examinations. The Examinations are conducted on lines similar to those by various other foreign institutions and are divided into two classes, namely, Diploma and Certificate Examinations.

**INDIAN OPTICAL INSTITUTE & REFRACTION HOSPITAL,
12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.**

Three different courses of study have been arranged:—

(A) Ophthalmic Opticians Course—The course will extend over a period of one year only. The session will commence in the Middle of July. The students (either sex) for admission should at least be eighteen years of age and should be a matriculate, having had a preliminary knowledge in Physics (Light). Admission fees Rs. 8. Tuition

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

fees for the whole course is Rs. 100 if paid in advance or Rs. 30 per quarter in advance, if paid in 4 instalments. Fees for the Extra Course in Physical Optics Rs. 25 payable in advance.

(B) Dispensing Opticians Course—The course will include the following subjects:—(1) Physical Optics; (2) Ophthalmic Lenses; (3) Mechanical Optics. Admission Fees Rs. 5; Tuition Fees Rs. 40, per session payable in advance.

(C) Ophthalmological Course—The Course is intended for Medical Students and Practitioners.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE.

51-1-1, College Street, Calcutta.

Students are given practical training, and theoretical lectures are arranged.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, 2, Rowland Road, Calcutta.

The following courses of study are offered:—(1) Automobile Engineering Course including Driving Course (8 to 9 months). Fees Rs. 300. (2) Automobile Engineering Course without Driving Course (8 to 9 months). Fees Rs. 200. (3) Driving & Service Course (3 months), Fees Rs. 100. (4) Professional Drivers Special Course (2 months), Fees Rs. 50 (5) Special Course:—(a) in tyre repair & service (6 months), Fees Rs. 125. (b) in spray painting (4 months), Fees Rs. 100. *N.B.*—Should any candidate like to take up any of the above Special Courses after completing the Automobile Engineering Course, he would have 20% off the fees for the particular Special Courses.

J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME.

Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Bombay.

A few studentships are awarded annually under this Scheme for advanced study in foreign countries to graduates who are native of India, with conspicuous distinction at any Indian University. They are in the nature of loans repayable according to the terms given below with simple interest at four per cent annum.

Applications must accompany copies of certificates as to character and physical fitness and a passport size photograph of the applicant. The Committee will meet in the first week of August to make selections which are made entirely on the score of merit.

The selected candidates will be required to enter into an agreement with the committee, the main terms of which provide for:—

1. The course of studies must lead up to the highest degree or the highest standard of efficiency.
2. Insurance with such company as the Committee may approve;
3. Assignment of the policy to the Committee's nominee;
4. Provision of an approved surety for the regular payment of the premium;
5. Repayment of the loan on the following basis after they shall have begun to earn an income:—
 - (a) One fifth of the annual income if it should be under Rs. 400 p.m.
 - (b) One fourth, if between Rs. 400 and Rs. 600 p.m.
 - (c) One third, if it exceeds Rs. 600 per month.

SAROJ NALINI INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN, 60 B, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta.

The School was founded with the object of imparting industrial training as well as cultural education to adult women of the Bhadrakalok class.

To learn the art of making disinfectants, read "Manufacture of Disinfectants & Antiseptics" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

The subjects taught in the School are the following:—(1) Sewing and Cutting, (2) Embroidery and Drawing, (3) Carpet and Durry Weaving, (4) Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving, (5) Cotton and Wool Dyeing, (6) Jaipur Ornamental Brass Works, (7) Knitting Socks, Scarves, Mufflers and Children's Cap by machines, (8) Toy Making, (9) Woodcut, (10) Leather Embossing, (11) Gane Work, (12) Folk Art including Alpana and Mural Painting, (13) Music (vocal and instrumental), (14) Nursing and (15) General Education in English and Bengali upto M. E. standard.

There is also a Boarding House attached to the School for the mofussil pupils.

SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY, CALCUTTA.

P-154, Lake Road, P.O. Kalighat, Calcutta.

Special courses, mainly Post-graduate in character. Subjects of instruction, such as Scientific agriculture, Drug cultivation, Examination of blood, sputum, urine, Soap chemistry and manufacture of pure soap, both toilet and washing, Investigation and manufacture of all indigenous herbs and drugs, such as belladonna, cinchona, nux-vomica and such other useful medicinal products. The course lasts for three months. Fees for each course Rs. 300.

Ordinary boarding charges approximate Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a month. Candidates must be Matriculates or its equivalent or must pass a special pre-admission test. Courses open to all. Farm and Factory at Tollygunge, Laboratory at Lake Road.

SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

12/1, Government Place East, Calcutta.

Provides course for motor engineering and driving. Monthly allowances to candidates in special engineering course.

USHAGRAM SCHOOLS, USHAGRAM, ASANSOL.

Other Depts, besides Boy's High English School and Girls' Higher Secondary School, are:—(i) School of Music; (ii) School of Art; (iii) Department of Industries and Agriculture (Boys); (iv) Department of Home Industries (Girls); Boys' Village-hostel receives boys between the ages of 6 and 12. Boys above 12 need special sanction of the staff committee. There are boarding arrangements for 50 boys; Girls' Village-hostel maintains arrangement for 75 girls. Each girl is expected to do one hour of manual work a day.

Tuition Fees (for boarders):—L. P. Class, As. 4; U. P. Class, As. 8; M. E. Class, As. 12; H. S. Class, Re. 1.

VICTORIA TAILORING AND CUTTING COLLEGE.

Poona No. 2.

Course of Study: Diploma Course; Cutting fee Rs. 100 on f. Duration of cutting 3 months, and cutting and tailoring 9 months. Shirts, Indian-shirts, Trousers, Indian-trousers, Waist-coats, Coats, Over-coats, Breeches, Ladies Garments. Total lessons 98.

The diploma course is being divided in three sections. Tuitions are given in one or more courses. Concession is given to one, who takes more than one course.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Imperial College of Telegraphy & Commerce, 114, College Street, Calcutta. Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, Patna. Deshbandhu Tailoring School, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Modern Scientific Institute, Gwalmandi, Lahore. New Shorthand & Typewriting Institute, No. 75, U. F. The Mall, Simla. Remington Fonetik School, Nos. 3 & 4, The Mall, Simla.

To get in touch with Indian manufacturers, read "DIRECTORY OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES" price As. 4. Industry Book Dept., Calcutta.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

GUN AND SHELL FACTORY, COSSIPUR, CALCUTTA.

Lads between ages of 16 and 19 years who have matriculated, and passed the Entrance Examination of the Board of Apprenticeship Training are taken as Trade Apprentices, in Mill-wrighting or Tool-making, as vacancies occur. Normal course comprises five years' practical training in the Factory, combined with an approved course of instruction at the Calcutta Technical School. In addition, the Boy Artisan Training Scheme provides a five years' course of training for selected boys between the ages of 15 and 17 years. This course is intended to produce Craftsmen, capable, ultimately, to fill junior Supervisory posts in Mechanical Engineering Workshops. The practical training is supplemented by a special course of education in the Factory School.

INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Rifle Factory, Ishapore.

Student Apprentice:—Training is offered in Mechanical Engineering Course five years. Maximum age limited to 19 years. Qualification for admission is a pass in I.Sc. Examination. Fees Rs. 3. Allowance Rs. 20 monthly given to students residing within 30 miles and Rs. 30 for others. Annual increment Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Trade Apprentice:—Training offered in Tool making, Mill-wrighting, Blacksmithing, Joinery and Pattern making. Age limit 18 years. Course 5 years. Matriculates only are admitted. Allowance same as for students apprentice.

Boy Artisan:—Special training in one trade only. Course 5 years. Age limited to 17 years. A candidate must have read up to 6th Class of High School. Allowance varies from Rs. 6 daily in 1st year to Rs. 14 daily in the 5th year.

Technical School:—3 years' course in metal and wood working tools. Age limited to 15 years. The applicants must have read up to the fifth class. Monthly fee Re. 1 only. No allowance.

Primary School:—Course consists of English, Arithmetic and drawing. Age limit is 12 years.

INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

Age limits—Normally between 15 and 19 years. Applicants should have higher educational qualifications than the Matriculation. The period of apprenticeship is five years. Apprentices are to specialise in one of the following trades:—

(a) Machine shop work, (b) Fitting and Erecting, (c) Smithy and forge work, (d) Foundry work including Pattern making, (e) Mill-wright work, (f) Carpentry, including wheel manufacture, wood machine work, painting etc., (g) Tool maker's work.

INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Cordite Factory, Ayazvankudu, Nilgiris.

Candidates should have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination with Science and Mathematics as optional subjects and should be between 15 and 19 years of age.

Course four years. Object of training:—To fit the apprentice for a position in a supervisory capacity in a Chemical Works.

TANNING INSTITUTIONS.

CALCUTTA RESEARCH TANNERY, PAGLADANGA, CALCUTTA.

The course is one of two years, one year at the Chemical Laboratory and another year at the Demonstration Tannery. In the chemical

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laboratory the students are taught analysis of water, oils, soap, fats and waxes, tanstuffs and tanning chemicals and tannery control work. In the demonstration tannery they are taught the methods of manufacturing different kinds of commercial leather. Theoretical lectures are also delivered on (1) General Chemistry, (2) Applied Chemistry of Leather Manufacture and (3) Principles and Methods of tanning. Under-graduates and matriculates are also admitted. Out of twenty four students admitted sixteen are for students from Bengal and eight from Bihar & Orissa.

For Bengal students, there are four paid apprenticeships, two carrying an allowance of Rs 30 each and two of Rs 20 each month.

GOVERNMENT LEATHER WORKING SCHOOL, AGRA.

Course and terms same as in Municipal Board, Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT LEATHER WORKING SCHOOL, CAWNPORE.

The following are the principal subjects of instruction which will be worked out during a period of two years:—(i) Anatomy of the foot—broad principles; (ii) Pattern cutting, clicking, closing; Bottom stock cutting and preparation, Lasting and Bottom-stock attaching by hand, Finishing; (iii) Measurements—Variations in form and character of feet; (iv) Lasts; (v) Materials; (vi) Mending; (vii) Kit cutting; (viii) Boots and shoes for defective feet; (ix) The making up of miscellaneous items would include trunks, various sorts of cases, gaiters straps of different classes, holdalls, handbag and satchels.

There is no accommodation provided for the residence of students but private arrangements can be made.

Admissions are ordinarily made on July 1, when the sessions commence, but students are admitted on January 2. Applicants for admission should have studied at least up to the Lower Primary Standard.

All students, on entering a regular course of study, must sign an undertaking to attend for the full period of the course failing which they will be liable to be called upon to refund to the Director of Industries, U. P., the total amount which, in the opinion of the officer may have been expended on their instruction.

GOVERNMENT LEATHER WORKING SCHOOL, MEERUT.

Courses of Study—Same as in Municipal Leather School, Allahabad. The sessions of the school for admission begin on the 5th July and 2nd January every year. Admission is made only at the commencement of the session. Applicants should have studied at least up to the Lower Primary School.

GOVERNMENT TANNING SCHOOL, FATEHPORE.

The Institute trains village tanners in the modern methods of tanning, curing and finishing. Applications for admission should be made to the Head Master of the school not later than June 15 each year. The session commences each year on July 1. No fees will be charged from residents of the United Provinces. The full cost of training will be charged from students who are deputed by other provincial Governments. Candidates for admission should be between 16 and 25 years of age. Applicants should be able to follow the instruction given in the school, and to take down notes. The course will extend over a period of two years. Practical work in the tannery and finishing departments is arranged. No boarding house is attached to the school.

LEATHER TRADES INSTITUTE, MADRAS.

The Institute is a centre for the provision of general advice, research and practical guidance to tanners and for the conduct

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of analysis of bark, water, effluent, chrome, lime liquor, etc., and of analysis of skins and hides intended for export with a view to detecting adulteration by the use of epsom salts and other dopes. The staff of the Institute maintains close touch with research in the sphere of leather technology in Europe and America and tests the results arrived at in those countries under conditions obtaining in Madras so that the benefit of the work that is being done in the more industrially advanced countries may be extended to tanners in a form which they can assimilate. In the tannery attached to the Institute practical experiments are carried out from time to time with a view to improving the quality of the existing classes of leather and of cheapening the present cost of tannage.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, ALLAHABAD.

Course extends over 2 years. Instructions are given in pattern cutting, clicking and closing, bottomstock cutting and preparation, lasting and bottomstock attaching by hand, finishing, mending (half-soling, heeling, re-welting, re-soling and general repaired work), kit cuttings (Sharpening knives and awls, etc., etc.), boots and shoes for defective feet. Anatomical study of the foot specially cared for and provision to ameliorate the defect and even cure it. Admission is made in July. No fees are charged.

Applicants for admission should have studied at least up to the Upper Primary Standard. Applicants should be between 15 and 25 years of age. Night-school is arranged for local shoe makers to improve on the indigenous arts.

VETERINARY, DAIRY & POULTRY INSTITUTIONS.

BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Belgachia Road, Calcutta.

Course extends over at least three years. New students join on 1st June. Candidates must be matriculates and shall be between 18 and 26 years of age. Tuition fee of Rs 50 levied before admission from the private students at the college annually. Residing in College Hostel Compulsory. Special short courses provided for (1) Farriers and Dressers, (2) Riding, (3) Compounding and (4) other miscellaneous subjects such as Meat and Milk Inspection, Genetics, Dairy Farming and Poultry Keeping—all extending over 4 months with fees varying from Rs 20 to Rs 60 for full session.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

Candidates shall be over 16 years and under thirty years of age and must be matriculates. Tuition fee at the College Rs. 60 per annum.

GOVT. POULTRY FARM, GURDASPUR, PUNJAB.

Two courses of three weeks' duration each are held in the cold weather. They are strictly practical with a one-hour lecture and an one hour demonstration by the Poultry Expert each day on the various activities of the Poultry Farm such as breeding, incubation, brooding, rearing, feeding, housing, disease prevention, marketing, etc. The students take part in the actual running of the farm.

No fees are charged but students make their own arrangements for board and lodging in Gurdaspur. A maximum number of 21 students is accepted for each class.

The classes are confined to residents of the Punjab and knowledge of English, Urdu or Gurumukhi is the only other qualification required.

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Candidates must not be under 18 years of age. Applications to be submitted not later than the 24th June of each year. Candidates must be matriculates. Course extends over three years. Fees at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum. Course of study extends over three years.

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ALL-INDIA WEAVING INSTITUTE.

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES INSTITUTE, GULZARBAGH, PATNA.

The Institute trains artisan class in the following handicrafts:—Weaving, Dyeing, Calico Printing, Knitting, Carpet & Durrie weaving, Toy making, Painting of toys, Carpentry, Smithy, Ratan work. Course for a year from the 1st of January. For weaving, dyeing, printing, durrie weaving, carpentry and smithy sections the candidates should be above 18 years of age and for other sections above 14 years. Applications should be made before 15th December.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL WEAVING INSTITUTE, AMRITSAR.

The Institute has two classes:—(1) Class A.—(Higher Class); and (2) Class B.—(Artisan Class). Accommodation in Class A is limited to 15 seats. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University or an equivalent examination of any other recognised University are given preference. The course of instruction extends to two years.

Class B is designed to benefit weaver community only. Both adult weavers and their sons are admitted, the number of admissions being

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restricted to 40. Course of instruction in this class extends to a period of one year and the training is given in vernacular.

Admission to both the classes of the Institute takes place on the 1st October, but all applications for admission to class A should reach the Textile Master by the 15th of July.

Applications for admission to class B are ordinarily received in July, but they can be entertained at other times also. No fees are charged and stipends and scholarships varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 in the artisan class and Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 in the higher class are awarded to deserving students of both class A and class B. Hostel accommodation is also provided, free to students who come from out-stations but boarders will have to make their own messing arrangements.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL WEAVING INSTITUTE, BENARES.

The school provides training in hand-loom weaving which would qualify students to take charge of weaving schools as Superintendents and Instructors and to work in factories as Managers and Mistries. The session commences on July 1. There are two sections: Weaving section with Senior class for Superintendents and Managers, Junior class for Instructors and Mistries and Artisan class; and Hosiery section with ordinary and advanced class for literate students.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DYEING & PRINTING, CAWNPORE.

Two courses of instruction are given in this institution:—(a) Foreman Dyers (two years in Dyeing and the third year in Calico-printing) and (b) Artisan class (first year in Dyeing and second year in Calico-printing).

Foreman Dyers—The medium of instruction is English and the course consists of lectures and practical work in Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico-printing of Cotton, Wool and Silk and on machines and materials used therein.

Artisan Class—The medium of instruction is Vernacular. The course is thoroughly practical accompanied with tutorial classes and aims at improving methods of Indian dyers. Special short courses are arranged in Dyeing and Calico-printing for the benefit of those engaged in trade.

Standard of Admission—Applicants for Foreman Dyer Class should be either matriculates of any University or holders of School-leaving Certificates. Number of admission is 15 only.

Applicants for Artisan class must know either Hindi or Urdu. Number of admission is 15 only.

Fees—(1) No tuition fees from bonafide residents of U. P. (2) Full cost of training to students deputed by other Provincial Governments or Native States. (3) Non-U. P. students other than those mentioned in (2) Rs. 360 per annum. (4) Games fee Rs. 8 per mensem from all students. All fees payable in advance.

A certain number of scholarships, stipends, prizes are awarded to U. P. students.

The session commences from 1st July and application for admission should reach the Principal not later than 20th June.

Limited hostel accommodation is available. A monthly rent of Rs. 2 is charged. Students are required to make their own arrangements for food. A monthly expense of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 would suffice.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING & DYEING INSTITUTE, Berhampore.

Two courses of instruction namely, Advanced Course (2 years) and Artisan Course.

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Y. B. 120.

For Advanced course candidates should be between 16 and 25 years and must have passed the School Final Examination or the Matriculation Examination. The session commences from the third week of July in each year

GOVERNMENT TEXTILE INSTITUTE,

Bulandshahr, U. P.

The School has two sections, Weaving and Cotton Printing. Applications for admission will be made not later than July 15. No fee will be charged from residents of the United Provinces. No fee is charged in the Hostel, but students make their own arrangements for food which cost about Rs. 7 per mensem. The age of students should not be less than 16.

GOVT. WEAVING INSTITUTE, GAUHATI, ASSAM.

The Institute provides the following courses of instruction:—(1) Elementary course of one year for boys; (2) Elementary course of one year for females; (3) Advanced course of one year for boys only, and (4) Short course for professional weavers.

Boys between 15 and 25 years of age, of sound physique and with some general education are eligible for admission, preference being given to pupils belonging to the Weaving classes. Females into the Female Section of the elementary course should have a working knowledge of either Assamese or Bengali and simple calculations. There is no restriction as regards age or educational qualification of a candidate for the short course.

Sessions for the first three courses begin in July each year. Professional weavers for the short course may be admitted at any time according to convenience. Applications for admission into the first three courses must reach the Weaving Superintendent on or before 1st July in the prescribed form. Fifteen stipends of Rs. 12 per month each are annually awarded to selected candidates for the course I and III and of them 5 are reserved for students of the advanced course.

No fees are charged to students but a deposit of Rs. 5 must be made before a candidate is admitted against any damage caused wilfully or by gross negligence.

There are two attached hostels. No fees are charged for the rooms, but students shall make their own arrangements as to cooking. Each hostel has accommodation for 16 students.

GOVERNMENT WEAVING INSTITUTE, SERAMPORE.

Two distinct grades of instruction are given, forming higher and lower classes or Artisan classes. Candidates for higher classes must have passed the School Final Examination, Science Side of the University Matriculation Examination or have passed the School Final Examination of Science Technical Schools affiliated to the Overseer Examination Board up to the Sub-Overseer standard. Session begins in the third week of July. Course of study three years. Lower Classes are intended primarily for the benefit of Bengal weavers.

LALKURTI HOSIERY SCHOOL,

Wazid-ud-din Road, Meerut Cantt.

Knitting of Socks, Hoses, Stockings, Mufflers, Jerseys, Towels, Harness-cloths, Table-cloth, and Embroidery works are taught (Wool, Cotton thread and mercerised silk). Fitting of machinery is taught. One year's course of study is fixed.

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Gujranwala.

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concerns, by manufacturing among other specialities, the following:— Plain and fancy socks & stockings (sports stockings, cycle hose, golf hose and footless hose), ladies' vests and jumpers, banyans, coat-sweaters, V. Neck Pullovers (for ladies, gents, and children), mufflers, scarves, woollen caps, swimming costumes, football shirts, etc.

The period of training will be 6 months divided into two parts of 3 months each.

The College sessions will commence on 15th of October, and 15th of April, in each year.

The medium of instructions is English and Urdu.

Fees—Rs. 150 for the Session is realized in two equal instalments, i.e. Rs. 75 at the time of admission and balance of Rs. 75 after 3 months.

Knitting Yarns (Cotton, wool and silk) will be supplied free of charge by the College.

Only those candidates who have passed at least the Matriculation examination or an equivalent standard of a recognised Indian University are eligible for admission into this College.

There is a hostel attached to the College. The mess arrangement shall be made by the students themselves. A monthly fee of Rs. 2 is charged for lodging and kitchen accommodation.

A student's monthly expenditure will ordinarily be between Rs. 8 and 10 comprising board and lodging.

RANCHHODLAL CHHOTALAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Ahmedabad.

Courses taught at this Institute are:—Cotton Spinning, Cotton Weaving, Mechanical Engineering. Fee of Rs. 10 per head per term ($\frac{1}{2}$ year) in each section is payable in advance. An average sum of Rs. 20 to 25 per year is the minimum need by a student to buy books, drawing instruments, etc. The average cost of living in Ahmedabad will be about Rs. 15 per mensem.

All candidates are required to pass the Entrance Examination before admission, but those who have passed the Matriculation Examination or such equivalent examinations are exempted; the examination is usually held in the latter part of June.

Course in each of the above branches is three years. Session begins on the 1st of June.

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INDEX.

(The Figures Indicate Page Marks. * indicates Commodity and † indicates Industry.)

Abbottabad	453	Ahmadavalasa	408
Abdullapur	347	Ahmadpur	343, 545
Abohar	496	Ahmedabad	375-76
Absibidi	379	Ahmednagar	376-77
† Absorbent Cotton Dealers	561	Ahraura	483
* Acacia	420, 478	Ait	478
Accountants & Auditors	561	Ajaipur	355
Acetylene Gas Suppliers	562	Ajmiriganj	531
Acid Manufacturers	562	Ajodhya	474
Aconite	348	Ajugacha	361
Adasa	523	* Ajwan	469
Adawad	386	Akaltara	578
Adirampatnam	424	Akbarpur	438, 474
Adoni	404	Akluj	393
† Aerated Water Manufac- turers	563	Akola	515
Aerated Water Requi- sites Dealers	565	Akot	515
Aganburi	584	Akyab	533, 536, 537, 541
Agarpara	366	Alahwara	349
* Agate	368, 548	Alaipur	354
Agents, Advertising	565	Alamdanga	359
Agents, Forwarding, Shipping, & Clearing	568	Alibag	386
Agents, General	569	Aliganj	472
Agents, Insurance	572	Aligarh	459-60
Agents, Land & Estate	573	Alipur	352
Agents, Manufacturers	573	Allahabad	460-61
Agra	458-59	Allapillai	520
Agricultural Implements		Alleppey	417, 566
Dlrs.	574	Allur	419
* Agricultural Resources of India	282	Almoṛa	416 62
		* Alum	505, 550
		* Alumina	411
		† Aluminium Manufact- ers and Dealers	575

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958 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

Aluminium Utensils	366, 496	Arms & Ammunition	
Alunda	342	Dealers	576
Alwar	545	Arni	403
Amalapuram	409	Arrah	450
Amalner	385	* Arrowroot	417,454
Amani	341	Arrowroot Manufacturers	577
Amanulla	360	Arsikere	558
Amapura	433	Artificial Silk Fabric	
Ambala	493	Manufacturers	577
Ambasamudram	425	Artificial Silk Yarn Dealers	577
Ambberkotea	422	Artware Manufacturers	577
Ambhora	523	Aruppukottai	421
Ambur	402	Arvi	572
Amgaon	517	Asansol	344
Amherst	536	* Asbestos	407
Aminganj Hat	355	Asbestos & Asbestos	
Amingarh	379	Goods Dealers	578
Amla	518	Ashti	527
Amligola	347	Aska Tahsil	408
Ammapatnam	424	Asoda	386
Amod	380	Asphalt Pitch etc. Dealers	579
Amraoti	515-16	Aspirin Preparations	
Amreli	546	Manufacturers	579
Amritsar	493-94	Assam—Civil Divisions	328,
Amroha	484	Govt. Offices	140, Cli-
Amtali	341	mate	528, Natural Re-
Analytical Chemists & Clinics		sources	528, Crops 528,
Anand	382	Forests	528, Minerals
* Anantamul	452	529, Tea Industry	529,
Anantapur	402	Other Industries	529,
Anandersongunj	504	Trade	531, Transport &
Andhargao	517	Communication	531,
Andul	351	Assam Bengal Railway	60
Andulia	359	Associations, Commercial	128
Angul	431-32	Astrological & Allied	
Anjangaon	516	Bureaus	579
Anjar	550	Athmallik	454, 455
Ankeleswar	380	Atmakur	415
Ankola	383	Attar Manufacturers	579
Annigeri	381	Attock	494
Annarakapalle	428	Atur	423
Antimony	394	Auctioneers	579
Antiseptics Manufac-		Auditors	561
turers	576	Auraiya	473
Anupsahr	469	Auranga	445
Aonla	465	Aurangabad	438, 551, 552
Arahar (See Pulse)		Ayyampet	423, 424
Arakan	534	Azamgarh	462
Arambagh	349	Azimganj	357
Arawal	438	Babai	521
Arcot	403-4	Baburbazar	347
Arecanuts	412,417	Backerganj	340
Ariyalur	426	Badagara	419
Arjundah	525	Badami	379
Arkonom	403	Badarpur	529
Armori	519	Badnera	515
		Badshahpur	478

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Badurgarh	—	364	Bamra	—	454
Baduria	—	366	Bamuidhi	—	518
Badvel	—	407	Banak	—	529
Baelliganj	—	487	* Bananas	—	449
Bagaha	—	435	Banas	—	548
Bagalkot	—	379	Band	—	455
Bagdia	—	432	Banda	—	463, 489
Bagerhat	352,	354	Bandha	—	489
Baghia	—	349	Bangalore	557,	558, 559
Bagmara	—	364	Banganapalle State	—	428
Bagri	—	553	Bangaon	—	433
Bahadurpur	466,	499	* Bangles	341,	347, 361, 426
Bahadurpur Ghat	—	530	Banka	—	433, 434
Bahawalpur	—	545	Bankapur	—	381
Baheh	—	526	Bank Drafts	—	216
Bahjoi	—	483	Banking Development in	—	
Bahloli	—	497	India	—	233
Bahraich	462-63		Banking Enquiry Committee Report	—	245
Bahraj	—	476	Banking—Present System	—	
Bahramghat	—	464	of	—	234
Baib grass	—	488	Banking terms—Glossary	—	
Baidyabati	—	350	of	—	199
Baidya Bazar	—	347	Bankers & Loan Offices	—	586
Baidur	—	413	Bankers' Bill of Exchange	—	216
Bainti	—	487	Bankat	—	392
Bairagnia	—	444	Banks	—	581
Baisari	—	341	Banks in India	—	
Bajitpur	—	358	Classification of	—	233
Bajra	287, 388, 458, 470, 488, 507,	547	Bankher	—	521
Bakers	—	580	Bankipur	—	445
Bakri Bazar	—	442	Bankura	—	341, 342
Bala	—	355	Bannu	—	542, 543
Balabagii	—	498	Banoripara	—	341
Balaganj	—	531	Bansa	—	526
Balagarh	—	344	Bansberia	—	344
Balaghat	516-17		Bapatala	—	411
Balakathi	—	448	Barabanki	—	464
Balam Rice	—	340	Barahapjan	—	530
Balance & Weighing Machine Dealers, List of	—	581	* Barajbazar	—	444
Balapur	—	515	Baramba	—	455
Balampur	—	476	Baranagore	—	366
Balgore	432,	455	Barapaika	—	341
Bakawali	—	468	Barasat	—	366
Balia	—	342	Bardal	—	353
Baliadanga	—	343	Bardi	—	547
Ballia	—	463	Barehta	—	521
Ballidewanganj	349,	390	Bareilly	—	464-65
Ballirpara	—	352	Barekel	—	525
Bally	—	366	Barela	—	522
Baloda	518,	525	Bargaon	—	377
Baluchar	—	357	Bargarh	—	450
Bamantala	—	346	Barghat	—	520
* Bamboos	346, 360, 365, 469, 531,	535	Bargoa	—	547
Bamnigram	—	343	Barh	—	446
			Barhaiya	—	441

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Barharwa	435,452	factors	591
Barhat	433	Beluguppa	403
Bariapur	441	Bcnars	466-67
Barisal	340, 341	Bengal—Civil Divisions	
Barkhala	531	221, Govt Offices 138,	
* Barley	466, 470, 497, 498	Market Places 336,	
* Barley & Arrowroot Mnfrs.	588	Produce 336, Industry	
Barmhan	521	336, Minerals 337, Fac-	
Baroda	545-46	ories 337, Railways	
Baronda	525	337, Transport 337, Im-	
Barpeta	531	ports and Exports 337	
Barrackpur	366	Bengal Nagpur Railway	60
Barshalupara	349	Bengal & North Western	
Barsi	393	Rly.	61
Barsoi	448, 449	Bcohari	548
Barua	352	Berar Cotton & Grain	
Baruipur	366	Markets Law	117
Baruva	409	Bera	361, 362
Barwaha	548	Berhampore	407, 408
* Barytes	407, 415	Berhampur	365
Basantapur	354	Berpali	456
Basim	515	Betawad	386
Basirhat	366, 349, 394	Betel leaves	344, 383, 389, 557
† Basket & Cane Work		Betel leaf Merchants	592
425, 426, 448, 451, 505, 507, 530		* Betel Nuts	340, 353, 357, 368, 412
Bassein	396, 536, 537, 541,	Betelnut Merchants	592
Baster	525, 546	Betgarh	364
Basti	466	Bettiah	434, 435
Batala	49	Betul	517-18
† Battery Manufacturers & Dealers	588	Bezwada	414
Baupur	448	Bhabanipore	366
Bawanthrai	520	Bhabua	450
Bazar Sukul	489	Bhadagaon	386
Bedadanuru	410	Bhadrak	432
Bedibunder	556	Bhadreswar	350
† Beedi	338, 413, 442, 522	Bhagalpur	432-33
† Beedi Manufacturers	589	Bhagawangola	357
Beer	471	Bhairabbazar	358
Begumgunj	360	Bhakkai	505
Begumpur	356	Bhamo	537
Begusarai	442	Bhanatirtham	426
Behea	450	Bhandara	517
Bela	486	Bhandup	395
Belakuntal	443	Bharain	406
Belapur	377, 396	Bharat	520
Belavdi	392	Bharatpur	357
Belhar	433	Bharouli	548
Belgachi	349	Bhatapara	518
Belgaum	377	* Bhatinda	489
Belgharia	366	Bhatkal	383
Belka	364	Bhatpara	366
Bellary	404	Bhavnagar	554
Bellmetal Industry	341, 355	Bhawantnagar	489
† Bellmetal ware		Bhera	508, 509
Manufacturers	590	Bhikanpur	450
Belting Dealers & Manu-		Bhivandi	396
		Bhiwani	499

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Bhola	341	Bodogodo	408
Bhopal	548	Bodh Gaya	438
Bhoraghat	522	Badvad	386
Bhorote	349	Bogra	343
Bhuj	550	Bojjanna Ruins	428
Bhuairhat	360	Bolepur	342
Bhukta	450	Boltuli	357
Bhusaval	385	Bombay City—Area & Population	
Bhutan	546	371, Occupation 371, Foreign	
Bidar	552	Trade 371, Imports 371, Exports	
Bihar	429, 447	372, Coastal imports 371, Coastal	
• Bihar & Orissa—Civil Divisions,		exports 372,	
325, Govt. Offices 140, Crops, 429,		Bombay Baroda and Cen-	
Cattle 430, Minerals 430, Indus-		tral India Ry.	61
tries 430, Factories 431, Trade		Bombay Cotton Markets	
431, Transport Feudatory State		Act	119
454, Crops 454, Minerals 454,		Bombay Cotton Contracts	
Cattle 455, Industries	455	Act	120
Bihiya	450	Bombay Market Places	369, 397
• Bihpur	433	Bombay Presidency—Civil Divi-	
Bihta	450	sions 322, Coasting Trade	
Bijapur	378-79, 552	372, Govt. Offices 139, Soil and	
Bijnor	467-68	Climate 367, Crops and Pro-	
Bikaner	546	duce 367, Forest Products	
Blaskhan	349	268, Minerals 368, Handicrafts	
Bilaspur	518	368, Factories 368, Occupa-	
Bilheri	522	tion 369, Trade 370, Transport	
Billimoria	395	370, Imports & Exports 370,	
Billiswar	347	Transport 370, Sub-ordinate	
Bilparand	355	Ports 375.	
Bilsi	468	Bombay States	397
Bimlipatam	428	Bonai	455
Bina	526	† Bone crushing	536
Bindi	474	Bonpas	344
Binka	455	Book-Binders, List of,	593
Birbhoom	342	† Book-Binding	337
Birganj	559	Book Sellers & publishers,	
Birsingha	356	List of,	594
Bisalpur	486	† Boots, Shoe & Leather	394, 397
† Biscuit	338, 366	445, 470, 498, 502.	
† Biscuit Manufacturers	592	† Boots & Shoes Merchants	602
Bishapur	341, 342, 356	Boot Polish Manufactur-	
Bis	455	ers	602
Biswan	488	* Borax	486, 493
Bitghar	364	Borsad	382
Blanco Manfrs. List of,	593	Boswa	342
† Blanket	348, 352, 385, 396,	Botad	554
470, 477, 481, 484, 519, 544, 554		Bowakola	358
† Blanket Weaving (Woollen &		† Boxes & Cans Manufac-	
Cotton) 368, 375, 392, 402, 502		turers, List of,	602
Block Makers, List of,	593	Brahmanberia	364, 365
† Boat Building	347, 392, 441,	Brahmangaon	347
530, 531		* Brass & Bell-Metalwares	336, 342
Bobilli	428	355, 356, 358, 362, 389, 407, 425,	
Bodinayakkamer	416	448, 459, 483, 500, 523, 530, 558	

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962 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

† Brass & Copperwares 349, 376, 379, 388, 392, 403, 407, 425, 457, 467, 483, 554	Button Manufacturers, List of, — 610
† Brassware Manufacturers, List of, — 604	Burnpur — 344
† Breweries & Distilleries 471, 497,	Butwal — 559
† Bricks & Tiles 356, 387, 412, 431, 441, 530, 535, 560	Buxa — 352
† Bricks, Tiles & Marble Manufacturers, List of, 605	Buxar — 450
Brindaban — 484	Byadgi — 381
* Bristles Merchants, List of, — 607	* Cabbages, Cauliflowers and Vegetables 433, 438, 441, 443 447, 449, 467, 557
* Bristles & Fibres 470, 515	Cachar — 531-32
Broach — 379-80	Calcutta — 337
† Brocade 376, 395, 445, 552,	Calcutta—Shipping 339, Imports 339, Exports 340
* Brush Manufacturers & Dealers, List of, — 608	Calendar Printers, List of, 611
* Brushes 338, 470, 530	† Calico-printing 465, 484, 545, 546
Bubak — 388	Calicut — 418
Bucket Manufacturers, List of, — 608	Calingapatam — 409
Budaun — 468	Camels — 382
Budge-Budge — 366	Campbellpur — 494
Budget, Indian — 220	Candle Manufacturing 338, 366
Budget, Railway — 221	† Candle Manfrs. & Dealers, List of, — 612
Budhanti — 365	* Cane 353, 364, 500, 530
Budhar — 364	† Cane Articles 349, 358, 361, 362, 381
Budhlada — 499	Cane & Caneware Dealers, List of, — 612
Budhpara — 362	Cannanore — 418
† Building Materials Dealers 608	† Canned goods & Confectionery Dealers, List of 613
Building Stone 368, 485, 519, 521, 548, 555	Canvas Merchants, List of, — 615
Bulandshahr — 469	Cap — 482
Buldana — 519	† Cap & Hat Makers, List of, — 615
Bullion Merchants, List of, — 610	Capperganj — 487
Bulsar — 395	Carbon Brush Manufactures — 618
Bundi — 547	* Carbon Paper Manfrs., List of — 618
Burdair — 364	Cardboard Manfrs., List of, — 618
Burdwan — 343	† Card Board Box Manfrs., List of, — 618
Burhanpur — 523, 525	Cardamom Dealers, List of, — 618
Burhar — 548	Carbonic Acid Gas Manufacturers — 618
Burichang — 364	* Cardamoms 384, 412, 413, 559
Burma—Civil Divisions 329, Govt. Offices 141, Natural Divisions 533, Climate 533, Crops 533, Fisheries 534, Forests 534, Minerals 534, Mining 535, Industries 535, Timber 536, Factories 536, Trade 537, Transport and Communication 538, Ports 538.	* Carpentry 337, 349, 366, 402, 405 430, 468, 501
Burma Railway — 62	† Carpets 377, 379, 381, 387, 414 459, 482, 483, 493, 494, 503, 546, 558
Burnpur — 344	† Carpet Weavers & Dealers, List of, — 619
Business Abbreviations 142	
† Buttons 341, 347, 435	

Better & Bigger Business through "Mercantile & Mail Order Letters & Methods." Write to Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

† Cartwheels	352, 388, 443, 448, 517	Chandor	389
Casein	369	Chandpur	365
* Cashewnut	391, 412	Chandraghona	346
Castlerock	383	Chandragunj	360
* Castor seed	416, 423, 433, 440, 443	Chandrakona	356
451, 454, 517		Chandsi	341
Castor seed Output	288	Chanduria	354
* Catechu	391, 439, 441, 451, 478, 486, 518	Chandwa	445
Catechu Manufacturers	620	Changdupail	362
Cattle and Livestock	348, 360	Chansa	450
378, 379, 381, 382, 395, 396,		Chaoribazar	512
398, 430, 457, 490, 521, 525,		Chapkahia	435
546, 547, 552, 555, 551, 557,		Chapra	452
559, 560		Char Iswardi	358
Cawnpore	470-71	Charegaon	517
Celluloid Goods Mnfrs.,		Charghat	361
List of,	620	Charjotpratap	355
† Cement	546, 548	Charsadda	544
Cement Dealers & Mnfrs.,		Chatmohar	361
List of,	620	Chaugacha	352
Central India	547-49	Chauganachi	560
Central India. Civil Divi-		Chauharkana Mandi	509
sion of,	331	Chaul	386
Central Province—Civil Divi-		Chaumohani	360
sions 328, Govt. Offices 141,		Chaunapatna	558
Soil 513, Climate 513, Crops		Chaurahat	549
513, Minerals 514, Industries			
514, Factories 514, Trade 514,		† Checks, Chintz & Napkins	349, 356, 360, 364, 447, 466, 553
Transport and Communication	515	† Chemical Dealers & Ma-	
Census Figures	333	nufacturers	620
Chaibassa	453	† Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	458
Chainpatia	435	† Chemical Industries	300
Chaita	416	Chemical Terms—Glos-	
Chakat	441	sary of	185
Chakaria	346	Chemists & Druggists	
Chaknagar	354	List of	624
Chalanbil	361	† Cheroot & Cigars (see Cigar)	
Chalakudi	349	Chetterbuckganj	465
Chalisgaon	385	Chettikolam	426
Chalna	354	Chhagalnaiya	360
Chambers of Commerce	129	Chhaita	416
Chambers of Commerce,		Chhapra	520
Activities of	313	Chhatak	532
Champa	462, 518	Chherat	460
Champanagar	433	Cheyar	403
Champanan	434, 435	Chicacole	409
Chanda	519-20	Chichli	521
Chandausi	483, 484	Chidamparam	404
Chandbali	432, 436	Chicholi	518
Chandernagar	349, 350	Chickawatni	506
Chanderpur	450	Chikhallapur	558
Chandil	440	Chikhli	519
Chandina	365	Chilli Merchants	630
Chandipur	351, 365	* Chillies (Black or Red	
Chandkhali	352	Pepper) 344, 346, 349, 364, 380,	
		390, 392, 412, 419, 425	
		Chimur	519

Better & Bigger Business through "Mercantile & Mail Order Letters & Methods." Write to Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

Chindwara	520	Coal Merchants, List of	641
Chindwin	536	Coal Mines, List of,	642
Chingleput	405	Coal Tubs	344
Chiniot	500	Cocanada	410
Chirirbandar	349	Cochin	417, 549
Chinknaya-Kanhalli	558	* Cochineal	394
Chinsurah	350	* Coconuts	336, 340, 417, 549, 558,
Chiplun	391	559	
Chipumpalli	427	Coconuts and Copra	
Chirala	411	Dealers	644
Chireta	348	† Coconut Oil	417, 360, 417
Chirgaon	479	† Coffee	389, 412, 420, 422, 423, 425,
Chitor	560	549	
Chittagong	344, Import and Ex-	† Coffee Curing	412, 558, 559
port 345, Foreign Trade 345,		Coffee Output	295
Coasting Trade 346, Industries		† Coffee Works	644
& handicrafts 346		Coimbatore	406-07
Chittur	549	Coir Merchants, List of,	644
* Cholam Cambu and Ragt		Colachel	560
& Kora 404, 406, 415, 426		Colgong	433, 434,
Cholmaradi	381	Colonelganj	476
Chopda	385	Collapsible Gate Manufac-	
Choragallia	485	turers	645
Chotadhul	361	Collapsible Tubes Dealers	645
Chotanagpur	429, 454	Colliery Agents, List of	645
Choudhuriabazar	347	† Comb	341, 352, 436, 468
Chowdhuri's Hat	360	† Comb & Celluloid goods	
* Chrome Ore	423	Manufacturers	646
* Chromite	558	Comilla	364, 365
Chuadanga	359	Commercial Artists, List	
Chuknagore	354	of,	646
Chunar	383	Commercial Associations	128
Churamon	349	Commercial Laws	103
† Chutney	444, 474	Commission Agents, List	
† Cigars	399, 426, 427	of,	648
† Cigar Manufacturers, List		† Conchshell Products	337, 338, 347
of,	630	Condiments	389, 436, 513
Cigarette	369, 441	† Condiments Manufactur-	
† Cigarette Mnfrs. & Dea-		ers	651
lers	632	† Confectionery Dealers	651
* Cinchona	348, 392, 398, 425	Conjeeveram	405
Cinchona Cultivation	296	Contai	356
Cinchona Plantations	632	Contractors, List of,	651
† Cinema Film Producers &		Cooch Behar	49-50
Dealers	632	† Cooker Manufacturers	651
Civil Divisions of India &		Co-operative Banks	239
Burma	321	Co-operative Stores, List	
Clay Figures	338	of,	651
† Clay Model Dealer	634	Coondapoor	413
Closepet	558	Coonoor	420
† Cloths, Fine	359, 409, 517, 552	Copper (Ore & Metal)	419, 430,
Cloth Merchants, List		433, 439, 457, 462, 514, 519, 522,	
of,	634	535, 537, 545, 547, 554, 558	
† Coach Builders	641	Copper Output	310
* Coal	337, 342, 343, 439, 505, 547,	Copperware	406, 407, 423, 457,
551, 552,		519, 554, 559	
† Coal Fields & Industry	307		

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Copperware Manufactur- ers	652	Cutlery Dealers	667
* Copra	289, 417, 418	Cuttack	435-36
† Corks & Capsules Mnfrs.	652	Cycle & Cycle Accessories Dealers	668
Corn Flour Dealers	652	Dabhel	546
* Corundum	423, 548	Dabwali	499
Cotton Brokers, List of	652	Dacca	346, 347
† Cotton Cloth Weaving	336, 343, 361, 368, 379, 387, 399, 416, 421, 423, 426, 430, 457, 464, 491, 514, 529	Dadu	388
Cotton Exports	284	Dadri	463
Cotton Exporters	653	Dagar	347
Cotton Ginning & Press- ing Factories Act	117	Dainhat	344
† Cotton Ginning & Press- ing Factories	303, 369, 385, 470, 481, 516	Dairy Appliances Dealers	671
† Cotton Goods (Indian), Exports of	266	Dairy Farms & Dairy Products Dealers	671
Cotton Manufacturers—		Dairy Farms	460
Glossary of	146	Dalsingserai	436
* Cotton Merchants	653	Daltonganj	445
Cotton Mill Industry	259	Damnagar	546
Cotton Mill Industry, Tariff Board Report on	224	Damoh	526
† Cotton Mills—Spinning & Weaving	263, 337, 350, 351, 369, 380, 384, 390, 392, 401, 470, 548, 552, 556, 558	Dapoli	391
† Cotton Mills, List of	654	Daranagar	461
† Cotton Mills, Seat of the Industry	375	Darbhangra	436, 437
Cotton Output	282	Dariba	545
Cotton Prints	473, 474	Darjeeling	348
* Cotton (Raw)	282, 367, 375, 380, 382, 384, 385, 392, 393, 395, 396, 397, 399, 423, 424, 460, 469, 513, 515, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 525, 527, 534, 545, 547, 551, 557	Daryapur	516
Cotton Seed	263, 289	Darwani	364
Cotton Tariffs, History of	260	Darwha	527
Cotton (Raw) Trade		Dasarata	349
Terms, Glossary of	153	Dashtika	343
Couperganj	470	Daspalla	455
Cox's Bazar	344, 346	Dasuya	499
* Crayon Manufacturers	666	* Dates	387
Cuddalore	403, 404	Datpalm Sugar	352
Cuddapah	407	Dattapara	360
Cumbum	415	Daudnagar	438
* Cumin Seed	413, 469, 557	Daulatabad	551
* Curio Dealers	666	Daulatkhan	341
Curry Stuff	378	Daulatpur	354
† Curtains	477, 484	Debai	469
* Cutch	406, 550	* Debhatta	354
† Cutlery (Scissors, etc)	341, 358	Debiganj	352
365, 468, 496, 530		Debirbazar	349
		Dehra	472
		Dehra Dun	471-72
		Delhi	511-12
		Delmarhat	361
		Demra	361
		Denla	366
		Deo	438
		Dental Clinics	672
		Deoband	487
		Deoghar	451
		Deoli	547
		Deora	349
		Deorbija	525
		Deori	526
		Deosar Tehsils	548

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966 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

Dera-Ghazi-Khan	495	Dinanagar	497
Dera Ismail Khan	543	Dinapur	445, 447
Deshpur	356	Dindigul	416, 420
Devakottai	422	Dir, Swat and Chitral	
Devipatnam	422	Agency	543
Dewalgaon	519	† Disinfectant & Insecticide	
Dewanjagir	354	Manufacturers	673
Dhama	450	† Distilleries & Breweries	497, 674
Dhamangaon	515, 527	Dodballapur	558
Dhampur	467, 468	Dogachi	361
Dhamrai	347, 348	Dohad	389
Dhamta	525	Dolghat	346
Dhamtari	525, 546	Domar	364
Dhanbad	441	Domjur	351
Dhanda	525	Drapery Merchants	674
Dhandoba	341	Drawing & Surveying	
Dhandhuka	376	Instruments Dealers	675
Dhankunia	347	Dronadula	411
Dhanti	364	Drug	520, 521, 525,
Dhanuskodi	422	Dubalhati	362, 363
Dhapari	362	Dubrajpur	342
Dhapeware	523	Dum Dum	366
Dhar	548-49	Dumka	451
Dharamvaram	402	Dumraon	450
Dharamnagar	364	Dumria	353
Dharamsala	411, 502	Duplicators Dealers &	
Dharāmpuri	421, 549	Manufacturers	676
Dharmavaram	402	Durgapur	366
Dharangaon	385	Dutt's Bazar	358
Dharapuram	406	Duttapukur	366
Dhari	546	Dwarka	546
Dharwal	497	Dye Merchants	676
Dharwar	380-81	† Dyeing	379, 387, 396, 526, 553
Dhebar	560	† Dyeing & Calico Printing	379,
Dhema	346		397, 399, 414, 457, 487, 514, 526
Dhenkanal	454, 455	* Dyes	382, 396, 397
Dholka	376	Dyers, Cleaners & Blea-	
Dhone	415	chers	677
Dhrangadhra	554	† Earthenware	341, 353, 382, 399,
Dhrol	554		421, 483, 520, 530
Dhubri	532	East Indian Rly.	62
Dhulaburi	559	Eastern Bengal Railway	63
Dhulia	385	* Ebony	368, 369, 467
Dhuliyān	357	Economic Enquiry	223
* Diamond	547, 548, 551	Eggs	346, 360, 407
Diamond Harbour	366	Ekbalpur	366
Diamond & Precious		Ekdanta	361
Stone Merchants	673	Ekanna	462
Dibrugarh	532	Elaipur	353
Digboi	530	Flangdal	552
Dighaghat	447	Electric Bulb Manufac-	
Dighapatia	363	turers	678
Digras	527	Electric Fan Manufac-	
Digwar	452	turers	678
Dimla	363, 364	Electrical Goods & Acces-	
Dinajpur	348	sories Dirs.	678

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Electric Power Supply		* Fenugreek	413, 418
Companies	681	Ferozepur	495-96
Electro Platers and		Ferozepur-Jhirka	497, 498
Gilders	683	Fertiliser Dealers	688
† Electroplating	337, 376	† Filigree work (Gold & Silver)	337, 435, 436
Elephanta	386	Finance and Exchange	218
* Elephant grass	396	Fire, Marine & Miscellaneous Insurance Businesses	251
Ellichpur	515, 516	† Firebricks	344, 522
Ellore	414	Fireclay	519
† Embroidery	347, 423, 459, 545	† Firebricks Manufacturers	689
Enamel Works	683	* Firewood	353, 384, 387, 391, 395
† Enamelled wares	506, 553	524	
Engineering	299	† Fireworks Manufacturers	690
Engineering Works	683	Firozabad	459
Englishbazar	355	Firringibazar	347
† Engraving	388	* Fish	344, 349, 387, 395, 413, 442
Erachi	479	Fish Merchants	690
Erandol	385	† Fish Oil	365, 413
Ernakulam	549	† Fish Oil Manufacturers	690
† Erode	406	* Flax & Hemp	447
† Essential Oil	399, 402	† Flour Mills	441, 465, 470, 473
† Essential Oil Dealers & Manufacturers	687	Flour Mills, List of	691
Etah	472	Flying Clubs and Transport Service	692
Etawah	526	† Fodder Merchants	690
Etawah	472-73	† Footwear Mfrs. & Dlr.	693
† Eucalyptus	420	Forbesganj	448, 449
† Eucalyptus Oil Manufacturers & Dealers	687	Foreign Money with their Eng. Equivalents	86
Exchange	218	Foreign Trade, India's	316
Exchange Banks,	236	Foreign Remittances, Instruments of	215
Exchange Brokers	688	Forest Products	368, 403, 408, 547
Fairs, List of	891	† Fountain Pen Dealers & Manufacturers	694
Factories 337, 368, 399, 431, 458, 492, 514, 536		Freight Charges	77
Factories Act, Indian	103	French Territories, Civil Divisions	332
Factory Industries in India	297	Fruit Dealers	695
Faizpur	386	Fruits & Vegetables	336, 350, 366, 376, 384, 387, 389, 390, 391, 394, 395, 413, 420, 438, 441, 443, 449, 456, 467, 487, 490, 502, 511, 513, 524, 529, 534
Fakirhat	352, 354	† Furniture	349, 350, 445, 464, 481, 498
Falkata	352	Furniture Makers	696
Falga Point	436	Fulbari	364
Falga	352	* Fuller's Earth	394
Fancy Goods Dealers	683	Fultala	354
Farasdanga	350	Furrukanagar	498
Faridpur	349	Futwa	446
Farrukhabad	473-74	Fyzabad	474
Fatehabad	499	Gabkhan	341
Fatehganj	465		
Fatehpur	360, 464, 474		
Fatehpur Sikri	459		
Fateyabad	346		
Fazilka	496		
Fazipur	360		
* Fekdspar	420		
† Felt	499, 508, 544, 553		
Feni	360		

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Gadag	---	381	Giridih	---	439
Gadarwara	---	521	† Glass Bangles	385, 481, 502,	520
Gadwal	---	552	Glass Bangles Mnfrs.	---	710
Gaffargaon	---	358	Glass & Glassware	---	---
Gagri	---	441	Merchants	---	709
Gainari	---	518	Glass Making	366, 459, 461, 483,	---
Gajapatinagaram	---	427	522	---	---
Galachipa	---	341	† Glass Manufacturers	---	708
* Galena	---	558	* Glasswares	337, 402, 409, 430,	461
Galicha	---	479	* Glauber's Salt	---	452
* Gallnut	---	408	* Glue	402, 476, 478,	---
Galvanised & Corrugated	---	---	† Glue Dealers & Mnfrs.	---	711
Sheets Dealers	---	698	Goa	---	375
† Galvanised Wares	---	---	Goalpara	---	532
Manufacturers, List of	701	---	Goalundo	---	349
Gandai	---	525	Goari	---	359
Gandevi	---	546	Goashaildanga	---	346
Gangarampur	---	361	Gobardanga	---	366
Gangpur	---	455	Gobindaganj	---	435
Ganjam	407-08,	409	Gobindapur	355,	448
Gaori	---	523	Godā	---	423
Garamsur	---	526	Godagari	---	362
Garha	---	522	Godavari	409-10	---
Garhakota	---	526	Goihira	---	389
Garhwal	445, 474-75	---	Godwar	---	553
Garmukteshwar	---	482	Gohana	---	508
Garulia	---	366	Gojra	---	505
Gas & Oil Engines	---	701	Gokaran	---	383
Gasberia	---	346	Gokak	---	377
Gauhati	---	532	Gola	---	480
Gauriganj	---	489	Golaghat	---	531
Gaya	437-38	---	* Gold	311, 551,	558
Gazilbadi	---	408	† Gold Thread	338, 368, 395, 512,	523
Gazirhat	---	354	† Gold & Silver Thread	---	---
General Merchants	---	701	Mnfrs.	---	711
General Order Suppliers	---	704	† Gold & Silver Works	337, 341,	---
Geomsur	---	408	375, 388, 389, 426, 473	---	---
Ghaffargaon	---	358	Golmuri	---	453
Ghatal	---	356	Gomnati	---	363
Ghatia	---	459	Gonda	434, 475-76	---
Ghaziabad	---	482	Gondal	---	555
Ghazi Ghat	---	495	Gondia	---	517
Ghazipur	---	475	Gopalganj	---	520
Ghee	341, 342, 352, 356, 382, 383	---	Gopalpur	360, 365,	409
	384, 387, 393, 396, 397, 422, 423	---	Gopāt Banas.	---	549
	424, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437	---	Gorabazar	---	357
	438, 442, 445, 451, 469, 472, 473	---	Gorakhpur	476-77	---
	482, 492, 498, 499, 509	---	Gosalpur	---	522
Ghee Merchants	---	705	Gossainganj	---	474
Ghodgeri	---	377	Gossainnalpara	---	350
Ghosepara	---	359	Gour	---	354
Ghotki Town	---	394	Gourjhanar	---	526
Gilanla	---	462	Gournadi	---	341
* Gingelly Seed	402, 422,	529	Government Loans	---	218
Ginger Merchants	---	708	Government Offices	---	138
† Ginning & Pressing	---	---	Government Securities	---	219
Factories	---	706	Govindapur	---	519

YOUR BUSINESS LIBRARY SHOULD HAVE A COPY
OF INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY.

Goyeshpur	354	Haldibari	—	549
Grains 338, 340, 341, 342, 343, 353		Haldipur	—	383
356, 357, 362, 366, 367, 368, 370		Haldwani	—	485
373, 378, 388, 390, 406, 409, 414		Halisahar	—	366
418, 434, 436, 442, 444, 454, 461		Halol	—	389
467, 475, 476, 478, 486, 507, 511		Halyaltown	—	383
547, 551		Hamirpur	477,	502
Grains & Seed Dealers	712	Hampankatte	—	413
Gram	287, 379	Hampasagram	—	404
Gramophone Record		Handkerchief Dirs.	—	715
Mnfrs.	714	Handia	—	521
* Granite	399, 403, 430, 455	† Hand Loom Production	—	269
Grapes	389, 403	Handloom Weaving	—	336
* Graphite	399, 455, 558	† Hand Spinning & Hand Weaving	336, 383, 497,	516
Great Indian Peninsular		Hangarakotta	—	413
Railway	63	Hansanpur	—	498
Groundnut Output	289	Hansi	—	499
* Groundnuts	402, 417, 552	Hanskhali	—	359
Groundnut Dealers	714	Hansot	—	380
* Guano	413, 414	Hanthawaddy	—	535
* Guava	388, 389, 476	Hanumannagar	—	559
Gudalur	403	Hapur	—	482
Gudur	419	Harda	—	521
Gudiyattam	403	Hardoi	—	477
Guhla	502	Hardwar	—	487
Gunjwari	519	Hardware Merchants	—	715
* Gunmetal	344	Harekel	—	412
Gujarkhan	507	Harihargani	—	445
Gujranwala	496	Harinagar	—	355
Gujri	549	Haripal	—	350
Gulbarga	552	Haripur	365,	543
Guledgarh	379	Harmonium Dirs. & Mnfrs.	—	718
† Gum, Liquid, Dealers	714	Harnai	—	391
Gunabati	354	† Harness	470,	497
Gunjar	364	Harpanahalli	—	404
Gunny Brokers	714	Hasanpur	—	441
Guntakal	402	Hasanpati	—	552
Guntur	411	Hassan	—	558
Gur	342, 343, 344, 349, 351, 353	Hat Boalia	—	359
357, 359, 362, 368, 377, 391, 399		† Hat Manufacturers	—	718
402, 404, 406, 412, 416, 423, 424		Hathras	—	460
428, 434, 435, 437, 438, 439, 444		Hathazari	—	346
481, 484, 520, 549, 560		Hatta	—	526
Gerdaspur	362	Hattin	—	498
Gurgaon	497-98	Haveri	—	381
Gurua	438	Hazara	—	543
Gurumahisini	458	Hazaribagh	—	439
Guryattan	483	Hazipur	—	444
† Gut Dealers	714	Hazro	—	494
† Guts & Casings	459	Hegadadevankot	—	558
Guzrat	498	Hehli	—	526
Gwalior	551	Hemp	475,	483
* Gypsum	426, 496, 501	Henzada	536,	537
Habiganj	531	† Hides & Skins	—	303
Hafizabad	496			
Haidargarh	464			
Hala	382			

YOUR BUSINESS LIBRARY SHOULD HAVE A COPY
OF INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY.

970 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

*Hides & Skins	337, 338, 348, 360, 364, 374, 375, 396, 403, 411, 414, 427, 455, 464, 514, 506, 546	Imperial Bank of India, Capital, reserves, deposits and cash balances	234
Hides & Skins Merchants	719	Importers & Exporters	726
Hides & Skins Trade Terms—Glossary of	775	Income Tax Act, Indian	121
Hindnagar	523	Income Tax—Rates of	122
Hindora	526	Indian Budget	220
Hindupur	402	Indian Census Figures for 1931	333
Hinganghat	527	Indian Tea Control Act	114
Hingoli	552	Indian Companies Act	108
Hirapur	344	Indian Factories Act	103
Hissar	498-99	Indian Monetary System	81
Hodal	498	Indo-British Textile Agreement	229
Hogla	341, 351	Indo-Japanese Agreement	227
Homeo Chemists & Dealers	720	† Indigo	402, 481, 502, 552
Hole-Narsipur	558	† Indigo Manufacturers	729
Honnabad	364	Indian States	545
Honavar	383, 384	Indore	547, 548
*Honey	341, 353, 433, 471, 546	Indpe	441
Hongal	377	Indrana	523
Hooghly	349	Indur	552
† Hookah & Pipes	364, 436, 468	Information, Commercial & Industrial	730
† Horn articles	392, 403, 427, 440	† Ink Manufacturers	732
† Horn Products Mnfrs.	720	† Insecticide Manufacturers	734
Hosangabad	521	Insurance Business Figures	254
Hosdrug	413	Insurance Companies	734
Hosiarpur	499-500	Insurance Cos., Assets of the	252
Hosiery	298, 361, 365, 431, 457, 482, 514	Insurance in India	247
Hosiery, Tariff Board Report on	226	Insurance, Indian, History of	247
† Hosiery Mnfrs. & Dlr.	721	Insurance Legislation	253
Hospet	404	Insurance Terms, Glossary of	212
Hotels & Boarding Establishments	724	Irde	411
Howrah	350, 351	Iron	337, 344, 387, 389, 392, 395, 399, 413, 423, 427, 430, 433, 441, 453, 454, 455, 457, 475, 497, 502, 529, 535, 547, 548, 550, 558
Hospital Requisites Dealers	723	† Iron Foundry	344, 470, 742
Hubli	381	† Iron Implements	341, 349, 453
Huma	450	455, 465, 529, 548	
Hunsur	558	† Iron & Metal Foundries	742
Husainabad	445	* Iron & Steel	299, 311, 344, 366, 453
Hyderabad	382, 551-52	† Iron & Steel Manufacturers	743
Hyderpur	355	† Iron Safe Manufacturers	744
Ice Making Machine Dealers	725	Ishapur	366
Ice Manufacturers	725	Islampur	358, 392, 446
Ichagarh	440	Itarsi	521
Idlabad	552	Itna	358
Igatpuri	389		
Ilkal	379		
Illambazar	342		
Imamganj	347, 438		

BENGAL PAINT SUPPLY CO., 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. Stockists of Lamb Brand Paints, Black Japan, Varnish, Linseed Oil.

* Ivory	382, 394, 441, 467, 560	Jaunia	349
† Ivory Carving	356, 363, 368, 427	Jaunpur	478-79
	467, 480, 499, 553	Jawala	502
Ivory Goods Dealers	744	Jawal Khoda	518
Izatnagar	465	Jeppu	413
Jacobabad	397	Jessore	352
Jade	535	Jewar	469
Jaffarabad	555	† Jewellery	368, 445, 467, 480
Jafraganj	474	Jewellery Merchants	745
Jagdalpur	546	Jeypore	433
Jagdeopur	552	Jha-Jha	442
Jagdhri	493	Jhaijar	508
Jagdishpur	450	Jhalakati	341
† Jaggery	342, 352, 402, 403, 438, 442, 444, 549, 558	Jhalda	440
Jagirhat	347	Jhang	500
Jagtaon	504	Jhang-Moghiana	500
Jahanabad	438	Jhanjharpur	436, 437
Jahangirabad	469	Jhansi	479
Jahangirpur	355	Jhapardah	351
Jahar	525	Jharia	440
Jaigarh	391	Jharsa	497
Jaipur	552-53	Jhelum	500
Jai Singnagar	526	Jhenidah	352
Jaintia Hills	532	Jhikargacha	352
Jais	486	Jholia	352
Jaitapur	392	Jiaganj	357
Jakhan	559	Jodhpur	553
Jalalpur	474, 498	Jodhpur Railway	63
Jalalpur Jattan	498	Jodiya	556
Jalan	552	Johli	522
Jalaun	478	Joint Stock Banks	236
Jaleswar	472	Jorhat	532
Jalgaon	385, 527	Jorkaran	364
Jallo	503	Jorpokri	352
Jalpaiguri	351	Joshimath	475
Jam	517	* Jowar	388, 445, 473, 515
Jamalabad	411	Joynagar	366
Jamalpur	441	Jubbulpore	522
Jambhor	438	Jullundur	501
Jambusar	380	Jullundur Town	501
Jamalamadugu	407	Junagadh	555
Jamnu	553	Jute	274, 284, 285, 336, 337, 338
Jamner	385		340, 345, 347, 349, 350, 352
Jamnagar	556		357, 358, 359, 361, 362, 363
Jamrula	450		364, 409, 414, 427, 428, 433
Jams & Jellies Mnfrs.	745		442, 448, 528, 549
Jamshedpur	458	Jute Merchants	749
Jamui	443	Jute & Jute Manufac-	
Janardanpur	346	turers, Glossary of	159
Jangipura	357	Jute Bag & Gunny Ex-	
Japdes	352	porters	747
Jaranwala	504	Jute Brokers	748
Jashpara	364	Jute Exporters	748
Jashpur	485	† Jute Mills, List of	749
Jaswantnagar	472, 473	Jute Mill Agents	752
† Jasmine Oil	See Perfumes	† Jute Mill Industry	272, 338, 470

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972 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

Jute Mattresses	349	Kanauj	473
Jute Enquiry Report	230	Kanchannagar	344
† Jute Presses, List of	752	Kanchrapara	366
Jute pressing 303, 338, 346, 351, 361, 364, 366		Kandi	356
Jute Production	284	Kandirpar	365
Jute Products, Production & Export Figures	275	Kandkot	396
Jyot	354	Kanceri	517
Kadayanallur	426	Kangra	502
Kadirganj	438	Kanigiri	419
Kagmari	358	Kaniwara	520
Kahuta	508	Kankanhalli-salli	558
Kaikala	350	Kankinara	366
Kaira	382-83	Kansharipara	355
Kairana	485	Kantarhat	436
Kaithal	502	Kanthalia	356
Kajra	441	Kantilo	455
Kalabagh	505	Kaora	527
Kaladhungi	485	Kapadvanj	383
Kalahandi	455	Kapaganj	462
Kalai 343, 349, 350, 361, 364, 434 470, 473		Kapilmuni	354
Kalam	362	Karachi 373, Population	373
Kalan	526	Workers 373, Occupations	373
Kalanur	508	Trade 373, Industries 373, Imports 374, Exports 374	
Kalaskati	341	Karachi District	384
Kalbagh	505	Karad	392
Kalhapur	552	Karaikudi	422
Kaliachuck	355	Karaiya	386
Kaliganj 352, 353, 359	362	Karanja	390, 515
Kaligram	355	Karar	505
Kalikapur	364	Kargaon	358
Kalimpong	348	Karidha	342
Kalipur-Karidha	342	Karigunapalli	402
Kalisuri	341	Karikal	417
Kalitola	356-57	Karimati	548
Kalka	510	Karimganj	358, 532
Kallidaikurichi	424	Karimpur	359
Kallikota	408	Karipur	364
Kalna	344	Karkelly	548
Kalol	389	Karkheli	552
Kalpi	478	Karmala	393
Kalyan	396	Karnal	502
Kamala	505	Karur	424, 464
Kamalapuram	407	Karwar	383, 384
Kamalia	506	Karwi	464
Kamarhati	366	Kasargode	412, 413
Kamban	416	Kasauli	493
Kamibar	388	Kasba	448
Kandani	480	Kashgunj	472
Kampli	404	Kashipur	485
Kamptee	523	Kashmir	553-54
Kamrup	532	Kashmore	397
Kamtaul	436	† Kasikla & Jhappan Cloth	347
Kanara	375, 383 -84	Kasoda	386
Kanara South	411-12	Kasur	503
		Kasuragod	413, 414
		Katakhal	346

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Katalbari	---	349	Khattiars	---	558
Katangi	---	522	Khavda	---	550
Kathiawar	---	555	Khed Village	---	391
Kathiawar Agency	554-57		Khejrupura	---	432
Katihar	---	449	Kheri	---	479
Katni	---	522	Kherua	---	479
Katol	---	525	Khetur	---	353
Katwa	---	344	Khewra	---	501
Kaurai	---	520	Khiriawan	---	438
Kayalpatnam	---	425	Khitola	---	522
Kayankulam	---	560	Khoksa	---	359
Keelakadu	---	422	Khulna	---	353
Kelod	---	523	Khurai	---	526
Kenduli	---	343	Khurda	---	448
Kcolari	---	520	Khurja	---	469
Keonjhar	---	455	Khusal	---	508
† Kerosene Oil Merchants	753		Khushal	---	498
Kesarbari	---	349	Kidiadi	---	358
Kesariya	---	435	Kilakari	---	422
Kesabpur	---	352	Kiratpur	---	468
* Keshabpur Veripara	---	362	Kirkee	---	398
Ketibandar	---	384	Kirnabar	---	343
Khaddar	465, 482, 515		Kirtipasha	---	341
† Khaddar Manufacturers	---		Kishanganj	433, 448, 449	
& Dealers	---	753	Kishanpur	---	474
Khaga	---	461	Kishoreganj	357, 358	
Khagarda	---	441	Kistna	---	414
Khagaria	434, 442		Knitting Machine Dealers	754	
Khagra	356, 357		† Knives	468, See Cutlery	
Khairabad	---	448	Koch	---	471
Khairpur	---	545	Kodaikanal	415, 416	
Khajuha	352, 474		Koklinar	---	546
Khajura	---	352	Kohat	543-44	
Khalakhali	---	349	Koijuri	---	361
Khaleswar	---	548	Koila Sobhasingh	---	509
Khamarkishorpur	---	364	Koilguntla	---	415
Khamarpara	---	366	Koilpatti	---	424
Khamgaon	---	519	Kolaba	---	375
Khammamet	---	552	Kolhapur	---	515
Khanapur	---	377	Kollegal	---	406
Khanderi	---	386	Kondapalli	---	414
Khandesh	---	385	Kongual	---	378
Khajurpara	---	455	Kopal	---	552
Khajdwa	---	525	Kopargaon	---	377
Khanewal	---	507	* Korai grass	---	425
Khanna	---	504	Koranad	423, 424	
Khanot	---	368	Kosgi	---	552
Khansema	---	349	Kot Kha.	---	510
Khapa	---	525	Kotagiri	---	420
Kharagpur	356, 442		Kotchandpur	---	352
Kharai	---	526	Kotdwar	---	475
Kharar	---	356	Kotta	---	413
Kharba	---	355	Kottar	---	560
Khardah	---	366	Krakat	---	479
* Khari salt	342, 435, 452		Krishnagar	---	352
Kharkhari	---	448	Kristnagar	352, 359	
Khasi	---	532	Kristopur	---	357

Kuda	---	386	Lalgonj	---	487
Kudarmal	---	518	Lalgudi	---	426
Kudchi	---	378	Lalitpur	---	470
Kudhari	---	523	Lallbura	---	517
Kudligi	---	404	Lalpur	---	362
Kudrolli	---	413	Lampware Dealers	---	756
Kukshi	---	549	Land mortgage banks	---	240
Kulachi	---	543	Landour	---	472
Kulasekharapatnam	425,	426	Lard Merchants	---	756
Kulia	---	359	Larkana	---	387-88
Kulithali	---	426	Lasalgaon	---	389
Kulpahar	---	477	Lashkar	---	548
Kulti	---	344	Latehar	---	445
Kulu	---	502	Latur	---	552
Kulur	---	412	* Lead	300, 430, 471, 535, 537, 545, 547, 460,	
Kumarkhali	---	359	Lead Output	---	311
Kumbakonam	423,	424	† Leather	337, 338, 344, 355, 365	
Kumbhi	---	522		366, 376, 384, 387, 397, 401, 403	
Kumbla	---	413		406, 414, 422, 475, 503, 544	
Kumta	383,	384	Leather Dealers	---	757
Kunnamkulam	---	549	† Leather Factory	---	366, 470
Kunari	---	462	† Leather Goods Manufac-		
Kunch	---	478	turers	---	757
Kurai	---	520	Lcdo	---	530
Kurla	---	369	* Legmatite	---	439
Kurnool	---	415	Leiah	---	505
Kurra	---	525	* Lentils	356, 437, 440	
Kurud	---	523	Life Assurance in India	---	249
Kusthia	---	359	Life Business outside In-		
Kutarhat	---	354	dia by Indian Com-		
Kyaukpyu	533,	537	panies	---	251
Kyaukse	---	535	Lilooah	---	351
Kymore	---	522	Limbdi	---	556
Labpur	---	343	Lime	---	522, 531
* Lac	439, 440,	546	† Lime Manufacturers	---	759
† Lac bangles, etc.	483, 523,	530	Lime Stone & Lime	445, 450,	
Lac & Embroidery Mer-			455, 532, 548		
chants	---	755	Lingsugur	---	551, 552
Lac Merchants	---	755	* Linseed	516, 517, 518, 527	
Lac trade terms—Glos-			Linseed Crop	---	290
sary of	---	181	Lloyd Barrage	---	393
† Lace Works	368,	402	Loan offices	---	586
Lacquered wares	342, 382,	483,	† Locks	357, 366, 400,	494
499, 543, 545, 549, 553			† Lock Manufacturers	---	760
Laharpur	---	355	Lodhi Kheda	---	520
Laheriasarai	---	437	Lohajung	---	347, 348
Lahore	---	503	Lohare	---	519
Lahul	---	502	Loongics	360, 361, 399, 497,	
Lakhi	---	543	536		
Lakhimpur	480,	531	Lower Chindwin	---	536
Lakhipur	---	360	Lozenges Mnfrs.	---	760
Lakhmanhati	---	362	Lubricant Mnfrs.	---	
Lakhmikole	---	343	Luckeeserai	---	442
Lakshmana	---		Lucknow	480, 481	
Lalbagh	524,	557	Ludhiana	---	503-04
Lalbazar	---	550	Lyallpur	---	504, 505
Lalgong	---	443			

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Mabarakpur	462	Mahuwa	554
Machinery Merchants	761	Maijpara	364
Machhli Shahr	479	Mainpuri	481
Madanapalle	407	Mainamati	364
Madarhat	360	Maitbhanga	360
Madarsha	346	* Maize	287, 363, 366, 367, 389, 434, 438, 464, 495, 534
Madasa	376	Maize Output	287
* Madder	348, 437	Majdia	359
Madha	393	Majgawan	548
Madhabpasha	341	Majipara	355
Madhajakul	352	Majpara	361
Madhipura	433, 434	Makhi	502
Madhoganj	477	Makum	529
Madhogarhara	478	Malabar	416-17
Madhuban	434, 435	Malavali	558
Madhubani	436	Malvan Town	391
Madhupur	451	Maldah	354
Madhupuri	523	Malegaon	388, 526
Madras City	401, 402	Malgaon	551
Madras and Southern		Mallian	553
Mahratta Rly	63	Malpe	412, 413, 414
Madras Presidency—Civil Divi-		Malpura	553
sions 323, Govt. Offices 140,		Malthome	526
Soil 398, Livestock 398, Crops		Malvan Town	391
398, Forest 399, Minerals 399,		Manarkovilli	425
Fisheries 399, Industries 399,		Manauri	461
Tralte 400, Transports 400, Ex-		Manbhumi	439-40
port 400, Import 400, Hydro-		Mandal	376
Electric Surveys 399		Mandalay	536, 537
Madras States	428	Mandasar	548
Madura	415-16	Mandir	550
Madurantakam	406	Mandla	523
Magadi	558	Mandva	550
Magholi	522	Mangalgiri	411
Magok	535	Mangalore	412, 413
* Magnesite	311, 399, 423	* Manganes Ores	311, 338, 389, 392, 404, 423, 427, 428, 430, 455, 514, 517, 522, 523
Magra	350	* Mango	336, 354, 356, 359, 363, 368, 377, 385, 386, 392, 403, 421, 423, 430, 433, 437, 443, 447, 473, 499, 513, 551
Mague	536	Mangrol	555
Magura	352, 353	Manguria	353
Magwe	536	Maniabandha	455
Mahad Town	386	Manihanda	355
Mahajanhat	346	Manipur	532
Mahanadi	415	Majunady	412
Maharajganj	438, 452, 487	Mankar	344
Mahbubnagar	552	Manmad	389
Mahesh	350	Mannargudi	423, 424
Maheshgunj	359	Manoli	379
Maheshpur	352	Manora	384
Maheswar	548	Manpur	435, 438
Mahmudabazar	346	Mansa	354
Mahoha	477	Manshera	543
Mahua	341, 268, 380, 383, 386, 387, 389, 395, 431, 438, 439, 442, 445, 451, 525,		
Mahua Seed	291		
Mahuro	555		

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Mansi	—	434	Melghat	—	516
Mansurhat	—	348	Mellul	—	416
Mantle Manufacturers	—	766	Memari	—	344
† Manure	—	402	Mendha	—	519
Manuri	—	473	Merchandise Marks Law	—	109
Map Makers	—	767	Mergui	533, 534, 535,	541
Marblite Mnfrs.	—	605	Merta	—	533
† Marble 544, 548, 550, 553, 556, 557, 560	—	556	† Metal Foundries, List of	—	773
† Marble Toys	—	459	Metal Merchants	—	773
Mardan	—	544	† Metal Polish Mnfrs	—	775
Margherita	—	530	† Metal work 368, 375, 382, 387, 402, 405, 423	—	387
Margram	—	342	Metalware 375, 381, 382, 423	—	423
Marhattwa	—	452	† Metalware Merchants	—	775
Markana	—	553	Mhasvad	—	392
Markapur	—	415	Mhow	—	548
Marking of Goods	—	479	Miani	—	509
Marua 433, 445, 456	—	456	Mianwali	—	505
* Masuri 349, 357, 361, 365, 436, 443, 447, 461, 476, 499	—	436	* Mica 312, 389, 419, 439, 449	—	449
Mat & Mattresses 341, 349, 356, 361, 387, 409, 425, 530, 542, 544	—	544	Mica Merchants	—	775
Mat Making 337, 356	—	356	Midnapore	—	355
Matabi	—	360	Milk Products Mnfrs	—	776
Match Factory 338, 351, 352, 358, 366, 369, 375, 396, 399, 457	—	358	Milk Stores Dealers	—	776
Match Industry	—	301	* Millet 367, 398, 431, 456, 494, 495, 500	—	494
Match Factories,	—	767	Minerals 337, 340, 368, 399, 534, 537, 545	—	534
Match Making Machine Dealers, List of	—	769	* Minerals & Metals 299, 337, 338, 339, 345, 384, 396, 418, 425,	—	338
Matheran	—	387	* Mineral Merchants	—	778
Mathra	—	357	Mineral Oils	—	494
Mathura	—	361	Mineral Oil Dealers	—	779
Mathwada	—	552	* Mineral Resources of India	—	306
Matiari	—	359	Mirganj	—	452
Matimal	—	347	Mirpur	—	364
Mattancheri	—	549	Mirpurkhas	—	396
Mau	—	462	Mirsharai	—	346
Maurampur	—	479	Mirzapur 357, 482-83	—	83
Mayaganj	—	472	Mitharkot	—	495
Mayavaram	—	424	Mithitown	—	396
Mayurbhanj	—	455	Moga	—	495
Mazalgaon	—	552	Mognitooli	—	365
Medda	—	365	Mogra	—	364
Meddikeru	—	415	Mogral	—	413
Medical Stores Dealers	—	769	Mohanbag	—	354
Medicines (Ayurvedic) Dealers, List of	—	771	Mohari	—	517
Meerghar	—	352	Mohespur	—	452
Meerut 481-82	—	82	Mohinia	—	450
Meherpur	—	359	Mohkkher	—	520
Mehsi	—	434	Mohol	—	393
Mehudawal	—	466	Mohonpur	—	343
Meiktila	—	536	Mohuad	—	350
Mekgaon	—	522	Mokameh	—	446, 448
Mekliganj	—	550	Molakalmuru	—	558
Melajpur	—	518			

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WRITE TO MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

† Molasses	353, 388	Muslipatam	— 414
Mollahat	— 366	Musari	— 341
Mondor	— 363	Mussori	— 471, 472
Monetary System—Indian	— 81	* Mustard Seed	See Rape
Monetary Units—British	— 82	Muttra	— 484
Indian	— 82	Muyra	— 478
Monghyr	441-42	Muzaffargarh	— 507
Monharpatti	— 365	Muzaffarnagar	484-85
Montgomery	505-06	Muzaffarpur	443-44
Monumental Sculptures,	—	Mylet	— 535
List of	— 779	Myingying	— 537
Monywa	— 536	Myingyu	— 537
Mora	— 387	Myitkyina	— 535
Morabba	— 342	Mymensingh	— 357
Moradabad	483-84	Mynaguri	— 352
Mordongri	— 520	* Myrobalan	341, 368, 387, 406, 408
Morena	— 548	427, 428, 439, 440, 451, 452, 517	518, 520, 522, 523, 546
Morrelganj	353-54	Myrobalan Dealers	— 785
Morvi	— 556	Mysore	— 557-59
Morwar	— 523	Mysore and Coorg—Civil	—
Mosquito Curtains &	—	Division*	— 332
Nets Dealers	— 779	Nababganj	— 347
† Mother of pearl buttons	347, 376	Nabadwip	— 359
Motiari	382, 435	Nadia	— 358
Motihari	— 435	Nadiad	— 383
Motor Accessories Dirs.	— 779	Nagar	466, 557
Motor Car Dealers	— 781	Nagar Parker	— 396
Moulmein	537, 546	Nagaur	—
Mowar	— 524	Nageswarpur	— 355
Mowri	— 351	Nagina	— 467, 468
Moynamati	— 368	Nagpur	517, 523-24, 553
Muhandi	— 480	Naharkola	— 521
Mukhalingam	— 409	Naihati	— 366
Muktapur	— 437	† Nail Making	338, 357, 412
Muktesar	— 496	Naini	— 461
Mukti	— 413	Nainital	— 485
Muktsar	— 496	Najibabad	— 468
* Mulberry	341, 344, 355, 404	Najina	— 498
406	—	Nakodar	— 501
Muktsar	— 341	Nalchiti	— 341
Muktsar	— 506	Naldanga	— 352
* Mulk	379, 392, 436, 454, 498	Nalgonda	— 552
525	—	Nalhati	— 342, 343
Munshiganj	347, 318	Naliya	— 550
Muradabad	— 489	Nanded	— 552
Murgod	— 378	† Nandgaon	388, 526
Murshidabad	— 356	Nandgarkh	— 378
Murtizapur	— 515	Nandidrug	— 557
Murwara	— 522	Nandyal	— 415
† Musical Instrument and	—	Nandura	— 519
Gramophone Dealers	— 783	Nangalbund	347, 348
† Musical Instruments	— 510	Nagardevla	— 386
* Musk	449, 475	Nanihat	— 452
† Muslins	347, 409	Nankanashib	— 509
		Naogaon	362, 363
		Nara	— 349

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 WRITE TO MANAGER, INDUSTRY, SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.
 Y. B. 123

978 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

Narahia	437	Neri	519
Naranud	499	Nesbatgunj	363
Narasapatnam	428	Netrokona	358
Narasapur	414	New Delhi	572
Narasaraopet	411	News Paper Agents	785
Narattampur	354	Newspapers & Periodicals	
Narayanganj	347, 348	of India	893
Narayanpet	552	† Nib Manufacturers	785
Narayanpur	366	† Nib—Brass and White	
Naregal	381	Metal	341
Nargund	381	Nickel	554
Narinda	347	* Niger Seed	386, 390
Narsinghdi	348	Nilganj	358
Narsinghnath	450	Nilgiri State	455
Narsinghpur	455, 521	Nilgiris	419-20
Narundea	347	Nilla	345
Nasik	388-89	Nimar	524-25
Nasirabad	547	Nimarkandi	525
Nasriganj	450	Nimkhar	488
Natagore	366	Nimta	366
Nateputa	393	Nimtala	357
Nathana	496	Nipani	377, 378
Native States, Markets of	545	Nirmal	551
Natore	362, 363	Nirsa	440
Nauchandi	483	Nischintapur	361
Naulakgarh	441	Nizamabad	496
Naupara	463	Nizampatam	414
Navalakhi	556	Nizam's Dominions—Civil	
Navalgaru	380	Divisions	331
Navalgund	380, 381	Nizam's Guaranteed State	
Navsari	546	Ry.	64
Nawabandar	555	Noakhali	359-60
Nawabanki	354	Noapara	346
Nawabganj	347, 464, 476	Nonaganj	359
Nawabatah	389	North West Frontier Province—	
Nawadah	438	Civil Divisions 330, Govt. Offices	
Nawalganj	489	141, Market Places 542-44,	
Nawanagar	556	North Western Ry.	64
Nawapara	347, 525	Nowgachia	434
Nawapur	386	Nowgong	531
Nawashahr	501	Nowshera	544
Nayagarh	455	Nuth	498
Nayanagar	556	Nurpur	496, 502
Nazira	529	Nurserymen and Seed	
Neala	350	Merchants	78
Neemuch	548	† Nut Crackers	341, 353, 357, 52
Negapatam	424	Nux Vomica	417, 435
Neknow	549	Nyamati	341
Neliampatis	549	Occupations or means of	
Nellikuppam	403	Livelihood, Census	
Nellimarla	427	Figures of	335
Nellore	419	* Oil	338, 341, 344, 358, 360, 375
Nempalli	407	381, 390, 393, 402, 412, 413, 435	
Neora	525	437, 441, 457, 496, 555	
Neoria	486	Oil & Lubricant Mnfrs.	786
Nepal	559		
Ncpalganj	463, 559		

You can Manufacture Writing Ink & Sell it. Read "MANUFACTURE OF INK." Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Shambazar, Calcutta.

* Oil-Cake	350, 360, 372, 422, 442	Palsa	342
492, 505		Palwal	498
Oil-Cake Dealers	788	Pamban	422
† Oil Cloth Manufacturers	786	Pamidi	402
Oil Merchants	788	Panagar	522
† Oil Mills	301, 433, 476	Panchamnagar	526
Oil Mills, List of	789	Panchana	498
* Oil Seeds	336, 337, 340, 341, 347	Panchgachia	342
351, 373, 382, 385, 395, 396, 398		Panchmahals	389
409, 422, 431, 445, 453, 460, 470		Panchrukhi	452
516, 531		Panchthupi	357
Oil Seeds Crop	288	Pandban-Khanbazar	364
Oilman's Stores Dealers	790	Pandhana	525
Okara	505, 506	Pandharpur	393
Okha	546	Pandhurna	520
Ongole	411	Panga	363
* Onions & Garlic	343, 350, 365,	Pangsa	349
387, 389, 409, 416, 442, 447, 448,		Pangasi	362
534		Panihati	366
• Ootacamund	420	Panipat	502
† Opium	337, 370, 394, 438, 445	Panna	526
446, 452, 463, 472, 547, 548		Panohurna	483
† Opticians	791	† Panpar	483
* Oranges	352, 389, 390, 403, 408	Panruti	403
420, 513, 517, 524, 529, 546		Panvel Town	387
Orissa	429	Papanasam	424, 426
Orissa Feudatory States	325	† Paper	302, 344
Osmanabad	551	† Paper Making	390, 351, 361, 368,
Otto	474	377, 545	
Pabna	360-61	Paper Merchants, List	
Pachora	385	of	795
Pachdhar	520	† Paper Mills, List of	796
Packing Directions for		† Paper pulp	302, 530, 531
Chief Exports	197	† Papier-Mache	467, 468, 554
Padavu	412	Parakdi	421
Paddy Merchants	792	Paramakudi	421
Paharpur	352, 543	Parasuram	360
Paint	301, 368,	Parbhani	551
† Paint & Varnish Mnfrs		Pardi	527
& Dealers	793	Parihara	442
Paithan	552	• Paridhar	527
Pakokku	536, 537	Parlakimeda	409
Pakatan	504	Parli	552
Pakhal	451	Partabgarh	485-86
Palakolu	414	Parang	544
Palamau	444-45	Parvatipuram	428
Palampur	502	† Paste & Straw Board	
Palasa	408	Merchants	796
Palatwada	520	Pasur	509
Palghat	418	Patan	522
Pali	553	Patent, Registration of	116
Palitana	556	Patent & Trade Mark	
* Palkonda	427, 428	Agents	797
Pallamkota	425	Pathal	351
* Palmyra	424	Pathankot	497
Palni	416	Pathardi	377
Palong	349	Pathra	445

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Pathrail	—	358	* Pineapple	—	336
Patihar	—	341	Pipalgaon	—	519
Patilpur	—	364	Pipes & Fitting Dealers	—	808
Patiya	—	346	Pipli	—	448
Patkelghata	—	354	Pirpainti	433,	434
Patna	445, 446,	455	Pirojpur	—	341
Patrasayar	—	341	Pisanattur	—	423
Pattamadai	—	425	Pitch Dealers	—	579
Patuakhali	—	341	Pithapuram	—	410
Paturia	—	349	Pithoro	—	396
Patvegars	—	558	Pithoragarh	—	462
Pauni	—	517	* Plantain	—	350
Payagpur	—	463	Planters' Associations	—	134
Pearl Fishing	—	358	† Playing Cards Mnfrs.	—	808
Pearl Merchants, List of	—	797	Plumbago	—	535
Peddapuram	—	410	Plumber's Accessories Dlr.	—	808
Pegu	—	536	Pollachi	—	406
† Pencil	338, 399,	402	Pomurna	—	519
† Pencil Manufacturers	—	797	Pondicherry	403,	421
Penholder Mnfrs.	—	797	Ponnani	416,	419
Pentown	—	387	Ponnur	—	411
Penugonda	—	410	Ponskura Thanas	—	356
* Pepper	—	486	Poona	—	389-90
Perambalur	—	426	Poonamallee	—	405
† Perfume	478, 481,	556	Population by Religion	—	335
Perfumery Raw Materials	—	—	Population by States & Agencies	—	334
Dealers	—	802	Population of Principal Towns in India	—	334
† Perfumery & Toilet Goods	—	—	Population of Provinces	—	333
Manufacturers	—	797	Poplur	—	419
Periyakulam	—	416	* Poppy	461, 488, 495,	502
Peshawar	—	544	Porbandar	—	556, 557
Petlad	—	546	Porto Novo	—	403, 404
† Petroleum	507, 529, 530, 534,	535, 554	Portuguese Territories—	—	—
Petroleum Merchants	—	802	Civil Divisions	—	333
Petroleum Output	—	309	Post Office Insurance Fund	—	253
Phillour	—	501	Postal Information	—	41
Photographers & Photo Stores Dealers, List of	—	802	Postal Rates, Inland	—	47
Phulbari	—	432	Postal Rates, Foreign	—	49
Phultala	—	354	* Potatoes	350, 351, 434, 447,	485,
Physical Culture Associations	—	804	493, 502, 507, 543	—	4
Picture Dealers	—	805	† Potteries	351, 382, 406,	508
Picture Frame Makers	—	805	† Pottery Manufacturers, List of	—	808
Piecegoods Dealers	—	80	Poyagpur	—	462
Piecegoods Import	—	807	Prantij	—	376
Piecegoods, Imports of	—	298	Prasstha	—	351
† Piecegoods, Production of	—	265	Precious Stones Merchants	—	673
Piecegoods	346, 349, 401, 407,	492	Press News Agency	—	809
Pihar	—	364	† Printing Ink Manufacturers	—	809
Pilibhit	—	486	Printing Machine and Accessories Dealers	—	811
Pimpalgaon	—	389	Printing Presses	—	812
Pind-Dadan Khan	500,	501			
Pindrai	—	523			
* Pine	—	420			

BENGAL PAINT SUPPLY CO., 16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. Stockists of Lamb Brand Paints, Varnish, Camel Brand, Bronze.

Proddattur	—	407	Railway Budget	—	221
* Produce Merchants. List	—		Railway Information	—	58
of	—	817	Railway Loco & Rolling	—	
Prome	536.	537	Stock Mnfrs.	—	821
Prosadpur	—	362	Railways—Management 58, Rail-		
Protapganj	—	433	fay Finance 58, Mileage 59,		
Provision Dealers	—	820	Earnings 59, Stores 59, State		
Provident Insurance So-			Ry. Earnings 59, Wagons Load-		
cieties	—	253	ed 60.		
Pudipat	—	421	Raipur	489,	525
Pudukottah	—	428	Rairakhhol	454,	455
Puduyaval	—	421	Rajagram	—	440
Pullampet	—	407	Rajahmundry	—	410
Pulgaon	—	527	Rajampet	—	407
Pulivendia	—	404	Rajaona	—	441
Puliyangudi	—	426	Rajapalaiyam	—	422
Pulses—See grains & pulses			Rajapur	—	391
Pulses Output	—	287	Rajarhat	—	352
Pump Merchants	—	820	Rajavli	—	438
Pundi	—	408	Rajbalhat	—	350
Punjab—Civil Divisions	327, Govt.		Rajbari	—	349
Offices 140, Climate 490, Soil			Rajim	—	525
490, Crops 490, Cattle 490,			Rajkor	—	557
Timber 491, Minerals 491, In-			Rajmahal	—	452
dustries 491, Trade 492, Trans-			Rajmangalpur	—	364
port & Communication 492,			Rajnagar	—	560
Factories 492, Hydro-electric			Rajpur	366,	471
Power 492.			Rajputana—Civil	Divt-	
Punjab States Agency	—	510	sions	—	330
Punna	—	366	Rajshahi	—	362-63
Punyagiri	—	428	Ramchandrapur	364,	365
Puranbazar	—	365	Ramchandrapuram	—	410
Puranpur	—	486	† Ramdaos	—	341
Purbasthali	—	344	Rameswaram	421,	422
Purchase Departments	—	820	Ramgarwa	—	435
Puri	—	448	Ramgiri	—	408
Purneah	—	448-49	Ramjibanpur	—	356
Purosottampur	—	408	Ramkhira	—	522
Purulia	—	440	Ramkona	—	520
Pusa	—	436	• Ramkristopur	—	351
Pusad	—	527	Raml	—	518
Puth	—	363	Rammohan	—	364
Puttur	—	411, 413	Ramnad	—	421-22
* Quartz	—	420	Ramnagar	—	359, 485
Quilon	—	560	* Rampatri	—	412
Radhakantapur	—	344	Rampur	—	450
Radhanagar	—	356	Rampur Ghalia	—	362, 363
Radio Stores • Dealers.			Rampura	—	478
List of	—	821	Rampurhat	—	342
Rae Barelli	—	486-87	Ramsanehi Ghat	—	464
Rafiganj	—	438	Ramtek	—	523
Raghunathpur	—	440	Ramu	—	346
Rahabari	—	530	Ranaghat	—	359
Rahatgaon	—	521	Ranchi	—	449
Rahatgarh	—	526	Rander	—	395
Raichur	—	552	Raneegunj	—	343, 344
Raigarh	—	453	Rangamati	—	346

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982 INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY, 1934.

Rangoon	536, 537, 538-40	Roorki	487
Rangpur	363-64	† Rope Manufacturers, List of	828
Rangunia	381		
Ranibenur	381		
Raniganj	438, 448	† Rope Works	351, 366, 397, 477, 520, 535
Ranikhet	462	Rosa	488
Ranipet	403	Rose Water	474, 475
Ranirbandar	349	Royachetli	407
Ranisankail	349	Royadrag	405
Raniterai	525	* Rubber	398, 417, 422, 547, 549, 560
Rape & Mustard	291, 336, 349, 351, 353, 357, 358, 361, 364, 367, 433, 439, 461, 550	* Rubber Estates, List of	829
Rasipore	423	Rubber Goods Dealers	829
Rasole	409	Rubber Output	295
Rasulpur	355	Rubber Restriction	296
Rath	477	Rubber Stamp Makers	830
Ratlam	548	Rubber Solution Manufacturers	830
Ratnagiri	390-91	* Ruby	534
Ratpursi	459	Rudradeva	357
Ratnapur	518	Rudrakha	467
Raver	385	† Rugs	387, 503
Rawalpindi	507-08, 554	Ruhia	349
Raxaul	435	Rupee Exchange, History of the	82
Razor Blades Manufacturers & Dealers	821	Ruper	493
† Razors	341, 419	Rusera	436, 437
Red Hills	405	Russelkonda	408
* Reed	472	* Sabaigrass	440, 451, 471, 479, 486, 487
Remenda	450	Sabajpur	526
Reserve Bank of India	240	Sabong	356
* Resin	468, 471, 491, 503	Sadalgi	378
Revelganj	452	Sadarbazar	512
Reka	548	Sadaseopet	552
Rewari	497	† Saddle	387, 494, 503, 507, 544, 553
Rewlunda	387	† Saddle Bag	397, 495
* Rice	285, 336, 419, 426, 432, 439, 442, 460, 464	† Saddle Cloth	382
Rice Merchants, List of	822	Sadiya	531
Rice Milling Machinery Dealers, List of	828	Sadullapur	361
† Rice Mills	338, 344, 366, 414, 444, 530, 535	Safeguarding of Industries Act	113
Rice Mills, List of	822	* Safflower	500
Rice Output	285	* Saffron	553
Rice Trade Terms	170	Sago Mnfrs.	831
Rice Glossary of	170	Sahabad	449-50, 502, 552
Risalpur	544	Sahapur	526
Rivets & Nuts Mnfrs.	828	Saharanpur	487
Road vs. Rail Transport	72	Sahaswan	469
* Rocksalt	501, 505	Sahebgunj	341, 351
Rohatowan	387	Sahibgunj	443
Rohilkund & Kumaon Railway Co. Ltd.	64	Sahiwal	508
Rohri Town	394	Sahjahanpur	477, 487-88
Rohtak	508	Saidapet	405, 406
		Saidpur	364, 475
		Saidullapur	355
		Sainthia	343

MANUFACTURE TOBACCO, SNUFF, SURTI, ZARDA, Etc., Read "Indian Tobacco & Its Preparations" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Cal.

Sakri .	437	Saran	452
Sal	471, 485, 486	Sarath	452
Sal Leaves	443	* Sardines	391
Salaya	556	Sargodha	509
Saldaya	352	Sasaram	450
Salem	422-23	Satara	392
Salkea	351	Satbaria	346
Salon	486	Sati Food Mnfrs	832
† Salt 374, 375, 384, 386, 387, 396, 409, 546, 553		Satkania	346
Salt Manufacturers	831	Satrajitpur	355
Salt Mine	312, 544	Satranjcs	479, 508
† Saltpetre 375, 393, 466, 472		Sattur	422
477, 503, 505, 506, 553		Satyabadi	448
Salur	428	Saugor	525-26
Samalkota	410	Saw Mills, List of	832
Samastipur	437	Sawada	386
Sambalpur	450	Scissors	482
Sambar	554	† Scented Oils (See Perfumes)	474, 479
Sambhal	484	Schevan Town	388
Samdi	344	Scientific Apparatus	
Samrala	504	Dealers	833
Sanad	376	Sealing Wax Dealers	833
* Sand	350	Seasons of Shipment	101
* Sand Stone	450	Sehore	548
* Sandal Wood	406, 558	Self-mking Pad Mnfrs.	834
† Sandalwood Oil Manufacturers & Dealers	831	Semaria	548
Sandathi-Yellamma	378	Senberubakkam	405
Sandhikona	358	Sembiyam	405
Sandi	477	Sendamangalam	423
Sandilla	477	Senli Union	366
Sandoway	537	* Senna	394
Sandur	428	Seondha	547
Sandwip	360	Seoni	520
Sanganmer	377	Serai-Akil	461
Sangla	393	Serajganj	361-62
Sangla	496	Seram	552
Sangla Hill	509	Serampur	350
Sanitary Goods Manufacturers, List of	831	Sericultural Industry, Tariff Enquiry on	226
Sankal	521	* Sesamum	292, 336, 376
Sankarwati	355	Sewing Machine Dealers	834
Sankheswar	378	Sewing Thread & Ball Thread Mnfrs., List of	
Sankhpur	432		835
Sankrail	351	Shabathu	510
Sankra	509	Shabaz	349
Sansar	520	Shahabad	478
Sansweswar Town	391	Shahpur	355, 508, 509
Santa Cruz	368	Shahapur	366
Santahar	363	Shaharanpur	487
• Santal Parganas	451-52	Shahaspur	341
Santigaon	343	Shahladpur	396
Santiniketan	342	Shahdara	503, 509
Santipur	359	Shahganj	478, 479
Santragachi	351	Shahjadpur	361
Saoner	524	Shahiwal	513

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 "Indian Tobacco & Its Preparations" Re. 1-8. Industry Book Dept., Cal.

Shahjahanpur	487, 488	Siddriganj	347
Shahpura	522	Sidhauli	488
Shalupara	349	* Sienite	421
Shamnagar	353	Sihona	522
Shankhpur	432	Sihora	522
Shanora	347	Sihore	554
Shan States	535	* Silajit	475
Share Brokers	835	Silchar	531
† Shawls	494, 509, 554	Silicate of Soda Manu- facturers	837
Shawl Merchants, List of	835	Silk	299, 342, 467
Shegaon	519	† Silk Cloth, Endi, Matka, etc.	341, 354, 379, 392
Sheikpur	441	440, 532, 559	837
Sheikhupura	509	† Silk Factories, List of	837
Shekhawati	553	Silk Manufacturers, Glos- sary of	164
Shell	353, 364, 384, 530	Silk Merchants, List of	838
* Shellac	440, 449, 482	† Silk Rearing	337, 349, 356, 455
† Shell Bangles	337, 341, 347, 530	529, 530, 558	
Shellac Exporters, List of	835	Silk (Raw) Terms—Glos- sary of	164
† Shellac Manufacturers, List of	836	† Silk Weaving	356, 362
Shendurni	386	Silver Thread Mnfrs.	711
Shoorafully	350	Silver	311
Shevaroy	422	Silondi	522
Shibganj	355	Simhachalam	428
Shibnagar	364	Simla	510
Shibpur	364	Simultalah	452
Shibsagar	532	Sindkhed	386
Shikandrabad	469	Singampuneri	421
Shikarpur	394, 434, 469	Singhbhum	453-54
Shikohabad	481	Sinhora Road	522
Shillong	532	Sinnar	388
Shimoga	525	Sionagar	354
Shinga	525	Sirsa	461, 499
† Ship Builders & Engine- ers, List of	837	Sirsi	384
Ship Building	346	Siruvachur	426
Shipaipara	362	Sitakal	558
Shipment, Seasons of	101	Sitakunda	441
Shipping Information	73	Sitalpati	341, 350, 361
Shipping Terms—Glossary of	206	Sitamarhi	444
Shisham	465	Sitangarh	527
Shirpur	386	Sitapur	488
Shivarajpur	474	Sivaganga	423
Shoes	344, 450, 502, 503	Sivakasi	422
Shoe Lace Manfrs.	837	* Siwan	452
Sholaghur	347	Siyalkekh	531
Sholapur	392-93	† Slate	415, 441, 544
Shrigonda	377	† Slate and Slate Pencils Mnfrs., List of	841
Shubathu	510	Slides Makers	841
Sialkot	509-10	† Snuff Manufacturers	841
Sibganj	354	† Soap Making	302, 338, 347, 482
Sibsagar	531	Soap Making Machinery Dealers, List of	846
Siddakati	341		
Siddipet	552		

† Soap Mnfrs. List of	842	Stocks and Share Market	
Soap nuts	406	Terms—Glossary of	202
Soap Stone	440, 459	† Stone Carving	430, 432, 438, 446, 455, 484, 508
Soap Stone Suppliers	846	Stove Manufacturers	854
Soat	553	Straw Contractors	854
Sobhapur	521	Straw Board Mnfrs.	855
Soda Water Machine		Subalpur	359
Dealers, List of	846	Subarnakhali	358
Sodepur	366	Subramania	411
Sohagpur	521	* Sugar	337, 339, 340, 343, 348, 354, 362, 364, 368, 376, 378, 380, 384, 399, 408, 410, 425, 431, 434, 444, 452, 464, 469, 486, 497, 504
Sohana	493	† Sugar Industry, Indian	277
Sojat	553	† Sugar Making	476, 478, 482, 483, 486, 497, 504
Somoi	343	Sugar Output	278
Somra	344	Sugar Making Machinery	
Sonada	348	Dealers, List of	855
Sonagazi	360	Sugar Merchants, List	
Sonaimukh	531	of	855
Sonali	449	Sugar Mills, List of	856
Sonamukhi	342	* Sugarcandy	394, 396
Sonawani	517	* Sugarcane	336, 344, 352, 353, 358, 361, 362, 387, 388, 395, 398, 402, 406, 408, 410, 422, 428, 430, 436, 461, 463, 529, 556, 557
Sonepat	508	Sugarcane Crop	277
Sonepur	444, 452	Sugarcane Output	278
Sonpur	455	Sujanagar	361
Sonpur State	455	Sujanpur	497, 502
Sonwan	462	Sukkur	393-94
Sorab	558	Sukkur Barrage	393
Soron	472	Sulphur	471, 544
† Spearheads	368	Sulphur Mines	471
* Spices	348, 378, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 411, 413, 416, 425, 432, 448, 462, 463, 471, 498, 549, 557	Sultanganj	362, 433, 445
* Spices Merchants,	847	Sultanpur	488-89, 502
Spiti	502	Sunamganj	532
† Sporting goods	509	Sundarganj	364
Sporting Goods Dealers,		Sundry Goods Dealers	861
List of	847	Sunn Hemp Trade terms,	
South Indian Railway	65	—Glossary of	169
Sravana Belgola	558	Supalu	433
Sriharikota	419	Super tax, Rates of	123
Sriturman	409	Surada	408
Sri Nagar	475, 554	Suranda	426
Sri Crumbudur	405, 506	Surapur	552
Srirampur	357	Surat	375, 394-95
Srirangam	426	† Surgical Dressings, List	
Srisailam	415	of	862
Srivilliputtur	422	Surgical Instruments	507, 509
Stamp Duties—Indian	123	Surgical Instruments	
Stationery Goods Dealers	849	Dealers	862
Steamship Companies	853	Suri	342
* Steatite	535	Sursand	443
† Steel Trunk & Boxes	299, 338, 347, 501, 506, 509	† Surti	467
Steel Trunk Manufac-			
turers	853		
Stocks and Share Brokers	854		

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Surul	342	348, 351, 352, 417, 418, 425, 430,	
Sutna	548	485, 502, 529, 531, 560	
Swarupganj	359	Tea Estates, List of	864
Swaruppur	360	† Tea Making	348, 351, 529
Sylhet	532	Tea Merchants, List of	870
Tagwa	547	Tea Production	293
Tahirpore	352	Tea Restriction	295
Tajmahal	458	Teak	See Timber
Takhatpur	518	Technical Institutions	915
Taki	366	Telephone Accessories	
Tala	354	Dealers	872
Talagaon	515	Tellicherry	418
Talaja	555	Tenali	411
Talap	530	Tenkasi	426
Talapillai	549	Tent Suppliers	872
Talcher	455	† Tents, Boxes, etc	470
Talikota	379	Tetaiya	346
Taliparamba	416	Textile Machinery Dealers	872
Taloda	380	Textile Agreements	227
Talurkas	558	Tezpur	530, 531
Tamarind	377, 403, 408, 423, 560	Thana	375, 395-96
* Tamarisk	387	Thana Bihpur	434
Tamluk	356	Thana-Daryaganj	972
Tanda	475	Thanaghazi	545
Tando Adam	389	Thanesar	502
Tando Alihyer Town	382	Thanwasara	519
Tando Muhammad Khan	382	Thar and Parkar	396
Tangail	358	Tharawaddy	536
Tangi	544	Thataribazar	347
Tangra	366	Thaton	536
Tanjore	423-24	Thenneri	405
Tank	543	Thul	397
† Tanneries, List of	863	Tihata	359
† Tanning	338, 355, 362, 365, 405, 406, 408, 427, 428, 449, 457, 470, 481	Tikari	438
Tantipara	342, 364	Tilari	408
Tapes, Wicks, etc. Dealers	864	Tiles	344, 413
Tape Weaving	470	Tile Manufacturers	872
Taptia	450	Tilhar	488
Taraberia	361	Tiljala	366
Tarabo	347	* Timber	347, 351, 352, 353, 370
Tarakeshwar	350		376, 383, 384, 387, 389, 395
† Targets	395		398, 403, 404, 408, 418, 423
Tariff Board Reports on			435, 439, 443, 450, 451, 453, 456
Cotton, Hosiery & Sericulture	224		469, 485, 486, 488, 501, 512, 520
Tarwa	438		524, 530, 536, 549
† Tasar, Garad, Endi, Matka, etc.	342, 343, 344, 482, 552	Timbers, Indian, Glossary of	183
Tasgaon	392	Timber Merchants, List of	872
Tatta	384	Tin & Tungsten	312, 453, 534, 535
Taungtha	536	Tin Boxes Manufacturers	875
Tavoy	534, 536, 537, 541	Tinnevely	424-25
Taxidermists, List of	864	Tinsukia	532
* Tea	336, 337, 338, 340, 344, 345,	Tipperah	364-65
		Tira	502
		Tirora	517

Tirruppur	406	Tukra	450
Tiruchengode	423	Tulsipur	476
Tirumakudur Narsipur	558	Tumkur	558
Tirumani	405	Tumsar	517
Tirumangalam	416, 422	Tun	465
Tirumulavasol	424	Turaiyur	426
Tiruppattur	403, 422, 423	* Turmeric	349, 357, 359, 393, 405
Tiruppulur	422		406, 408, 409, 416, 431, 434, 437
Tiruvallur	406		443, 452, 454, 480, 510, 518
Tiruvannamalam	403	Turpentine	465
Tiruvenkatur	403	* Turpentine Manufacturers	878
Tiruvottiyur	406		878
Titagarh	366	Tuticorin	425
Titallya	352	Twenty-four Parganas	365-66
Tobateksingh	505	Twist & Yarn	263
* Tobacco	338, 339, 342, 343, 344	Type Foundry	338
	351, 352, 354, 357, 358, 360, 361	† Type Foundries, List of	878
	364, 365, 377, 378, 382, 383, 389	Typewriter Dealers, List	
	392, 396, 398, 403, 406, 410, 411	ot	879
	413, 421, 423, 426, 435, 437, 441	Udaygiri	408, 419
	442, 443, 446, 448, 467, 468, 471	Udaipur	560
	480, 517, 547, 550	Udayarpalaiyam	426
Tobacco Output	292, 300	Udipi	412
Tobacco Merchants, List		Udumalpet	406
of	875	Ujhani	468
Tobacconists, List of	876	Ujjain	548
Tohana	499	Ullal	412
Toilet Requisites Dealers,		Ullapara	362
List of	876	Uluberia	357
Tollygunge	366	Umaria	522, 548
Tondi	422	Umarkot	397
Tonnage Schedule	78	† Umbrella for Temples	405
Tools merchants	876	† Umbrella Cloth Manu-	
† Tooth Pastes & Powders		facturers, List of	880
Manufacturers, List of	877	† Umbrella Making	365
		Umbrella Sticks	346
Topputturai	424	Umbrella & Stick Manu-	
† Tortoise Shell	368, 427	facturers, List of	880
Toungoo	536	Umrer	523
Toy Manufacturers, List	877	Unao	489
† Toys	342, 377, 416, 467	United Provinces—Civil Divisions	
Trade Associations	130	325, Govt. Offices 140, Rainfall	
Trade & Industries		456, Soil 456, Crops 456, Tim-	
during 1933-34, Review	210	ber 456, Cattle 457, Minerals	
of		457, Industries 457, Factories	
Trade Mark Agents	878	458, Trade 458, Transport and	
Trade Marks, Registra-		communication 458, 498,	
tion of	113	Units of Sale of Com-	
Trade Terms, Indian	142	modities	98
Tranquebar	424	† Upholstery	468
Travancore	559-60	Upper Sind Frontier	397
Trichinopoly	426-27	Uran	387
Trichur	549	Utensils	336, 341, 344, 347, 349
Trivandrum	560		356, 362, 364, 365, 380, 381, 388
Tubewell Suppliers	878		399, 423, 426, 433, 450, 455, 459
			489, 521, 545, 559

Utraula	476	Weighing Machines Dirs.	
Uttaramerur	406	Weights and Measures	886
Uzirpur	341	Wellington	421
† Vaccines and Serums		* Wheat	349, 351, 373, 375, 378
Manufacturers of	881		380, 382, 388, 390, 395, 433, 435
Vairag	393		436, 438, 441, 443, 445, 458, 459,
Valavanur	403		460, 464, 466, 471, 473, 474, 488
Vaniyambadi	403, 423		494, 504, 542, 551
† Varnish Mnfrs. & Dirs.	881	Wheat Output	286
Vatrak	382	Wireless Accessories Dirs.	
Vavana	556		886
* Vegetables	See Fruits &	† Wire Netting	338
Vegetables		Wire & Wirenail Dealer	886
Vellore	403	Wolfram	312, 535, 536
Venchur	388	Wood, Stone & Glass	302
Vengurla	391	* Woodwork (Also Huccas,	
Venkatagiri	419	Sticks, Kharams, etc.)	
Veravel	555		337, 346, 348, 358, 360, 365, 375
Vermilion Mnfrs.	881		376, 394, 405, 410, 443, 465, 467
Vetapalem	411		481, 491, 501, 508, 555, 558
Victoria Point	537	* Wool	360, 369, 373, 384, 396, 410
Vijoydrug	391		462, 491, 496, 498, 499, 502, 505
Villupuram	404		506, 508, 509, 542, 553
Vimdhupatti	422	Wool Merchants	887
Vivamgram	375, 376	Wool Trade Terms,	
Virvanallur	424	(Raw) Glossary of	162
Viridupattee	422	† Wool Weaving	348, 362, 368, 423
Vizagapatam	427-28		428, 462
Vizianagram	428	† Woollen Fabrics	470
Vonipenta	407	† Woollen Goods	339, 362, 370, 379
Vulcanizing Companies	881		396, 397, 399, 402, 403, 404, 410
Waziristan Agencies	544		438, 457, 459, 470, 484, 544, 553
Wah	494		554
Walajabad	406	† Woollen Goods Mnfrs. &	
Walajapet	403	Dealers, List of	887
Walayar	416	Woollen Manufacturers,	
Wandiwash	403	Glossary of	151
Wankaner	557	Workmen's Compensation	
Wanparti	552	Apt, 1933	106
Warangal	551, 552	Worker's Associations	134
Waraseoni	517	Wo' seleyganj	139
Wardha	526-27	Wun	527
Wari	392	Yadga	552
Warora	519, 520	Yam	454
Watch & Clock Dealers	881	Yamkandi	378
Water Filter Suppliers	884	Yamakanmardi	377, 378
Water-proof	338	Yamethin	536
† Water-proof Manufactur-		Yamnur	381
ers	884	Yarn	337, 348, 354, 357, 358, 362
* Wax	345, 471, 546		363, 378, 380, 384, 400, 407, 414
Wax Merchants	885		416, 417, 423, 488, 552
Wazirabad	496	Yarn Merchants	888
Weaves and Patterns	150	† Yarn Output	264
Weaving Accessories Dir.	885	Yarns and Piecegoods,	
Weaving Establishments		Import of	268
	885	Yegy	536

Yellamanchilli	—	428	Zamania	—	475
Yemmiganur	—	405	Zarda	—	467
Yeola	—	389	Zarda Dealers	—	890
Yeotmal	—	520, 527	Zinc	—	312
Yercand	—	422	Zira	—	496

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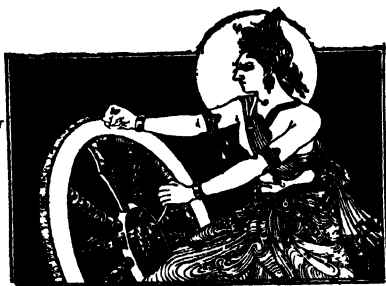
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